

which the Choir gave us, in their best style, a stirring Missionary Anthem.

This being done, Bro. Knight, (French Missionary,) who was expected to address the meeting, arose and said, that he had been wishing for an opportunity to come to St. John to return thanks to the Christian ladies of the city for their liberality in sending him some boxes of clothing for the poor French. They arrived very timely, and were exceedingly useful, not only in providing against the winter's cold: but in as much as they enlisted the sympathies of the people, and gave him access to them. As the evening is far spent (said Mr. K.), and as I am informed that I shall have an opportunity of addressing you on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. I shall not detain you longer now.

The Missionaries having all spoken, brethren G. F. Miles and J. Francis were called upon to address the meeting, which they did very briefly in words of point and power—warmly approving of the objects of the Mission, and calling upon the Society to enlarge its operations, and to send more laborers into the vineyard.

At the close, the resolutions proposed as above, were passed unanimously. We have only space to add, that the congregation, which was large, listened with devout attention, and with evident interest to all the speeches of the evening. Impressions were made favourable to the Mission, that will not soon be forgotten; and which, we trust, will result in more vigorous action in the promotion of this benevolent enterprise.

Temperance Demonstration.

The Boat was delayed on her passage from Boston in consequence of which the members of the Order from the United States did not arrive as soon as was expected. The first meeting of the National Division took place on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, instead of Wednesday morning, as was announced.

There was a salute of 100 guns at 9 o'clock, A. M., and at 10 the procession was formed according to the Programme already published. The day was a little foggy, but upon the whole, was exceedingly favourable. The procession was highly respectable, both as it regards numbers, and standing in society. The officers of the National Division in full Regalia, seated upon a Carr, drawn by 8 grey horses,—members of the National Division and Clergymen connected with the Order in carriages—the numerous and beautiful Banners waving in the breeze—music falling upon the ear, in strains of delightful harmony, and last, but not least, a dozen young ladies or more, robed in white, and seated in a car magnificently adorned, and drawn by four grey horses all combined to render this the most glorious scene that the people of this City ever witnessed.

At two o'clock, the Procession having completed its intended route, assembled at the appointed place on Jeffery's Hill, and the Officers of the National Division attended by clergymen and other gentlemen of the Order, took their stand upon the platform erected for the purpose. The service then commenced by the reading of a beautiful address and the presentation of a rich Silver Gavel to the Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division, JUDGE O'NEIL, of South Carolina, which was responded to by the worthy Judge in a manner that drew forth the plaudits of the assembled multitude.

Next came speeches by his Honor the Judge, the Hon. P. White, General Carey of Ohio, and Mr. Eglington, of Kentucky.

These speeches were of a high order, embracing argument, with satire and pathos, all blended in fair proportions, and addressed to the understanding and hearts of the people with great energy and power. The assembled thousands listened to the addresses, which occupied a space of not less than two hours, with marked interest, occasionally breaking forth in loud and enthusiastic expressions of approval. All were excellent, but the speech of Mr. White was one continuous burst of touching oratory from beginning to end; the speech of General Carey was also a masterly production. The design of the whole evidently was to sustain the doctrine of prohibi-

tion, and so far as sound argument is concerned, founded upon righteous principles, and deduced from evidence, the most conclusive, this design was triumphantly accomplished. The objections to the principle of the *Maine Law* were taken up each in its place by these giants in the cause, and shattered in a thousand atoms and scattered to the winds. Want of space forbids us to say more at present, but our readers may expect to hear more of the details in our next issue.

Western Association, N. S.

The annual Session of this body commenced on Saturday last, and closed on Tuesday. We have not yet been furnished with particulars; but we are informed that it was a season of unusual interest. That the several objects of benevolence in which the churches are engaged were duly considered; that a lively interest was manifested in them by the Ministers and Delegates generally, and that measures were adopted to extend their operations, and to render them more efficient than ever. More than 400 have been added to the Western Association by baptism during the past year. We hope to be able to give details next week.

Examination at the Seminary in Fredericton.

The Annual Examination of this valuable Institution of learning came off on Wednesday last. It commenced at 9 o'clock, A. M., and continued until 2 o'clock, P. M. We have only room to say that the season was one of deep interest to all present, and that the school, under the able management of its worthy Principal Rev. C. Spurden, assisted by E. H. Munroe, is in a highly flourishing condition. We shall furnish particulars next week.

The appointment, by the Home Missionary Board, of Brethren David Crandal and P. Knight, embraces 1st and 2d Dorchester and the Joggins.

Preaching at Sand Point on Sabbath before last at 3 o'clock, P. M., by Rev. David Crandal, aided in the service by Brethren Harris and Porter.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.—This favorite illustrated journal, forming sixteen octavo pages weekly, commences a new volume July 1st, being the seventh volume of the work. It comes to us regularly freighted with its foreign and home illustrations, and a fund of original reading matter. It is edited by Maturin M. Ballou, a gentleman long connected with the Boston Press, and published by F. Gleason, Boston, at \$3 00 per annum, or \$1 50 for six months. Clubs of ten subscribers taken at the rate of \$2 00 per annum.

Death of Mrs. Emily C. Judson.

MRS. EMILY C. JUDSON is no more. She died of consumption, at Hamilton, Madison co., N. Y., at 10 o'clock Thursday evening, June 1st, with the calm trust of a Christian ripe for her reward. Her sickness had been long, and her life has hung in a doubtful scale since the early spring; but gradually and gently she has sunk to her rest, and thousands will miss her quiet and gentle influence from the many circles which, by her intelligence and virtue, she has delighted and adorned.

Though in a measure prepared for this event, yet it brings no less sorrow to the hearts of her numerous acquaintances and friends. We may quote as applicable to her case her own words, in that beautiful tribute to a sister's memory: "It must be very sweet to 'sleep in Jesus' after such a life of care and suffering as hers. It must be glorious to tread the courts of heaven, untrammelled by these sin-wrought manacles of pain and woe." We shall lay a more extended notice of her life, ere long, before our readers.—*N. Y. Recorder.*

ANOTHER FEMALE MISSIONARY DEPARTED.

We have still another death to record—that of Mrs. Martha F., wife of Rev. John S. Beecher, a missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, at Bassein, Burmah. She died March 31, on her passage to the United States, in company with Rev. Judson Benjamin and family, her husband remaining in Bassein, and is the eighth missionary of our Board who has died in little more than a year.—*Id.*

THE CITY OF GLASGOW.—By the Niagara, the dates from Fayal are to May 12th, at which time nothing had been heard of the City of Glasgow there. It is now one hundred days since she sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

General Intelligence.

Three Days later from Europe.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The steamship *Pacific* arrived at New York on Sunday night, but brings very little from the seat of war. Silistria continued to hold out against the Russians.

The British frigates have bombarded and destroyed the advanced works of Hango, Finland, on the Baltic, and Admiral Napier was preparing to attack the main fortifications of the place.

In the Black Sea, the Allied fleets were blockading Sebastopol.

CHINA.—Dates from China are to the 10th April. On the 20th March, the Imperialists made an unsuccessful attempt to retake Shanghai. The insurgents were steadily marching towards Peking.

MARKETS.—Breadstuffs were dull, with a decline of 3d. on Wheat; 1s. on Flour, and 2s. on Indian Corn.

Three Days later from Europe.

[By Telegraph to the News Room.]

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at New York on Tuesday night, with Liverpool dates to the 3d.

Lord Palmerston will probably be appointed Minister of War in England.

GREECE.—Eight thousand French troops had landed at Piræus, and taken possession of the place. King Otho had accepted the ultimatum of France and England, and had summoned a Ministry.

THE BALTIC.—The Anglo-French squadron had been ordered to the White Sea.

Admiral Napier had battered the out-posts of Hango, but up to the 22nd, he had not captured the main fortress.

THE DANUBE.—Silistria was holding out bravely up to the 27th. Omar Pacha was advancing with 90,000 men to relieve the place.

The independence of Georgia has been proclaimed.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Flour and Corn had further declined a trifle. Provisions were firm.—Consols closed at 91½.

The accounts from the colony of Victoria, Australia, by the overland mail, are exceedingly satisfactory as regards the gold production, although the import markets present no favorable change, the average rate of arrivals for the last two months having been about 17,000 tons of shipping weekly. Notwithstanding the heavy losses in the import markets, there have been no failures, although a large number of small dealers have become insolvent. The chief sufferers from the fall in goods, it is said, will doubtless be English firms, who have shipped on their own account.

In the British House of Lords on the 26th, in reply to the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Clarendon stated that the negotiation between Austria and Prussia had been kept profoundly secret, and the treaty had only been communicated to the other powers on its ratification. It had been communicated to the Vienna Conference on the 23d inst., at the same time as the Convention between England and France and protocol of the four powers was signed on that day, the terms of which would be laid before Parliament as soon as it was received. He hoped to be able to do so next week, and to produce the papers respecting Greece; and he believed that they would satisfy the House that the course pursued towards that country would be fully justified. He did not think that a treaty could have been entered into between Russia and Prussia, as they had no reason to doubt the declaration of neutrality by the latter country, nor did he believe that engagements had been entered into between Russia and Bokhara and Russia and Khiva.

From the Baltic it is reported that the castle of Gustafshaven, south of Hango, and at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, has been destroyed, and that 1500 Russians have been taken prisoners.—The fort of Gustafshaven is situated in the island of Hango, near the port of that name. The island, on which there is a lighthouse, has a very deep port, sheltered by the rocks and the high lands of the Cape. Cape Hango is a very important military position, commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, and the pass leading to the Archipelago of Abo. The London News says:

"The object of Sir Charles Napier and his coadjutor is plain. They intend to destroy the fortresses right and left as they sail up their gulf, to demolish the Russian gun boats which have been crammed in the inner channel, on the Sweaborg side, and thus step by step concentrate the force of the combined fleet on the destruction of the fortifications of Cronstadt."

The Vienna Lloyd. of May 29 says: Omar Pacha has taken up a position before Shumla, with his troops there concentrated; this is a sign that it is in this district he intends fighting the first grand pitched battle with the Russians. It is asserted that Omar Pacha has sent a report to Constantinople, in which he says that he may be compelled to sacrifice Silistria, if the subsidiary allied troops are not at the Balkan by the end of May at the latest.

The loss of H. B. M. steamship *Tiger* has been

mentioned. She ran on a sandbank when in pursuit of a Russian schooner, which ran into the quarantine port. The Russians fired into her with red hot balls until she was completely helpless.—The two steamers which came to her assistance "were obliged to keep at a distance." In revenge for this the bombardment of Odessa had been renewed. This was on the 13th of May.—The following details are given:

"The *Tiger* with 15 guns and 250 men on board stranded in the vicinity of the villa Cortazzi, and was immediately fired upon from the battery erected at this point and by several gun boats.—On the following day two English men-of-war arrived on the spot, at once opened fire on the said battery. The second letter speaks of seven English steamers having demanded restitution of the ship and her imprisoned crew, which being refused they proceeded to bombard the town of Odessa. When this letter was posted the firing had already lasted six hours, and still continued."

Aside from this renewed attack on Odessa nothing of any importance had been accomplished by the combined fleets. The main portion of the fleets was off Sebastopol, and had captured some Russian merchantmen from the port near that naval station.

An English paper says it has been found that very heavy ordnance is required to bombard Sebastopol; and batteries of this description, some of the pieces weighing six tons, are now being shipped at Toulon, Marseilles and Woolwich.

Not only the port of Sebastopol, but the whole coast of the Crimea is blockaded by 27 ships belonging to the combined fleets.

Russia has concluded treaties with Persia, Bokhara, and Khiva. The articles of treaty between Russia and Khiva are as follows:—The friends and enemies of the one state are to be the friends and enemies of the other. Russia will not interfere with the dominions or laws of Khiva. A Russian ambassador is to reside at Khiva. A subsidiary force of 10,000 horsemen is to be kept at Khiva, officered and paid by Russia.

Dost Mahomed demands as the price of his alliance, 5000 Russian troops and the necessary funds to recover Peshawar.

Destruction of the Castle of Gustafshaven.—1,500 Prisoners taken.—The English have taken a fortress on the coasts of the Gulf of Finland, and 1,500 Russians have been made prisoners.

This fortress is the Castle of Gustafshaven, south of Hango, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, and it yielded after eight hours' bombardment.

This first blow struck by Sir Charles is a most important one. The destruction of the castle gives him entire command of the safe anchorage in Hango Sound, off the north-west point of the Gulf of Finland; and in this anchorage the inner channels—available for the navigation of the coasting trade and the swarms of Russian gunboats—to Abo on the north, and to Sweaborg and Helsingfors on the east, meet. The steamers of least draught in the English fleet—we have it from other sources—are already at work in these channels, and the gun-boats despatched, or about to be despatched to Sir Charles, will soon enable them to complete their operations.

The English admiral will thus be enabled to cut off all communication between Finland and the Sea of Aland, and intercept the retreat of any Russian troops that may be left in the Aland Isles. On the other hand, he has obtained a basis for his operations in clearing the inner channels which skirt the north coast of the Gulf of Finland, of the Russian flotillas of gunboats and row-boats, the water guerillas upon whom the Czar counted to harass and weaken the English fleet, and secure that coast. This commencement at Hango appears to throw some light on the plan of campaign which Sir Charles has projected, and confirms the high praise bestowed upon him by Lord Palmerston, that there never was a commander who contemplates more moves in advance.

OUR NAVAL RESERVE.—A full account has been given of the powerful fleets which have been designated for service in the Black Sea and the Baltic.—We do not suppose it likely that they will prove inadequate for the hot work they will have to encounter; but even if they do, and supposing both of those magnificent fleets should be destroyed, we have ample material in our home ports to supply their places. From our ships in reserve and building we could form a naval force far surpassing that which any other nation in the world can boast of having afloat. We have in reserve at the four ports of Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham, Sheerness, not less than 161 vessels of the "effective ships of the Royal navy," and these estimated to carry not less than 6,807 guns. Besides these, too, we have a goodly number of paddlewheels and other small craft. Though some of the vessels may not without considerable repairs be in a state to send to sea, yet most of them are excellent sea-going vessels—far superior, indeed, to anything Russian—and could be fitted out for service on very short notice. Then we have vessels building—5 at Portsmouth, 7 at Devonport, 1 at Sheerness, 6 at Chatham, 11 at Pembroke, 4 at Deptford, 4 at Woolwich, and 1 at Millwall—total, 39.—*Portsmouth Guardian.*

By order of the Minister of War, the English airs, God save the Queen and Rule Britannia, and the march of the Grand Sultan Abdul Medjid Khan, shall in future form part of the repertory of all bands of the army.

A letter from an English officer at Scutari, on the Asiatic coast, opposite to Constantinople, dated May 3, says that 12,000 British troops are en-

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