

☞ We sympathise most deeply with our valued friends, the Rev. C. SPURDEN and wife, in their painful bereavement, as noticed in our Obituary list. We were receiving hospitality at their hands when their sweet boy was taken ill: but we supposed it was only temporary and would soon pass away. A wise Providence has ordered it otherwise; he sleeps in death. Dear fellow,—he was the personification of amiability. Early has this lovely flower been plucked from earth, to bloom in eternal freshness in a more congenial soil. May the stricken parents be sustained by that gracious Being, who has said, "my grace is sufficient for thee"

Sabbath Services.

The Baptist Chapels in the City were occupied on the Sabbath by our visiting brethren of the NATIONAL DIVISION. Dr. Cramp of Acadia College, preached in the morning in Germain-street, and in the evening in Portland. Rev. Mr. Ryerson, of Canada West, preached in the morning in Brussels-street, and in the evening in Germain-street. Rev. Mr. Buckley, of Kentucky, preached in Portland in the morning, and in the Bethel in the afternoon. Rev. Mr. Grisham, of Virginia, preached in Brussels-street in the evening. We have only room to say that large congregations were in attendance, and the people were deeply interested.

Hon. Judge O'Neill, of South Carolina, delivered an admirable address to the Sabbath School in Germain-street, on Sabbath afternoon.

The St. John and Liverpool Line of Packet Ships.

These ships have already established a reputation for accommodation and punctuality, which is highly satisfactory. We are informed that the enterprising owners, Messrs. Wright and Reed, contemplate placing Screw Steamers of a superior quality upon the line, so soon as sufficient encouragement is given. This speaks well for the progressive spirit of our citizens. May continued success crown their efforts!

☞ Rev. G. F. Miles having kindly consented to render all possible aid to our local Agents in the County of Charlotte, in promoting the circulation of the VISITOR, we shall not send our travelling Agent in that direction at present. We doubt not the work will be effectually done.

☞ We beg to remind our Local Agents and Subscribers generally, that our Printer's Bill will be handed in by the middle of next month. *It must be paid.*

His Excellency, Sir Alexander Bannerman, late Governor of P. E. Island, arrived here on Sunday morning last, and left on Monday for Halifax, on his way to the Bahamas, to the government of which colony he has been appointed.—*Pictou Chronicle.*

LORD ELGIN IN CANADA.—The inhabitants of the town of Sherbrooke, on the border of the province of Canada, assembled at the railway station to express to him congratulations on his return, and an address previously agreed on was presented to him by the Mayor and Counsellors in the name of the inhabitants of the town. Preparations were also made at Montreal to give him a public reception on his arrival on Saturday afternoon, 10th. The government steamer Admiral arrived there on the preceding day to convey him immediately on his arrival to Quebec.

Lord Elgin was taken from Portland to Montreal, over the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, 292 miles, in 7 hours 45 minutes.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

At Quebec, on Tuesday, Lord Elgin opened the second session of the fourth parliament of the Province of Canada. After speaking of the cordial co-operation of England and France in the war, he states his firm conviction that the treaty which he has concluded at Washington, will prove in the highest degree advantageous to the colonies generally as well as to the United States.

The credit of Canada, he says, has attained a position in English opinions which it never before had; and he hints that the prosperous condition of the revenue may suggest the propriety of some reduction in the tariff.

General Intelligence.

Seven Days later from Europe.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The steamship *Canada*, with Liverpool dates to the 10th inst., arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning, at 1½ o'clock. The Atlantic arrived out on the 8th.

THE WAR.

Intense anxiety hangs on the fate of Silistria. The Russians are making desperate efforts to take it, and Marshal St. Arnaud has sent 70,000 men to relieve it, namely 20,000 French, 15,000 British, and 30,000 Turks, of Omar Pasha's force. The Russians have 70,000 besieging it, and assaults continue day and night. The Russians had made a practicable breach, but the freshet in the Danube prevented storming the place. Advances of the 25th May, reported that it might hold out for 15 days. The Commander, Mussa Pasha, says he will blow up himself and the fortress rather than surrender. During the night of the 29th May, the Russians made three attempts to storm it, but were repulsed with fearful loss, leaving 1500 dead beneath the ramparts. The Turks also made a sortie, and effected a dreadful massacre of the Russians; 4500 is the reported number of their slain and wounded.

The head quarters of the allied army are at Varna, and it is calculated that by the 7th, the Anglo-French force would be at Shumla—thence to Silistria being three days march—consequently by the 10th, or say the 15th of June, they could be in the face of an enemy, when a battle must ensue. There had been considerable fighting elsewhere. The Governor of Widdien writes that on May 31st, a severe affair occurred at Slatima, where the Turks defeated 2000 Russians, killing 500, and capturing their artillery. Other encounters, more or less sanguinary, are also reported.

All the Russians at Bucharest are ordered to advance to the Danube. Paskiewitch was at Kalarasch June 1st. At the latest dates the force at Lesser Wallachia was still falling back.

Gen. Wysock advises the Poles not to go at present to Turkey, as the formation of a Polish Legion is delayed.

THE BLACK SEA.—A despatch says that Admiral Hammelin, under date of May 21st., states briefly that during the proceeding twenty days nothing had been done except cruising before Sebastopol, without meeting the enemy.

THE BALTIC.—Nothing further has been done in the Baltic. Admiral Napier's own division, on leaving Hango Roads, will proceed along the Northern coast of the Gulf of Finland to within 20 miles of Helsingfors; Admiral Corry's division, including the French squadron, will cruise off the Southern coast, until arriving near Cronstadt. Both divisions will then unite, and anchor in line across the Gulf, thus cutting off the enemy's communication with St. Petersburg by sea.

The French fleet, 22 strong, passed Rugen on the 4th, steering N. E.

A force of steam gun boats is being hastily fitted out in England. Five English ships of war are on the way to blockade the White Sea.

POLAND.—Further disarming is ordered in Russian Poland, and none but Government employers are now permitted to retain fire-arms.

FRANCE.—There had been several defalcations in the Paris Stock Exchange, but not of serious import. Admiral Bandin is dead, aged seventy.

SPAIN.—Lord Howden, the British Minister is to have command in the East, and is succeeded by Mr. Otway. Six war steamers are to be sent to Cuba, instead of four, and will take out 6000 additional troops.

ITALY.—The double conscription is causing great distress throughout Lombardy, substitutes cost 800 francs. Another miracle is reported at Rome! The picture of Madonna Church San Antonio di Padova, at Civita Vecchia, has been winking at worshippers!!

ASIA.—Letters from Kars of the 5th May, report the effective force under Generals Guyon and Kerim Pasha at 20,000 men, with 64 guns and two regiments of Arabian cavalry. There have been no movements except skirmishing.—There was some sickness among the troops.—Food and ammunition were abundant, and two months pay were lately distributed to the soldiers, leaving six months due.

The Circassians under Schymal were preparing to attack Teflis.

The Turkish flotilla recently sent with munitions to the army of Asia arrived safely from Constantinople on the 30th.

GREECE.—A despatch from Athens of the 29th May, confirms the report the insurgents had obtained a victory in Thessaly. The Turks had, however, gained successes elsewhere.

The new Greek Ministry have taken the oaths, and satisfied the requirements of the Porte, by issuing peaceful orders and dismissing all functionaries implicated in the insurrection. Among those disgraced are four aids-de-camp of the King. The Porte consequently refrains from further measures against Greece.

MOROCCO.—France and England having notified the Government of Morocco of the war with Russia, the Emperor has replied that no Russian flag shall enter the Moorish ports during the continuance of the war.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVES.

A meeting between Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia, attended by their respective Ministers, was to take place on the 9th at Teschar, on the Saxon frontier. It was suspected that the

meeting would not increase the cordiality of Austria towards the Western powers, especially as it has transpired that Count Mostiz is the bearer of a letter from the Emperor of Austria to Nicholas. It is however stated that Prussia had sent a note advising Russia to accept Austria's invitation to withdraw from the Turkish Principalities. There is a rumour that Russia is inclined to authorise Austria to propose an armistice. Important movements are also discernable among the German States.

LATEST.

Lord John Russell has accepted office as President of the Council, remaining in the House of Commons, and Sir George Grey Colonial Secretary.

Kossuth has made an elegant speech at Sheffield on the nationality of Poland. The London Times has an editorial endeavoring to counteract its effect.

Ten thousand sabres have been taken from the Tower of London to equip an equal number of Turkish cavalry.

On the notice book there is an enquiry into the seizure of the American whaler Hudson, at the Falkland Islands.

The Government has agreed to the appointment of a Secretary at War, the Duke of Newcastle being the man.

The advance of the Russians towards the position of the allied armies is announced, and created considerable uneasiness in the monied world at Paris.

It is stated that all the better class of persons are flying from St. Petersburg. They fear the troops now arriving, being composed of Cossacks.

The Times Paris correspondent alludes to the injurious intrigue in the Turkish Council, and the mismanagement of the war department in Constantinople. Russian bribery is hinted at.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Overland India mail from Calcutta, May 1st, and Canton, April 20th, reports that the Insurgents assisted by Europeans had driven the Imperialists from Shanghai on the 4th April.

Breadstuffs.—Wheat unaltered. Flour 6d dearer. Yellow Corn 1s. dearer on the week.

A despatch from Paris of June 1, announces the arrival of a body of French and English troops at the Piræus on the 25th, landed and took possession of the Greek fleet in consequence of which King Otto consented to accept the proposals of the French and English governments, and in presence of all the foreign ministers proposed to proclaim a strict neutrality in the affairs of Turkey and to change his ministry.

The following list of a new Cabinet has been circulated:—Mavrocordato, President and Finance Minister; Palandrios, Interior; Pericles Argyropoulos, Foreign Affairs; Kalerghi, War; Petoallis, Justice.

Letters from Athens of the 22d inst., state that the greatest dismay prevailed among the partisans of Russia at the menaced occupation of the country by an Anglo-French force. The Queen, in particular, was excited to a pitch of frenzy that made her husband fear that her mind was disordered. She is said to have repeatedly declared that if the occupation took place, she would that moment mount on horseback, place herself at the head of the Greek army, and lead them across the frontiers and rouse the population to arms. Her Majesty's baggage had been ordered to be prepared, and every thing portended her speedy departure. At length she yielded to the prayers, entreaties, and even, it is said, to the tears of the King, who conjured her not to take so reckless a step; and in his supplications he was powerfully aided by the ladies in waiting and the servants of the Palace.

Two steamers passed Plymouth on the 1st of June, supposed to be the King of Portugal, bound to Southampton.

The English papers regard it as an important measure of the government that they have established a new department to take charge exclusively of the war department independently of that of the colonies with which it has been hitherto united. It was supposed the office would be conferred on the Duke of Newcastle, and a new member would be appointed for the colonies.

Omar Pasha, Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan had reviewed the Turkish army. Marshal St. Arnaud made a flattering speech to the effect that he was happy to serve with such troops as the Turks have proved themselves to be.

There are 50,000 French troops at Gallipoli.—Marshal St. Arnaud had issued to them the following proclamation:

"Soldiers of France!—We are on a foreign strand, but the Sultan is our ally and treats us with hospitality. Do you know what is meant by hospitality in the Orient? The guest is made the equal of the master of the house. You will not abuse this hospitality! We are come hither to defend our ally against the barbarous aggressions of the Czar.

Our mission is great, and if, with the assistance of God, we succeed in accomplishing it, we shall cover ourselves with glory as did our ancestors. Our Emperor thinks only of the glory of France and of our welfare. He expects from you in the struggle against the barbarians of the north the courage and valor which will increase the glory of our country. Let "Vive l'Empereur" be our war cry, for it is that which led our immortal ancestors to victory! With the cry of "Vive l'Empereur" we will conquer or die!

ST. ARNAUD."

Two ships under the Greek flag, with 345

wounded Russians on board, have been taken off the coast of Circassia.

The Vienna Post states that immediately after the conference with the French and English commanders, Omar Pasha advanced toward Silistria with 90,000 men, in two columns; his right wing lent on the heights near Taber, and his left on the river Driste. We may therefore expect news, soon, of a great battle.

GLASGOW, 31st May, 1854.—The Arrivals into CLYDE, from BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, during the month, have been by 3 Vessels, registering 723 tons, comprising 1 Vessel from St. John, and 2 from other ports.

For the corresponding period last year, the Tonnage employed was 1,970.

The Imports from 1st January to this date, compared with 1853, are—

Pine Timber.	Hardwood.	Deals & Battens.
Logs.	Logs.	Pieces.
1853, 939	150,303
1854, 10,100	462	132,382

WHITE PINE—Quebec, 60 feet average, brings 21½d per foot. Part of a cargo of St. John, 20½ inch, brought 2s. 6d., and a parcel of 220 logs Miramichi brought 21d. per foot, at auction.

RED PINE—Quebec brings 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. for 40 to 45 feet average.

DEALS & BATTENS—The sales of Spruce Deals, with Scantling, in Glasgow, comprise 2 cargoes of very ordinary quality from St. John, at 14d. to 16d., one from St. Stephen's at 18d., and one from Parsboro' N. S., at 17d. per foot, at auction, in parcels. Battens, 7 by 2½ brought 2½d. to 2½d. per lineal foot.

LATHWOOD—Good Hemlock brings £6 per fathom of 4 feet.

SPARS—A parcel of Nova Scotia brought 20d. per foot.

PALINGS—Bring 45s. to 50s. per 1,000 pieces of 4½ feet.

PITCH PINE—Several lots of Plank brought 2s. 2d., and Logs 2s. 6d. per foot at auction.

EDMISTON & MITCHELL'S Circular.

The Filibusters.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The Washington correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer*, writes—"Yesterday a conservative member of Congress from Georgia, related as a fact of which he was personally cognizant, that 2000 men were armed and organized in his district, awaiting the signal from Washington for a descent upon the Island of Cuba. They expect to receive the authority of the Government for their enterprise, and to be aided by its co-operation, but they are none the less resolved to act, if they do not obtain its sanction. Gen. Quitman has sent a telegraphic despatch to one of his friends in Congress declaring that he has not authorized the disclaimer of filibustering interventions which some person has published in his behalf in the *Union*. The despatch further announces that he is proceeding in organizing his force, and shall take Cuba whether the Government oppose or assist his designs." This is the substance of a communication yesterday made to the president by a Southern member of the House.

PRESENTS TO THE JAPANESE.—The brilliant success of Commodore Perry, in negotiating relations of intercourse and amity with the Emperor of Japan, is now a settled fact. We give a list of some of the presents by which the way of negotiations was paved by the gallant Commodore. Those for the Emperor consisted of, among other things:

"A railway with steam engine; an electric telegraph; a surf boat; a printing press; a fine log-net; a set of Audubon's American Ornithology, splendidly bound; plates of American Indians; Maps of different States of America; agricultural implements, with all the modern improvements; a piece of cloth; a bale of cotton; a stove; rifles, pistols and swords; champagne, cordials and American whiskey; And for the Empress (presuming there is one): A telescope; a lognette in a gilded case; a lady's toilette box, gilded; a scarlet velvet dress; a changeable silk dress flowered; a splendid robe; Audubon's illustrated works; a handsome set of china; a mantelpiece clock; a parlor stove; a box of fine wines, a box of perfumery; a box of fancy soaps."

Among other presents, perhaps the one most valued was a copy of Webster's complete Dictionary to the imperial interpreter. To the high officers were given books, rifles, pistols, swords, wines, cloths, maps, stoves, clocks and, as regards clocks, when it was proposed to bring an engineer from ship-board to set them going, the Japanese said there was no occasion for that, for they had clockmakers in Jeddo, who understood them perfectly.

Capt. Joseph Moore, of the ship 'Break-of-Day,' from Liverpool, bound to Boston, previously reported put back to port after sustaining serious damage in a tremendous gale, on the night of the 2nd ult, after giving orders to lash the boats even more securely, to his cabin put his gold watch and other valuables in his pocket, deliberately jumped overboard and was drowned. It is supposed he was seized with lowness of spirits in consequence of the disabled state of his ship—hence the rash act.

Rev. Mr. Roberts, a Baptist missionary at Canton, has been invited by the Chief of the revolutionary forces, to aid him in the religious instruction of his people.

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