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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication will be inserted without the author entrusting us with his name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endorsed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them.
Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are more acceptable to readers of *Newspapers*, than long ones and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct impression.
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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 30, 1858.

Editorial Correspondence.

THE APPROACHING ASSOCIATION.

The Eastern Baptist Association is expected to meet in the new Baptist Chapel at Springfield, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. We look forward to this Meeting with peculiar interest, for several reasons; but more especially on account of its connection with our Domestic Missionary operations. It will be seen by the letter of Brother Fisher, in another column, that Northesk, Newcastle and other sections in Miramichi are appealing in loud and earnest tones for the Ministry of the Word. Hampton Ferry, Shediac, and many other districts are equally solicitous; but at present the treasury of the Board is overdrawn, and nothing can be done to meet the necessities of these places until the means are supplied. We trust the Society, at its approaching Anniversary at Springfield, will survey the wide field calling for Missionary culture, and that they will be prepared to enter upon such a wise and vigorous course of action, as shall infuse new life and vigor into our Missionary proceedings, and promote more efficient action in this department of Christian labor.

Here are a few questions for all to ponder:—

1. How many Baptist Churches are there in New Brunswick?
2. How many of these are blessed with the regular administration of God's Word and Ordinances?
3. What are the best means of supplying those that are destitute?
4. How many Chapels belonging to the denomination are without the stated preaching of the Gospel?
5. How many of our Ministers are disengaged?
6. What are the best means for bringing out and applying the Missionary talent and energies of the denomination?
7. What improvement can be made upon existing organizations?
8. How large an amount of money ought the Churches to raise annually for Home Missionary purposes?
9. What are the most effective appliances for collecting funds?
10. How is the missionary movement to be kept constantly before the people and to be carried forward to an extent commensurate with the necessity of the case?

Will the brethren please ponder these questions, and come together prepared to offer such suggestions as they may deem advisable under present circumstances?

One thing is certain—something effectual should be done at once. There is not a moment to lose. Upon the Baptist body a fearful responsibility rests. The calls upon them for systematic and harmonious action are numerous and imperative, and we do trust all will come forward together at Springfield, determined to work for God and His cause. May the God of Zion give wisdom from above.

RECENT ASSOCIATION AT BRIDGE TOWN.

The proceedings of the Western Baptist Association of Nova Scotia held at Bridgetown are reported in full in the *Christian Messenger* of the 23d. A drenching rain prevented a very full attendance on the sabbath. Rev. Dr. Cramp, Professor Sawyer and Rev. A. D. Thomson in their turn occupied the pulpit and preached appropriate and effective discourses. On Monday morning Rev. J. C. Morse preached the introductory sermon from Philippians 11 chap. 16 verse. The *Messenger* says the discourse was well suited to the occasion, and calculated to raise the appreciation of the Divine Word, and in the publication of its sacred truths in the estimation of the assembled ministers and people.

The circular letter to the churches was prepared by Rev. Dr. Tupper. It explained and enforced the mutual obligations between parents and children.

The Temperance question was discussed in a bold and uncompromising spirit the demand for a PROHIBITORY LAW unanimously affirmed.

The state of Acadia College was fully canvassed and the determination to sustain it in the highest state of efficiency, was fully manifest. The *Messenger* adds, the meetings were all of the most pleasing, harmonious and satisfactory character.

Correspondence.

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(For the Christian Visitor.)

Chatham, June 22nd. 1858.

DEAR EDITOR,—In my leisure moments my thoughts revert to my home associations. Amongst those dear to me are the Church and Sabbath-School, to which I have been united under your ministry. To appreciate the privileges your congregation enjoys, one only need visit this, or other destitute parts of the Country. To those who happily are not called away from their homes, and have not the opportunity of witnessing how others are starving for even the crumbs which might fall from their Master's table, I will give what information I have been able to collect; and if in any way the cause of God may be advanced by it, I shall be glad.

The night we left St. John in the "Emperor" proved very unpleasant, and continued so until an hour before we reached the Bend. When this fog cleared up, we soon found ourselves at

Moncton, and the Cars waiting. In a few minutes we were on the Cars, and in some 48 minutes more we were at Shediac. Here also the Stage was in waiting. You will observe that the Boat, on account of the fog, was behind time. This made others in a hurry; so "jump in" was the cry, and we found that our coach contained eleven grown persons and two children, with all their luggage. This vehicle conveyed us the first forty miles; but we found it anything but pleasant, more so, as the roads had been injured by the heavy rains which had fallen the night before; so that we could make only about five miles per hour; but we arrived before dark at Richibucto, when we refused to proceed any further. Here we spent the night. I found that Roman Catholicism was the prevailing Religion. Quite a stir of business here; a number of large ships below the Bar loading; there is a very good saw-mill, the property of Mr. DesBrisay; and a large ship, in frame—which I consider not an ordinary one—of Haccata, well deserving the class of 7 years.

At 9 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, we set off for Chatham, with a beautiful morning and a conveyance to ourselves, in which the Lady and children had great comfort, while I was getting all the information I could of the Country, which surprised me with its beauty. Spring had clothed these beautiful lands with its richest livery; the country comparatively level, void of rocks—with beautiful rivers running down to the sea, the ports or outlets all busy in saving and shipping deals. The land produces good wheat, and the rivers are full of fish. At 6 o'clock, evening, arrived at Chatham, a very pretty little place, with an abundance of the comforts of this life. Next morning was the Sabbath, recognized by the absence from labour. I attended the Kirk, and in the afternoon their Sunday-School, and in the evening attended Methodist Meeting. I could not obtain an introduction to a single Baptist in the place, much less a Baptist Church, which really appeared strange to me in such a pretty little town. The people are doing a great deal of business in ship-building and the deal trade and appear to be wealthy; the farming interest has been very much neglected, which is to be regretted, as the land is easily cultivated and productive.

Sabbath, the 20th, I spent in New-Castle, where our worthy Brother John Harding had invited me to spend the day, which proved a delightful season. This pretty little town, affording all the facilities for business in shipbuilding and mill privileges, has, through the influence of the above Brother, a very chaste Baptist Chapel finished complete, and nearly out of debt. Here also is a small Baptist Church, and many anxious enquirers after truth. This place, interesting as it otherwise is, wants a Minister. There is such an anxious enquiry as to the prospect of some Missionary coming amongst them, that I could not but feel a deep interest in them, and hope the Missionary Board may soon find itself able to make these peoples hearts glad by sending them a good faithful labourer, one that would be strong, and make the tour of a dozen miles perhaps each way. Such a man would certainly, under God, soon build up such an interest as would not only be to the glory of God, but would in two years prove self sustaining. This is the opinion of people in the place who belong to other denominations, and who have shewn themselves willing to subscribe and have attended their meetings. If there was a man of the right stamp established permanently with them, many who are now anxious would come forward and build up a Church, the influence of which would throw a halo of religious influence on the surrounding country to the glory of God and the Salvation of many souls.—Here as I before said, I saw Brother John Harding, through whom I was soon introduced to Brother Grimly. We were informed that a young Brother Hickson from Horton, would be here for the Sabbath, and it was arranged that we would all spend the Sabbath at the North Esk Station. We started for it at 9 o'clock, and had a pleasant drive up the N. W. Branch, a distance of 9 miles to the Whitney village. Here we found a snug little Meeting house and quite an attendance, and the services solemn and interesting. Brother Harding suggested to me to stay to the Sabbath School which I was pleased to do, and at 3 o'clock, found ourselves amidst a good attendance, not many of whom were small children as we have among us, but men and women and young people. This school is conducted by a worthy young man, a school master, by the name of Steve's, from Hillsborough, who deserves great credit, and I hope will be encouraged. In the evening religious service at the house in New Castle. Unfortunately there had been very short notice, yet the attendance was highly respectable. The young man read for his text, "I am the Resurrection and the Life." At the close announcement was made that the appointments will be filled next Sabbath by Brother Isaiah Wallace, who I was glad to learn intends visiting this and other Missionary Stations. Our good Brother will doubtless see the necessities of this part of the Lord's Vineyard, and report accordingly.

Believe me your devoted Brother,
JOHN FISHER.
(For the Christian Visitor.)

INCIDENTS BY THE WAY.

An old author has said that a man is wiser, and perhaps better, for having travelled a few hundred miles. The statement is undoubtedly true; for although there are inconveniences in travelling, we have the privilege of forming new acquaintances, reviving old ones, and gathering information which can only be obtained by close observation. Such a privilege has lately been ours to enjoy. Rev. G. F. Miles and myself left Shediac on the 17th inst. to visit Sackville. We passed through Jemseg, and were much pleased to see the new meeting-house in course of erection, which is expected to be finished at an early date. The building is neat and will be a credit to the place. From the Jemseg we proceeded to the head of the Belleisle, where we tarried all night. The next day, as we prosecuted our journey, we passed through Sussex Vale, which at this season of the year presents a delightful appearance. The tall grass gives promise of an abundant crop.

Early on Saturday morning we arrived at Mon-

ton, where we were very kindly received by our friends. We were pleased with the business air of the place, notwithstanding the pressure of the times is felt by all classes. We were particularly interested in it as the last scene of Bro. Emerson's labours. And as we reflected upon the success which attended his efforts, we were led to ask why was he cut down thus early? Why was he called away while his plough stood midway in the furrow, and the sweat of toil was still on his brow? The answer came—"Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight."

"The Christian cannot die before his time."

His Lord's appointment is the servant's hour."

As the shades of evening gathered around us, we intuitively walked to the last resting place of the sons of earth. When we entered "the garden of the slumbers," mystic sounds seemed to ring in our ears, telling us to tread lightly on the turf hallowed by the precious deposit lying beneath. We heard too the voice of him who is "the resurrection and the life," saying that the friend of our early years should rise again.

The doctrine of the resurrection is a blessed doctrine. It teaches us that these bodies of ours, in which we enjoy and suffer and upon which we bestow so much care, shall awake from their long slumbers when the sound of the archangel's trumpet shall pierce the cold dull ear of the grave. And Jesus who taught this doctrine is a blessed Saviour; for his teaching it expresses his sympathy and manifests his love.

When sorrowing o'er some stone I bend,
Which covers all that was a friend,
And from his hand, his voice, his smile,
Divides me for a little while,
My Saviour marks the tears I shed;
For "Jesus wept" o'er Lazarus dead.

After we had expressed the desire to die the death of the righteous, we returned to our dwelling with the intention of addressing the people, on the following day, concerning the second coming of Christ and the resurrection of the dead.

On Monday we proceeded to Sackville through a beautiful agricultural district. A large extent of marsh sloping down from the upland adds to the beauty and importance of the place. As we passed through Sackville by moonlight, we thought it one of the most paradisaical spots we had ever seen. With strong partiality to Sheffield an Maudgerville, with attachment to Horton and Cornwallis as places of beauty, with admiration for the scenery of the Hudson, we nevertheless think that, for beauty, the scenery of Sackville can scarcely be surpassed. And those vast plains of marsh land stretching for miles in the distance must greatly add to the wealth of the place.

On Thursday the 24th inst., we proceeded from Sackville to Upper Dorchester, to attend the ordination of Bro. Peter Knight. After a very excellent sermon from Bro. Lawson from the words, "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, &c." a council was formed to take into consideration the propriety of setting apart Bro. Knight to the work of the ministry. Rev. J. H. Marshall was chosen chairman, and Bro. George E. Day, clerk. The council was composed of these Brethren with Rev. Wm. Coleman and Bro. Alfred Marshall from Harvey, Rev. David Lawson, Brethren Sears and Anderson from First Sackville Church, Rev. G. F. Miles, Brethren Harper, Ayer and Knapp from Second Sackville Church, and Bro. Cook from First Dorchester Church.

After the usual business had been performed, it was unanimously agreed that Bro. Knight should be ordained. The meeting then adjourned to assemble at 3 o'clock, P. M. Before that hour had arrived the house was filled. After reading the Scriptures and prayer by Bro. Day, Bro. Miles preached a short, but interesting and appropriate discourse from the words, "a good minister of Jesus Christ." Bro. Coleman then asked the usual questions. Bro. Marshall offered the ordination prayer. Bro. Miles gave the charge to the candidate. Bro. Coleman gave the right hand of fellowship, and Bro. Lawson, the charge to the church. The whole proceedings were marked with deep solemnity, and gave promise of doing good. We are glad to see Bro. Knight settled as Pastor of a Church, and sincerely hope that the union which subsists between him and the people of his charge will continue, and true to the glory of God and the good of souls.

G. E. D.

Moncton, June 26th, 1858.

(For the Christian Visitor)

DEAR BROTHER,—The Lord is visiting us in mercy; several have been added to the Church of late by Baptism; and more are inquiring the way to Zion. Brother Campbell visited us, and has rendered us valuable assistance, in the promotion of this good work. By request of the Church, I have again resumed the pastoral charge. Dear Brother, pray for us, that the Lord may carry on this good-begun work amongst us.

I am yours in the Gospel,
G. W. SAUNDERS.
Prince William, June 16th, 1858.

LETTER FROM MRS. VINTON.

The following letter from the son of the widow of the late devoted Missionary Vinton breathes a spirit of genuine piety, and details in language truly touching, the circumstances under which her beloved husband exchanged the toils and conflicts of the Missionary life, for the rest and bliss of Heaven.

DEAR, DEAR CHILDREN.—You seldom write to me about your religious feelings. Is your love to God increasing or diminishing? This you can ascertain by asking yourself whether you possess anything too dear to give back to God, the Author of all our mercies. I know that you love your parents. Do you love them so well that you would be loath to part with them if God calls? Three Sabbaths ago I was in the south-east room reading the Bible, feeling very happy in my mind, and I knelt down to pray, and in prayer I renewed my covenant with God, and distinctly surrendered myself—soul and body—time, influence, property and children and husband to the Lord; and I felt so hearty and happy in doing it; but in a moment, something seemed to ask me, that if God should accept of this surrender, and should take any of these things, whether I would heartily resign it without a murmur. I shuddered at the thought, and sunk back, and was about

to rise from my knees, but shuddered still more at my feelings. I spoke right out loud "Have I been so long a time a professor of religion and have I anything too dear to give to God. No, Lord," and I burst into tears and exclaimed, "No, Lord, I am honest in my surrender—I resign everything and everybody." But I felt fully assured from that time that God was going to make a requirement. What, I did not know.—Sometimes I thought it would be our property, but oftener that it would be one of you. I made up my mind that that the cords that bound me to earth were about to be surrendered. But during the week, from day to day, I used to go to my closet "to cast my cares of every kind on Jesus," and oh! what precious seasons I had there.—Everything about the mission work, about Mr. Vinton who was then gone up to the mountains West ghawyeen—everything about you two—or your return, &c., &c., I carried there and left it quietly. Sometimes in coming out of my closet I said to myself "Why have I for these many years been groaning under my cares when it is so easy to go and lay them at the feet of a loving Saviour."

Soon Mr. Vinton returned, not quite well, but would not say that he was ill—only tired and worn out with his long journey on the elephant. (He left here on the 22nd of February and returned the 24th of March.) The next day he was more languid and his flesh hotter, but he had been gone so long that there was a world of business to be attended to, and the natives were around him all day.

In the evening we attended the prayer meeting at General Bell's, and Mr. V. led most, and I am sure some of his remarks about the bliss of heaven will never be forgotten by those present. The next morning he felt worse still, but said he would go out to Mr. Sims' to sit again for his photograph for you. (He sat two mornings before he left on his last trip.) He returned again unsuccessful and quite unwell; but still worked hard all day. Thursday he grew worse and consented to take some medicine and kept his bed all day. But he had asked an engineer to come and give him some advice about the new shingle roof at Frank's chapel, but towards evening he said he could not walk over, but I must go. I got ready, but when Capt. N. came, he got up and went over, and stood talking with him three quarters of an hour. That evening the mission prayer meeting was here, but he asked Br. Rose to lead and went and lay down. He had a bad night and took sanative pills. The next day he felt relieved, but at night the fever returned and early Saturday morning, I sent for the Doctor. I went into my closet with this new care to lay at Jesus' feet. But alas; as soon as I knelt down, and asked God to restore your dear father to health, something seemed to ask me, "Do you remember your laying your all on God's altar? God has accepted the offering and is now going to take it to himself."

I tried to pray, but could not, and left the room in anguish, full knowing that a dreadful blow was pending, and yet not daring to murmur or say "Why do ye so?" Your father asked me on Sunday (a thing very unusual) to do some business early Monday morning, which I did. But he soon grew worse, so that the Doctor forbade any one seeing him but me and Mary Brayton. On Tuesday the fever left him, but a dysentery set in just at night, and the Doctor left him about 9 o'clock in the evening, saying he could do no more, and thought he would not live two hours; but he did survive until half-past seven o'clock. Wednesday morning, March 31st, when he quietly fell asleep in Jesus. One thing is very remarkable, that he suffered so little during his short illness.

I asked him very frequently if he had a head ache or pain anywhere. He invariably said "No," and the Doctor assured me that it was so; that there was no feeling but that of weakness and languor. People who saw him pass away—and then looked upon the corpse—exclaimed, "this is not death!"

No, dear children, do not ever say that your father is dead. No—he has only gone into the inner Sanctuary to perform a higher and nobler work than travelling in the Karen jungles. And you must now feel that if you are not descended from the titled ancestry of earth, you are the children of a *Man of God passed into the skies*. Few children ever had such a father. O, strive to be just like him.

You know how he was beloved and all but worshipped throughout the Karen jungles. Some seem to think that it amounted to idolatry, and that it was necessary to take him away that the churches might look more to God. But he was as much beloved, respected, yea, venerated by the English community. The funeral was attended this morning by all the missionaries of course, and all the officers—civil and military. Every one feels the blow dreadfully. Some go so far as to predict the utter ruin of the whole mission.

But no. *God is not dead*. Infinite Wisdom knew what He was about in taking away one of the healthiest, holiest, and hardest working missionaries from the field; and I think will now pour out His Spirit, and carry on the work more powerfully than ever before. The cause was dear to your father, very dear, but much dearer to the Saviour.

Prepare then to come out with his mantle upon you, and should I live till you come, be my support and comfort.

Your afflicted mother,

C. H. VINTON

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERSIA."
THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 22.
The Cunard steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, from Liverpool 12th inst., arrived at 9.30 this evening.

The Atlantic Telegraph fleet sailed on the 10th inst. The Agamemnon was towed out of Plymouth Sound at 9 A. M., the Niagara left under steam at 11 o'clock, and the whole subsequently started under canvas with a northerly breeze. They would continue under sail until reaching mid-ocean, which it was expected would be attained, and the operation of submerging the Cable commenced on the 20th inst.

The first of the new weekly line of steamers, the Indian Empire, with the Colonial and United

States mails, was to leave Galway for Halifax and New York on Friday. It was expected that the run from Galway to Halifax would be accomplished in eight days.

The Cagliari question has been satisfactorily settled. Naples agrees to compensate the English Engineers with £3000, place the steamer Cagliari at the disposal of Queen Victoria, and liberate the Sardinian prisoners forthwith.

The recent warlike preparations that have been progressing in France have attracted the attention of the English press. In Parliament Disraeli, in remarks upon the subject, repudiated the idea of danger, and said the relations between the two countries were of the most amicable nature.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Fitzgerald stated that Mr. Mason, the American Minister at Paris, labored under grave misapprehensions in representing England as acquiescing in the free labor movement recently initiated in France.

Later advices have been received from India, Bombay dates are of May 19.

Rohilcund was in complete possession of the British Army.

Bareilly is occupied by the British, the enemy having deserted as the forces approached.

Affairs in Oude were assuming a more quiet aspect.

Arrangements for a grand attack on Calpee were being perfected; and the affair was expected to take place in a few days.

The Bank of France has increased its specie nearly 70,000,000 francs during the month.

The Spanish journals say that Gen. Concha still remains Governor General of the island of Cuba.

The misunderstanding between France and Austria is considered as involving an immediate rupture between the two countries.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 9th, the House of Lords was not in session and the proceedings in the House of Commons were of little interest.

The bill relating to the tenant-right in Ireland was rejected by 135 majority.

On the 10th, in the Lords, on the motion of Lord Brougham, a bill was read a first time, the object of which was to render the fraudulent negotiation of bills of exchange penal.

The bill abolishing property qualifications for members of Parliament was debated and read a second time.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry Lord Stanley said government had sent a despatch to India, disapproving of the policy of annexation, and disavowing the annexation of Dahr. He also stated Lord Canning's proclamation on the fall of Lucknow had been issued in a modified form, and that a spirit of conciliation had prevailed, with a most satisfactory result.

Sir Charles Napier asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if it was his intention to ask for an additional vote for seamen and marines, in consequence of the preparations making in some parts of Europe, by sea and land, and whether, when the additional troops were sent to India, it was the intention of the government to call out an equal number of the militia to replace them. He contended that, from the present state of the army and navy in France, an attack upon England might be made with great chance of success.

Mr. Disraeli said that the government was sensible of the responsibility under which it lay, both of defending England and vindicating its flag. The gallant Admiral seemed to assume that those with whom it was now on terms of cordial friendship not only intended to attack it, but to attack it suddenly, without the usual forms of declaration of war. It was on terms not only of friendly but of constant and confidential communication with France. There was no proof that any extraordinary preparation were making by sea and land in any country in Europe. England was now engaged in intimate endeavors with France to settle most delicate subjects, and with every prospect of success.

It was true that questions had arisen between England and America which were of an embarrassing and even of a mischievous nature; but these are incidental to public affairs, and he believed that nothing would occur to disturb permanently the friendly feeling between the two nations. It was most injurious to the interests of England to assume that other nations entertained hostile intentions. This policy of suspicion was as unjust to other powers as it was hurtful to England. The government had, within a few hours, received a proof of the friendly feeling from a power of whose real disquietude there had been fear. Mr. Disraeli then made a similar statement to that made by Lord Malmesbury in the House of Lords concerning the Cagliari affair.

Sundry other members spoke upon the subject, and Sir John Packington declared his conviction that at the shortest notice England could assemble a fleet which would be able to cope with that of any country.

Mr. Edershall called attention to the arrest of Capt. Judkins in New York.

Mr. Fitzgerald said government had no official information on the subject, but would give it due attention.

The India resolutions were taken up, and after the rejection of a proposition by Lord John Russell to limit the Council to 12 members, it was resolved that it should not consist of more than 15 nor less than 12.

The London Times draws serious attention to the fact that France is arming on a large scale both by land and sea, with a method, a system and a deliberation truly formidable to all her neighbors, and indicating that "She is gathering up her colossal strength, and would appear to be on the eve of some vast enterprise, in the prosecution of which that strength is to be put forth to the utmost."

The Atlantic Telegraph fleet sailed from Plymouth on the 10th of June for the rendezvous in the Ocean, where they are to commence paying out the cable. As the Agamemnon and the Niagara were only able to take in a limited quantity of coal, and as it is desired to have as much coal as possible on board when they commence to lay the cable, sailing power was to be chiefly relied upon on the passage to mid ocean. It was calculated that the vessels would arrive at the centre by the 20th inst., when the splice would be

made as soon after as the weather would permit, the Niagara and Gorgon sailing for Newfoundland, and the Agamemnon and Valorous for Ireland. The British steamer Porcupine sailed from England on the 3d for St. Johns, N. F., where she will coal, and proceed at once to the mouth of Trinity Bay, and there await the arrival of the Niagara and her consort.

A prospectus has been issued of a journal devoted to American interests, to be published in London. It is called—The London Cotton Plant, a journal of tropical civilization; and particular attention is promised to the cotton interests and the question of negro labor.

The three mates of the American ship Gleaner had been committed on the crew of their ship. Startling and disgusting disclosures had been made in regard to a confessional in the aristocratic neighborhood of Belgravia, London.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of May 19th arrived at Suez on the 6th of June.

Bareilly was occupied by the troops under the commander-in-chief on the 7th of May. Very little resistance was offered, the garrison having dispersed on the approach of the enemy.

An English General was killed during the advance on Bareilly, but the telegraph has omitted his name.

Sir H. Ross had completely defeated the enemy at Kamos, killing 700 men, and capturing 7 guns. He was within fourteen miles of Calpee on the 14th of May, and it was expected the attack would be made on the 16th. The garrison at San Jehanpore, 600 strong, was surrounded by 8000 rebels, with 15 guns, but no fears were entertained for their safety, as relief was at hand.

A village in Central India had been stormed after an obstinate resistance, and all the male inhabitants were put to the sword.

Cooper Singh had died of his wounds.

The disarming proceeded quietly in Western Africa.

BERARDIN IN A DISTURBED STATE.

FRANCE.
The returns of the Bank of France for the month ending June 10, shows an increase of over 29,000,000 francs in the cash held in Paris, and of about 89,000,000 in the branch banks.

The Monitor announces that France has purchased the absolute property in the domain of Longwood, Saint Helena, where the Emperor Napoleon ended his days, and of his tomb on that island.

Intense heat had prevailed in Paris and the vicinity, and agriculture stood sadly in need of rain.

A favorable reaction had taken place on the Paris Bourse, the main cause being a rumor of satisfactory arrangements having been made between the Government and the Railway Companies.

The Paris Bourse on the 11th was again rather heavy, and the Three Per Cents closed at 68 francs.

The Paris Patrie says that France does not now keep her ships on the African coast to catch slaves, but to prevent British ships of war meddling with French vessels. It declares such an attempt of watching the coast of Cuba frivolous and vexatious.

The eruption of Vesuvius continued, but no very serious results are yet reported. Since its commencement not less than seven new craters had been opened.

Advices from Turin predict an average crop of silk.

Negotiations by Sardinia for the purchase of Monaco are said to be suspended.

SPAIN.

The Queen had returned to Madrid.
The importation of cereals into Spain until the end of December had been officially authorized.—This measure had reduced the price of wheat in several markets.

The Madrid journals state that General Concha is to remain Governor of Cuba.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

A Berlin despatch says the Cabinet of France and England are opposed to the decision of the question of Denmark and the Duchies being left solely to the Germanic Diet, and have expressed a wish that it should be referred to a European tribunal.

AUSTRIA.

The Paris correspondence of the London Herald says that events assuredly indicate the fast ripening of a misunderstanding between France and Austria; and the Globe's Paris correspondent says there can be no doubt that Austria is drifting into a war with France.

TURKEY.

A despatch from Vienna states that the British Consul General at Belgrade had been attacked and severely wounded by two Turkish soldiers.

A Russian frigate was expected to visit Ragusa. The Turkish Government is said to have fully resolved to oppose by force the insurrection of the Christians at Candia.

There was much agitation amongst the people of the Island, and many families were emigrating.

LATEST.

Turin, Friday.—The official Piedmontese Gazette announces that the King of Naples consents to the restitution of the Cagliari and the liberation of her crew. On Tuesday last Count Caxia replied to Lord Malmesbury's ultimatum—the King of Naples will pay the indemnity demanded for the engineers, and has given orders to immediately give up the Cagliari and her crew, to be placed at the disposal of the English envoy, Mr. Lyons.

It is stated in the Daily News city article that a rumor prevailed yesterday afternoon in the city of its being the intention of the government to call out an additional number of militia.

The Times has reason to believe that a Circular has issued by Lord Derby