The Austrian southern Railway was retained for exclusive service of Government; and troops and aminunition were being constantly conveyed over it. Danger of war was considered so imminent at Frankfort that the Federal Diet, which had been holding secret sittings, resolved not to adjourn for Easter Holidays. It is reported that the Austrians had entered Duchies of Tuscany, Parma and Modena.

SARDINIA. Turin correspondent of the Times says, Cavour must fall if war is not declared, and such an event would possibly be a signal for insurrections in various parts of Itlay, and perhaps serious disturbances in Piedmont, where 20,000 Italian volunteers confidently await hostitities. The Sardinian steamers on the Lago Maggiore with a single exception had ceased running, and been placed at the disposal of the Government. ITALY.

King of Naples still survives. Naples admits orn into Sicily for two months from March 30. Government of Rome is said to have sent round private circulars to Bishops urging them to colect men for two legions of potifical troops. At tempt unsuccessful notwiths anding a large bounty was offered.

Apprehensions of war aroused fears of an insurrection in Turkey. Advices from Bessarabia confirm reported Russian armaments there, and from Georgia there are reports of the intended assembling of 100,000 Russians in that province. INDIA.

Lombay Mail, March 26th, reached England Little additional to Telegrams already received Financial embarrassments and new customs tariff monopolized attention.

SHIP NEWS. Arrived 16th, Evelyn; 17th Baltic, Liverpool 22nd, Brill, Queenstown: 17th, Edward, Guern sey, 16th Maria Somers. Gravesend.

Sailed 14th, Creole, Londonderry; 20th Emily Queenstown; 22nd, Silistria, Liverpool; 14th, Mary Ann, Londonderry: 19th Sophia McKenzie. Gravesend.

Money Market generally unchanged. Consols Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £545,000

Flour generally closed steady. Wheat quiet at Tuesday's advance.

Breadstuffs generally closed steady and quiet. Provisions closed firm. Corn closed steady. Cotton declined 1-16th to 1-8. Fair quality delivered most. The depression is caused by political uncertainty.

Tea firmer. All qualities slightly advanced Coffee firm. Sugar closed dull. Rice 6d. to 9d. advance.

Tallow slightly advanced. Spirits turpenting closed steary. Potashes closed firm. Rosin closed heavy. Lird dull. Fish Oil, average business, without quotable change.

FROM JAPAN.—Recent letters from the U. S. frigate, Mississippi, of Hong Kong, communicated to the N. Y. Herald convey the interesting newsthat a Japanese ambassador and suite are about toproceed to Washington. Writing under date of Feb. 13th, the writer says :-

We leave this port this morning for home, by way of Japan and Cape Horn. The Commedore has ordered us to proceed to Kannanany, in Jeddo bay, forthwith, and on arriving there we will make all proper arrangements for receiving on board the first Japanese ambassador that ever suite, consisting of fourteen individuals, who, I presume, will create quite a sensation when they and in New York, with their odd dresses and swords. The frigate Powhatan will follow us in a few days, for the purpase of bringing us a supply of coal to make up the deficiency on the passage from this port to the bay of Jeddo. shall then proceed with our guests to Honolula, San Francisco and Panama, where Lieutenant Habersham, of the Powhatan, who goes in this ship for that purpose, will take charge of, and conduct them to the city of Washington, own impression is, that in less than four months a Japanese minister and suite will be making their salaams before the President at the White House. I have this from the best authority. If they meet with only half the attention, fuss and feathers. &c., that greeted the great Hungarian a few years back, they will be forcibly struck with the difference between the quiet dignity of their own country and the boisterous and hearty welcome of the Western world.

We notice by the China Telegraph, a London paper, that both Prussia and Denmark are making active preparations to fit out squadrons for Japan with a view to negotiate commercial treaties with that country. Should the peace of Europe be disturbed, these designs may not be carried into effect for the present.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—TORONTO, C. W., May 4. The government last night were sustain by the Legislature, the supplies being finally passed. It is expected that Parliament will ad-

Mr. W. Smith O'Brien arrived here last night and was met at the steamer by a large number of people, who with a band of music escorted him to the Rossin House. To-day addresses were presented by the St. Patrick Association and Parliament was prorogued at 4 P. M. to day

The following is a synopsis of the Governor's

Honourable Gentlemen of the Council and Assembly-I am glad to release you earlier than you the answer of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, expressing her satisfaction at the ultimate decision in regard to the seat of government .-You have made provisions for commuting the fendal right in lower Canada, and have placed additional restraint on the powers of municipalities to borrow, whilst you have taken steps for gradually enforcing the fulfilment of local obligations already incurred.

In my opinion nothing could be more injurious to the credit of the Province than the impression that such obligations could be impaired or evaded. You have amended the tariff, and while I regret the necessity for increasing some duties on im ports, I hope the principle on which the duties are imposed will alleviate their pressure. It is satisfactory to see that the income of the province for the first quarter of the current year shows signs of the revival of trade as well as an increase in our resources. You have invited Her Majesty, or any member of the royal family, to visit North America, and I believe that in no portion of Her Majesty's broad dominions would such a visit be hailed with more affectionate and genuine loyalty. With an earnest prayer that Providence may bless us with an abundant harvest and restored prosperity, I now terminate this session.

BURMAN MISSION.—The Macedonian for April, furnishes most gratifying intelligence of the progress of the gospel amongst the Karens, Dr. Mason states that the Karen preacher Sau Shapan, in the month of February and March. 1858, made a tour among the Bahai churches, baptizing at nineteen stations, 143 persons. In July and August he made a second excursion, and baptized at seventeen different stations, 486 perthe Christian Visitor.

SAINT JOHN N. B., MAY 11, 1859.

MISSION MONTH. the Mission Month. It is the peculiar season how terrible the carnage, how big with events of consecrated by the united sentiment of British importance to the world's weat or woe, no mortal and American Christians to the contemplation can conjecture. But happy are we to be so far of the necessities of the great harvest field, and removed from the scene of corflict, which must of the means best adapted to cultivate it success- bring desolation and mourning to many a heart fully in all its various departments, and to plant and hearth. It behooves us to pause and consiit thoroughly throughout all its extended sections with the seeds of eternal truth. The May Missionary Anniversaries with their reports of thrilling interest, and speeches of telling power stir anew the Christian heart of England, and infuse a renewed life into the missionary soul of our exports will be limited, and bring us but a

and call up as vividly to the mind as possible, what God has wrought through the agency of efforts to raise our own bread, and bring our modern Evangelical Missions to the heathen. These missions are not yet seventy years of age. In 1792 the "English Baptist Missionary Society" was instituted, and Carey went forthupon his embassy of love to benighted India. Three years after this the " London Missionary Society" was organized on the principle of combining all evangelical denominations. In 1796 the "Edinburgh Missionary Society" was established, and in 1801 the "Church Missionary Society" came into existence.

It is worthy of note that Carey's Mission was foreshadowed by the decision of a Baptist Association, held in Nottingham as early as 1784, to set a art one hour of the first Monday evening of every month as a season of special prayer for the revival of pure religion, and for the spread of the gospel throughout the world. Who will presume to say that Carey's call to leave the " cobbler's bench," and to go charged with the message of salvation to India was not the result of that mis-ionary prayer meeting? The affiliated Baptist Churches of Nottingham were prostrate on the first Monday of every month praying for the heathen world and their prayers gave birth to an organization which has done more for the translation and diffusion of the word of God in the languages of the East than all other Societies combined.

The missionary movements referred to above prepared the way for the formation of the "Glasgow Missionary Society" the "Society for the propogation of Christianity among the Jews,' the "German" or "Evangelical Missionary Society," the "General Baptist Missionary So ciety," and several kindred institutions in Ger-

So soon as the inspiring accounts of Carey, and other laborers in the mission field reached America, her ministry and churches began to feel the enkirdlings of missionary zeal. The youthful Judson, Mills, and others of like precious faith were baptized with the missionary spirit, and felt that they must leave home, country, and friends, and go far hence to tell the story of redeeming love. Accordingly they premissions to the General Association of the ministers of Massachusetts. This was in 1810, and the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions" was instituted almost immediately. Four years after this (in 1814) the "American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions" was organized, and Judson and his sainted wife. and Price placed themselves under the direction convert. of this Board. This movement was followed by the formation of the "American Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society," the " Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church," and the "Western Foreign Missionary Society" under the direction of the Presbyter an Church. Still later other kindred FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Societies have been formed in America such as the "Southern Baptist Foreign Mission," and tne " Freewill Baptist Foreign Mission," &c. &c.

rations a mighty work has been accomplished

ago every door of the vast kingdom of idelatory ment, and the sending away of volunteers. was barred and bolted against the gospel mest refused, war is to be declared in three days.

mand now made in answer to prayer? is arising in her strength, that converts flock

to see the salvation of God. and preach the gospel to every creature." How upon the horrid results which must attend a colsolemn the trust! how weighty the responsibility! lission of the Austrian and Sardinian forces. The What account shall we render at the last day in interests of other States immediately become regard to this matter? God grant that we may all be re-baptised in the spirit of missionary love involved, and ere long, the whole continent is sons. It must have been truly a pentecostal sea- and thus be prepared to discharge our duty to wrapped up in a universal and most sanguinary God and to a sin cursed world.

wars. Then mey care you many be sure to rear their.

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WAR IN EUROPE.

We omit Editorial matter to-day to make

room for the n ws which has just arrived, and which will be found in another column. The crisis seems to have come and the decision to We may justly speak of May as emphatically be an appeal to arm 3. How terrific the struggle, der well our own position. The Mother Country may be drawn into the conflict, and we must share, be it in ever so remote a degree, her sorrows and her triumphs; our reviving trade will, as with an untimely frost, be nipped in the bud, small return, and what we have to buy will be It is well, at such a period, to review the past great'y enhanced in price. Let us therefore, now, while early spring is upon us, double our wants down to the smallest limits, that we may be prepared for the worst, and enabled to endure to the end, however remote that end may be. We intended to bring before our readers du

ring the summer, some matters of Provincial importance; but we may be obliged to g ve place to this all important topic, which will probably fill our columns from week to week for a long

Let us pray that the Allwise Disposer of Human Events may preserve us and our Father Land amidst this terrific conflict of Mations in safety, and with our good name and power un-

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Brother Gremley writes that at Newcastle, Mi ramichi, the rite of christian baptism was administered on Sabbath last to one convert, by our valued Brother, Isa Wallace.

This is the first time in thirteen years that the ordinance has been administered in this place, and hundreds of spectators were present to witness the solemn spectacle. We trust this is the eginning of good days for that interesting por tion of the Lord's vineyard.

Brother James L. Read informs us in a letter of May 4th, that the revival is still in progress at Upper Aylesford. Backsliders are returning, and many of the greatest sinners in the place have felt their need of Jesus. Many of those who were baptized were brought up under the influence of other denominations, but taking the Word of God for their guide, have been directed as it commands.

The church is greatly united, moving in the right direction, and ready "for every good word

YARMOUTH, N. S., May 5th, 1839.

Messrs Editors,-I am happy to inform you that the cause of the Redeemer is rapidly advancing in these parts. About two hundred have been added by baptism to the churches in this county. Every church, with one exception has had baptisms recently, and the good work is adrancing still.

In town we have added thirty by baptism, and others will follow. The work is mostly among the young. We have had baptism every Sabbath for the last few weeks. May the work be lasting in its influence.

We have just had an interesting visit from brother Rand and Benjamin Christmat, the Indian

Last Sabbath evening our Micmac brother preached a good sermon before a clewded audience, many having to go away unable to get into the house. Brother Rand is greatly encouraged in his " work of faith."

LONDON, April 24th.

Messrs. Elitors,-You will observe by the news this mail, that our probab lities for peace During the progress of these missionary ope- are daily becoming less, and you may imagine, (not without some degree of provocation) that for precious souls. A sum not far short of £600, by the time this letter shall have reached you, 000 is contributed annually by British and Ame- contending armies will be arrayed one against rican christians to supply the Missionary Treathe other, and Europe will have already entered sury; three-fourths of which are probably raised upon that struggle so crushing to the spirit of p. ogress, and so disastrous in its results to the The number of missionaries under the guid- best interests of humanity. We have long been ance of their respective Societies cannot fall far cherishing the hope that through the wisdomshort of 2000; aided by thousands of native and sound intelligence of European councils, teachers, readers, and helpers of different kinds. some policy would be adopted, some broad plat-We shall not probably exaggerate in saying that form would be set up upon which all parties the number of church members at all the stations | might harmonize their differences, and arrive at cannot be less than 209,000, and the good work a satisfactory solution of their present difficulis still going forward, and must proceed to ulti- ties, and that the storm which has been long mate and eternal triumph. There can be no threatening would pass by. But when such desfailure, for the cause belongs to God and must patches as the following meet our eye, " Hope succeed. Christian Missions are built upon a for a season bids sweet peace farewell" and we rock against which the gates of hell can never begin to think of nerving ourselves for the struggle. It is reported as having been issued by the Hitherto the work of converting the heathen Austrian Government, and embodies a speedy has been gradual, nor are we surprised at this, declaration of War, unless certain conditions for obstacles legion in number, and mighty in are complied with. "General Gyulair has been character, had to be surmounted. Seventy years ordered to present an ultimatum for disarmasage; but in answer to united, believing prayer Two more divisions of the Austrian army of many doors have been thrown open to let the 80.000 men have been ordered to the Ticino. We King of glory in. Two hundred millions in India, have reason to believe that the same intelligence and three hundred and fifty millions in China are has been received by the Government! We now stretching forth their hand to receive from cannot but feel highly gratified to have the sathe charch the charter of everlasting life, and tisfaction of knowing that England has sone all Eritish and American christians are bewildered that the wisdom of her Government could sug with the question, - how shall we supply the de. gest to avert the misfortunes of War. She has sent her minister on a special mission of negoti-We are far removed in these provinces from ation to Vienna. She has accepted the proposit those glorious May gatherings in Exeter Hall of a Congress of the five great powers, and her where this whole matter is discussed in all its voice from the commencement has been decivaried aspects; but through the wondrous power dedly for peace; but she now begins to feel that of the press the glad tidings reach us that Zion the period of negotiation is about drawing to a close, and that she cannot any longer interfere like clouds and doves to their windows, that the Lord is making bare his arm in the eves of all nations, without compromising her dignity. She nations, and that the ends of the earth are made has been determined from the first to rid herself of all blame in this matter, and upon that nation Does it not become us, Christian readers, to who without just cause first unsheathes the enquire what part we are taking in this great sword, must rest the responsibility of War. It work of Christian missions. We also have re-ceived the commission to "go into all the world is impossible for us to place any just estimate

contest. England will remain neutral as long a

BOY. 25.

it is possible for her to doso; but while she looks on in silence, she will doubtless be prepared for emergencies; she will be put in a strong state of defence, and will occupy the position of an armed neutrality, so that if in the progress of events the time should come when it might be necessary the side walks of this city is much needed. Some to defend her national dignity and ancient ho-

nour, she will be prepared to act promptly.

cess which have attended their arms, yet they are destitute as a people of that self reliance system, and they in most cases are suffering from which characterizes the European rations. This long exposure to wear and weather. We trust is owing to the fact that the people generally the corporation will move in this matter speedily. know nothing of military tactics. The science of arms is confined for the most part to a paid soldiery; not so with their neighbours. The people of France, Russia and Germany, are early date. and unexceptionably, indoctrinated into the principles of military manœuvring. This training qualifies them at any time to take the field, and inspires an individual confidence and self-reliance which we look for in vain here. At every rumour of war, Englishmen commence to enquire at once, how are the national defences? and before we are aware of it the Government is down upon the country for several millions to refit the navy, to construct defences, &c., &c. France is watched with as much jealousy, as if she were particularly engaged in working out some scheme for the subversion of England. Does she upon some headland erect a shell defying and gun bristling fortress? England must have | Esq., was re-elected President.

Is it announced that a new gun has been patented in France? England is on the alert , there is something threatening in that, she must have one too. Is some new craft afloat, freighted with the elements of destruction and death? England commences to enquire what it means. Are the fortresses of Cheroourg rebuilt? England is in a commotion, and proceeds to put herself in a state of defense. She imagines that Napoleon the third is about to avenge the trihis illustrious uncle, Napoleon the Great. One great cause of all this uneasiness is embraced in the idea before referred to,-a lack of military training on the part of the people generally.

It has been computed that this unsettled state of affairs has cost us within the last year £23 .to time devoted to her national defenses. Now, although these are ideas which are thrown out yet we are inclined to believe there is too much the season.—Courier. truth in them. The best defense any country can have is a well organized militia, the holders of Stockholders of the Bank of New Brunswick the soil themselves instructed in military discipline. When this state of things exists it is almost impossible to carry on a successful inva-surplus profits or rest, amount to upwards of sion. The sons of the soil rising in their strength, £14,000, from which is deducted £4000 for and with acquired ability and skill inspired with true patriotism, bid defiance to encroaching foes. We believe that the day is not far distant when such will be the military character of Great last year was six per cent. Britain.

forgotten that a general election is near at hand. and that important principles are at stake. The question, who will have charge of the helm of State at this impending and eventful crisis? 18 one fraught with deep interest to all Englishmen. The leaders of the two great parties-Liberal and Conservative—are now fairly before the country, and are each engaged in bringing their respective principles before the electors. If the meeting, it was rejected, but was afterwards repeople are satisfied with Lord Derby's Reform Bill, and with his foreign policy, they will reject his resignation and accept him again as their leader; but if the more liberal measures pro- vices performed. posed by Lord John Russell and other noble Lords more fully meet their views, the ex Premicr must be contented to receive his final dismission. It is a Government prepared to carry out true principles of economy, and who will as far as possible seek to preserve peace to the nation that the people want at the present time, and the Ministers who can show themselves the most capable of forwarding these two great

objects will be likely to meet with the most favor. Peace will secure economy, and economy will ensure peace, for we cannot well have the one without the otherr It is not our desire to drift into a war upon the fearful consequences of which it would be almost idle to speculate. In what enormous expenses will it involve us !-How much precious blood will be wasted upon interfere between Austria and France in the despotism of the Emperor of Austria. Why string, sold at 18d. then should we sympathize with the latter? It We learn by the Fredericton Reporter that a

establishments of the country no less a sum than says:four hundred and forty-five millions of pounds, and yet we are coolly informed by Ministers that the country is in a defenceless state. The cause of this is quite apparant. We have been trying to keep pace with European nations who have been outvying each other in the splendour and formidableness of their military and naval outfits. Retrenchment, then, will be the watch-word.

Vote by ballot is another question which will greatly influence the elections. The time has

reform seems necessary and inevitable. time opposed to the ballot; the reason of this is quite obvious. The ballot clips their wings and deprives them of that power by which they are enabled in a great degree to control the elections. It renders the electors more independent, raises them above the fear of their landlords and enables them to vote for whom they choose without fear of persecution. The Minister then who at the present time would bring forward an acclause providing for the ballot. The opposition however, on this point is violent, and Ministers Mr. Sp are much divided.

Domestic.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We agree with the Globe that amongst many reforms that are now in progress. A reform in of the principal streets present a most delapidated appearence. In all towns of any size in the Although Englishmen boast greatly upon their United States, the streets are nicely paved. national defences, and upon the glory and suc- and present a neat and durable aspect; here we are confined to the antideluvian planking

> The proprietors of the Globe state that a new supply of type is daily expected for their paper. and that they intend to enlarge it at an early

On Saturday morning, Thomas McAvity, Esq., was duly inducted into the office of Mayor of this city. A committee was appointed to address the Ex Mayor. We hope that under the new administration our civic affairs will receive an impetus in a progressive direction, fully commensurate with the necessities and spirit of the

At the Annual General meeting of the Steckolders of the Commercial Bank the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year, Geo. Carvill, M. Dole, John Duncan, R. L. Hazen, S. Hersey, Wm. Jack, G. L. Lovett, C. Merritt. D. J. McLaughlin, W. Parks, A. McL. Seely, Moses Tuck, J. Vernon. Wm. Parks,

The sa'e of H. W. Beecher's " Life Thoughts' has reached forty thousand. Miss Proctor, the lady who compiled this work, receives the profits

A splendid new edition of Webster's Unabridge ed Dictionary is now in press, and will be issued in June. It will contain ten thousand new words and fifteen hundred pictorial illustrations.

STOCK IMPORTATION .- The barque Renown of Aberdeen, which arrived here yesterday, brings with her four improved short-horn Bulls, umphant battle of Waterloo, and the downfall of and two Heifers, and three improved Leicester Rams, for the York County Agricultural Society. The animals are selected and purchased by Ch rles Inches, Esq., Blairgowr e, Perthshire, Scotland, and are from the herds of the Messrs. Geekie, well known as breeders of pure stock in that neighbourhood Much credit is due to the York County Agricultural Society, and to the enterprise and care of their agents, the Messrs 000,000, and that several hundred millions would Inches, for the satisfactory results of the arrangenot cover the expenses which she has from time ments made by them. The animals have arrived in excellent condition, and will likely go up river the first of the week. The same vessel also brings several passengers from Aberdeenby our European neighbours not very friendly, shire, the first passenger arrival, we believe, of

THE BANKS .- The annual meeting of the took place on Monday last, when a statement, showing the affairs of the institution to be in a sound state, was laid before the meeting. The doubtful debts, leaving upwards of £10,000 sur olus profit. The annual salaries of the estabishment amount to £1,675, including £300 to Mr. Lewin, the President. The Dividend for

The annual meeting of the Commercial Bank took place on Tuesday last, when a statement sarily attend rumors of war, the people have not The surplus profit or reserve was stated to be upwards of £1,500, and they had no bad or doubtful debts. The cost of salaries for the past year, including £500 to Mr. Parks, the President, was £1,950. ()ne of the Tellers has recently left the Bank, and it was not considered necessary to appoint a successor to him, which will reduce this amount by £200. The Dividend for the past year was five per cent. When the motion to pay the President £500 for his services during the past year was put to the considered and carried by a bare majority, on the understanding that it was not to be a precedent for future years. A number of the Stockholders considered £300 amply sufficient for the ser-The salary of the Cashier of the Bank of

New Brunswick is £350, while the Cashier at the Commercial Bank receives £500 per annum.

THE TIMBER TRADE.—The confusion incident to the general elections in the three kingdoms, and the consequent derangement of trade, as well as the apprehensions of a European war. have exercised a depressing influence on the timber market, so that although there has been no great change of prices, the "consumptive demand" for wood has fallen off, rather than increased, and the prospects of an early and brisk trade have been marred. Saint John 18 inch Pine was worth 21d. to 22d.; a cargo of Deals from St. John sold on April 8th at Liverpool at £8 12s. 10d. On the 20th another cargo was offered in 40 lots, of which 31 were sold, and these averaged nearly £8 12s. If the remaining 15 lots had been sold, it would have reduced the average. Farnworth and Jardine say that the consumption is not large, and the stocks are foreign scil! It would not be for our gain to found qui'e equal to the demand, and several cargoes had arrived from St. John, and late sales present crisis. We equally detest the restless John Pine, they also say, is arriving freely, and ambition of Louis Napoleon, and the overbearing a cargo from the Lillies, of 18 inches St. John

is important that in the present electorial con- Young Men's Christian Association has been test our representatives should be informed that formed in that city, before which the Rev. E. we have no sympathy with Austria, and let those McLeod delivered the inaugural address. Rev. who have commenced the quarrel fight it out. Messrs Spurden, Butcher, and Mr. Day of the In the twenty-three years between 1835 and Baptist Academy, took part in the exercises. 1858 we have spent upon the naval and military Hon. Judge Wilmot is President. The Reporter

> On Tuesday last the Rev. E. McLood, of the Free Will Baptist Denomination, delivered au maugural Address to the Young Men's Christian Association, before a large and highly respectable audience. We might here observe that this Association

was formed a few months since, by a delegation of young men from the different Evangelical Churches in this city which had consented to take part in its institution, who framed Rules and Regulations for the government and guidance of the Association, and to which it is neatready arrived in England when this important cessary each individual should subscribe on his becoming a member; Hon. Judge Wilmot was elected President, and a Vice President also There are many Tories who go heartily for ex- elected from each of the different denominations tending the franchise, but who are at the same represented, the heads of such denominations to he considered as honorary members. They have engaged a room in Mr. McCausland's building, where, in addition to the religious exercises in separable from such institutions, they engage in debate, reading of essays, &c., &c., whatever is considered to enlighten and improve the mind. On the evening referred to, in the absence of the President, the Rev. Mr. Spurden kindly consented to act as Chairman. In addition to the Rev. Chairman and Lecturer, the Rev. Mr. ceptable Reform Bill, must have inserted in it a sions, the exercises of the evening commenced with singing and prayer, after which the Rev. Mr. Spurden delivered a few appropriate remarks in that pleasing and graceful manner which has rendered him so popular as a public speaker in

UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE.

The Cincinnati Gazette says 6,280 adventurers have passed through that city this season, for Pike's Peak. It is estimated that by all routes, no less than 100,000 people are now enroute for the gold regions, and adds, "Nine-tenths of these, at least, instead of acquiring fortunes, will encounter hardship, starvation, and disappoint-

'The Dedham, Mass., Gazette says: Mr. Gangooly, a native Bramhin of the highest casts, deivered a lecture on Hindoo Life, at Temperance Hall, Dedham Village, on Tuesday evening, March 20th. Mr. Gangooly was educated to the priestly office; at the age of sixteen he began to doubt the truth of the worship of the heathen gods, and after a decided struggle he became an earnest and enthusiastic Christian believer, for which he has renounced home, friends, mother and caste; for among his own people he was looked upon as polluted. He is now pursuing his studies preparatory to entering upon a missionary career in Bengal. His intimate knowledge of the inner life of the Bengalees, their castes, customs and religion, renders his lectures very instructive and interesting. Although he has been in the country but a few months, yet his knowledge of the language is quite remarkable.

CANADIAN BAPTISTS .- A correspondent from Canada to the New York Examiner states that in thirty years Baptist ministers in that province have multiplied over four-fold, communicants over nine-fold, and acherents over ten-fold. During the last thirteen years their increase has been more rapid than during any equal period of their history. They have 8 associations, with a membership of 11,525—of which 1,384 were tized last year.

Professor Finney, the American revivalist, is preaching daily to crowded audiences in London, near Rev. Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle.

There is to be an organization formed in New York, of Christians, without regard to sect, who believe that the influence of Christianity ought to be brought to bear against human slavery.

THE COUNTRY AND CROPS .- The Newark Mercury of the 3rd inst., says :-

"The country presents, just now a delightful appearance. All the glories of the Spring are sprinkled over it. Every field is clothed in emerald, and every orchard, grove and forest is hung with green, spangled with blossoms of every hue. This is particularly true of South Jersey, where vegetation is much more advanced than with us, while the peach tree hereabouts, as we are told, promise but little if any thing; in Burlington and elsewhere, the orchards andicate an excellent yield, and the signs are equally favorable in reference to other fruits. In this vicinity, the pear-trees promise an unusually abundant yield, but this, according to present appearances, is the only crop which will be profitable to our growers of fruit.

"As to vegetables, the supply is fair and the promise good. Asparagrus and other seasonable products have already appeared in considerable

Four Days Later from Europe! ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO SAXON AT

QUEBEC. QUEBEC, May 9th .- The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool, April 27th, has arrived. War was threatening, but had not yet been declared. Sardinia replied to Austria's ultima-

tum on the 26th, but the result was not known. The French troops were entering Piedmont. It was reported that Austria had agreed to another proposed mediation by England, and had granted fourteen days delay. It is also re-

ported that an alliance has been formed between France and Russia. Consols 911 to 92.

advanced 9d. per 100 lbs.; Wheat 6d. per bushel. Three Days Later from Europe!

Breadstuffs and Provisions advancing. Flour

ARRIVAL OF THE ADELAIDE AT NEW-FOUNDLAND. HOSTILITIES COMMENCED! GREAT PA-

NIC IN THE LONDON MONEY MAR-The steamship Adelaide arrived at St John's.

N. F., yesterday from Galway, bringing Liverpool dates to the 30th ult. The steamship Hammonia arrived at Liverpool

on the 29th. The news is important.

Hostilities in Europe have all but commenced. The Austrians, one hundred and twenty thousand strong, are reported to have crossed the Tienno: this is not officially confirmed. No actual conflicts have yet occurred. French troops are pouring into Piedmont.

The Duchy of Tuscany has joined France and Piedmont.

The French-Russian alliance was decided but the Times published the provisions of the treaties, causing a great panic on the London Exchange. Consols fell, at one time, as low as 88. About forty failures occurred among stock

LATEST. - It was telegraphed from various sources that during the night of the 26th 120,000 Austrians under command in Chief of General Cyulia crossed the Ticinio in three corps d'armee, and Dike road towards Novara, they afterwards blew up the bridge of Bufflora. news lacked official confirmation, and some doubt was thrown on it. It is reported that, Austria accepted the proffered mediation of England and postponed the declaration of war for a few days France had not accepted but it was said to be considering it. The Paris Constitutionael and Daily News deny the reported alliance between France and Russia. 'The latter says the documents signed is a mere convention. The l'imes professes to give the provisions of the treaty, and draws most threatening consequences from them, regarding the alliance as a menace to England, in asmuch as Russia guarantees the ser vices of her fleet in the Mediterranean and Baltic, in addition to an army of observation on the Austrian frontiers.

The king of Sardinia issued an enspiriting proclamation to his army, and saying he regarded Austria's ultimatum as an insult, and rejected it with disdain. French troops were landing at Geroa in large numbe s, and were enthusias tically received.

The king of Sardinia had gone to join his army at Allesandria.

The Tuscan army had called on the Grand Duke to join France and Piedmont, and declare war against Austria. He declined and fled and the Tuscans declared a minitary dictatorship. Warlike preparations are going forward in England. I here was great activity at Woolwich.

The Government had chartered Conard's Screw Steamer Etna, and other vessels to convey troops and ammunition to the Mediterranean. There were rumours of a proclamation calling out ter thousand men for the navy. War pre-minms were being generally demanded at Lloyd's. Parliamentary elections commenced quietly, Active military movements throughout France.

Eighty thousand French troops expected to be in Italy by the day the steamer sailed. Denmark was reported to have concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with France.

Paris Bourse excited, but less so than London; declined one on the 27th, but recovered a half on the 28th, Threes closing seventy-two se-

Great panie in London. Consols fluctuated

At Circinately King's Change, Margar 1415

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