

the gases are absorbed. When a farmer applies slacked lime, it is brought back to its original mineral condition; but in a very pulverulent state, suited to the plant's use.

It is impossible to give any rule for the exact quantity of lime per acre. In England 600 bushels of pure lime have been applied to an acre of clay soil with advantage, and 200 bushels to sandy soil.

Solon Robinson—The common practice at the South is to apply 30 bushels of slacked lime, which is equal to 15 bushels of pure lime for four years, seeding clover with all small grain, and a crop of that plowed in the land with a good coat of manure for the next crop. Lime never should be mixed with manure, while exposed to the air, as its office is to decompose all animal and vegetable substances, and if exposed, the ammonia is dissipated.

The next meeting will be held May 9, 1857, at which a number of subjects on the docket will be called up. THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR. SAINT JOHN N. B. MAY 18, 1857. THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT COMMENCED.

Our readers will observe by the news this week that a European struggle is inevitable, and the hostilities have already commenced.

The hope that an amicable adjustment of national difficulties would have been effected, has now passed away, and the cry for peace is lost amidst the clash of arms, and the uproar and fury of battle. That such would sooner or later have been the result of the difference existing between Austria and the Italian States, combined with the vast preparations for war that have been going forward in all parts of Europe, and more particularly in France, few have attempted to question. But the point as to who would first draw the sword, or strike the decisive blow, has up to a recent date, been a matter of conjecture. That part of the question is now settled, Austria has drawn the sword, and advanced upon her brave Sardinian foe with great energy, and so far with success.

How far she is justified in doing so, or what proportion of the responsibility is to be assigned to her in this disturbing the peace of Europe is yet an open question. But she has been goaded on to prompt and active measures, by the harassing policy of Napoleon, most evident to all who have observed the movements of that ambitious monarch, or exacted the whole question as presented generally by the press. That Great Britain, connected as she is in her diplomatic and commercial relations with the Great Powers of Europe, will be able to stand aloof from the contest, is hardly probable; but the position which she is to assume is, as yet, undetermined. It would be proper to imagine that England sympathized in any degree with the overbearing and despotic spirit of Austria, or that she would resort to any extreme measures with the single object in view of maintaining Austrian rule in Italy. It is known to the world that while Austria holds a large portion of Italy under the authority of treaties, she has encroached in a most unjustifiable manner upon other portions of her territory, under the plea that protection against French aggression demanded such a course. It is further believed, that Austria, in view of the immense influence that she has been enabled to exercise in Italy, has insisted upon that people a system of Government, crushing in its results to the dearest rights, and hostile to the spirit of liberty.

This annoying and unsettled state of affairs is sufficient of itself to bring about a war independent of any outward pressure which may be brought to bear upon the parties interested. So far, England, we believe, has shown no desire to support Austrian oppression. She has heretofore acted as a sort of mediator between the contending parties, and her interference has been of such a character as would tend in its results to neutralize the causes which might lead to a revolution, and remove as far as possible the causes for a war.

But while she cherishes little sympathy with the overbearing despotism of Austria, it is not to be supposed that she is interested to any very great extent in the laudable movements of the Italian Dictator of France. She knows that from Italy there is nothing to hope, and that the displacement of Austrian for French rule, would merely be an exchange of despots, and the introduction of a system equally as galling as the reasons under which the people are now labouring.

This consideration alone would tend to avert any sympathy from France. But when the question is resolved into an open conflict between the European powers, England then views it from a different stand-point, and it commences to assume a more formidable and weighty character. It is not to be supposed that she has any sympathy for the Italian question. She immediately enquires what motive has France in thus interfering in behalf of Italy? What inward purpose has she in compelling her forward, in making preparations for war on a scale of magnificence before

unparalleled in her history? Does this look much like inducing a spirit of peace, (of which the Emperor professes to be fond), or forwarding national quietude? Is it because he is so fond of free institutions, that he desires Italy to have them? Then why not give them to his own people? Is it because he is interested in the independence of the Italian States? Or has some object outlying all these, wider and more comprehensive in its character, bearing in its results upon the destinies of nations and the world? If England were satisfied that but one purpose impelled France, namely, the restoration of liberty in Italy, then would she gladly join with her in bringing Austria to terms. But what does she say through the press? "There is not in all England a room-full of enthusiasts so mad as to believe that the Emperor is in this matter altogether disinterested, or that his views are bounded by the desire that Italy shall be free and intelligent." Is he not instead of seeking such a result, evidently endeavouring to establish a power in Italy, dependent upon and tributary to France? And when the fortresses of the Roman States are bustling with French bayonets, and her fleet commands the Mediterranean, what has England to expect from her once powerful and successful ally, but a dictation of such terms as would be disastrous and humiliating to her dignity and power. On whatever side, however, England may be found, let her have our undivided sympathies, and our earnest prayers, that through the present crisis she may come out unscathed and untrammelled in her influence and efficiency.

The war is evidently one not so much for principle, as for conquest and imperial ascendancy. It has its rise in ambitious and aspirational for power, which it would seem could alone be subdued by the pouring out of human blood and the destruction of property. It will exert the most paralyzing influence upon the resources of trade and industry, and will sadly impoverish the public treasury. It will bring an untold amount of desolation to human hearts and homes, and will probably bear into the field of bloodshed and destruction an amount of resources, both of men and money heretofore unparalleled in the history of war. It is an easy matter to see the evil which will follow, but it is difficult to see the good result which it is likely to attend upon the destinies of the nations.

BAPTIST CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.

At some time past our brethren in the United States have been considering the importance, and feasibility of re-constructing, and consolidating their benevolent organizations. The denominational press has freely discussed the question in all its various aspects, and several able pamphlets have been written by leading minds, showing how the matter is regarded at different stand points. Dr. Wayland's Book goes for raising up some of the Societies, and consolidating others. Dr. Crowl has just issued a pamphlet which controverts the theory propounded by Dr. Wayland. Professor Hotchkiss has also published a tract of 16 pages in which he expresses very decided difference from Dr. Wayland, on several vital points.

Through these discussions the way has been prepared for a large denominational gathering in the Empire City, to consider carefully and prayerfully all the interests involved, and to offer suggestions for future action by the respective Societies implicated.

This Convention, as we learn from our New York exchanges, opened its session in Oliver St. Church, May 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Hon. G. M. Briggs was chosen to preside. Rev. D. Hiscox, in behalf of the Committee by whom the Convention was called, made a report, reciting the action of the New-York Missionary Convention by which the Committee was appointed, and detailing their consequent proceedings. The committee submitted also a number of communications sent from churches not represented by delegates. The letters were read from many churches, expressing approval of the Convention, and strongly favouring consolidation.

The Committee on Credentials reported that, including persons who certified themselves, there were 817 delegates present. The following resolutions offered by Rev. S. D. Phelps D. D., explain the design of the Convention, and the objects contemplated:—

- 1. Resolved, That the members of this Convention carefully assure the Societies that it claims no power to legislate for them, but as brethren are convened to meet together as delegates from the churches, they do earnestly hope that such measures may be suggested as shall lead our people to enter with united and enduring zeal upon the great work of giving the knowledge of Jesus Christ to the nations.
2. That general organizations for supervision, advice and co-operation in the work of evangelization, are at present necessary to do what cannot be done by individual effort, or by churches or associations of churches.
3. That the number of our general organizations should be no more than is necessary to the most efficient prosecution of the work of evangelization, and it has become a serious duty to inquire whether the number of Societies should not be so far reduced, that no more than one general organization shall be engaged in doing what is substantially the same work in the same field.
4. Resolved, That the union of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and the American Baptist Publication Society, under the direction of one Board of Managers, to be located at Philadelphia, and to be sustained by the earnings of its business, and the spontaneous contributions of the friends of both Societies, would be productive of efficiency and economy in the issue and distribution of the Scriptures, and other evangelical publications.
5. That the whole work of foreign evangelization should be committed to the care of the American Baptist Missionary Union; and that the whole work of home evangelization by missionary laborers whether local or itinerant, except so far as it may be conducted by churches, Associations and State conventions, should be committed to the care of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.
6. That the constitution of each of the evangelizing organizations should be so modified as to bring the work and the contributors into the closest practicable connection, and so as to stimulate and develop the largest amount of local effort, and especially of church missionary life.
7. That of elective membership or annual delegations should be substituted for life membership in all our general organizations, so far as it can be done consistently with existing obligations to life members.
8. That the two missionary organizations, home and foreign, should be supported by the contributions of individuals and churches, and that special care should be taken to encourage

the churches to adopt systematic and thorough measures of collection, so as gradually to wholly supersede the employment of collecting agents.

9. That the joint publication of one monthly missionary sheet, for general circulation, by the three organizations would be a better arrangement than the independent publication of such a paper by each of the three societies.

10. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to communicate these resolutions to the American and Foreign Bible Society, the Baptist Publication Society, and the American Baptist Missionary Union, at their Annual Meeting to be held the present and subsequent week.

These resolutions were subjected to the ordeal of a sincere criticism and excited a warm discussion. In the progress of debate an effort was made to associate the "Bible Union," with the A. & F. Bible Society, and the A. Publication Society, and to place the whole three under the direction of one Board, located at Philadelphia. This motion met with but little favour and was therefore soon withdrawn.

Some of the speakers expressed themselves strongly against paid agencies for collecting, and others, amongst whom were Hon. J. Davies of Mass., and President Anderson of Rochester University, as strong advocates of such agencies. After a prolonged and exciting discussion, the meeting was not prepared for the question, and adjourned for further consideration to the day following.

(Conclusion next week.)

BAPTIST MISSION IN CHINA.

We learn from an exchange that the Board of the English Baptist Mission have decided to enlarge the sphere of their operations by sending Missionaries to China. It is believed that they will be able to sustain at least four Missionaries in that important field. A Missionary from Holland who had been labouring in China for some time, under the direction of some Dutch society, but who had become a Baptist, has offered his services to the Board. This appears as a providential indication that they should embark in this great work without further delay.

BIBLE TRANSLATION SOCIETY.—This Society is increasing in public favour. Its income for the year was nearly £2,000. Its anniversary meeting was presided over by Dr. Scane, and was full of interest.

ANNIVERSARIES IN LONDON.

A document to a New York paper says:—The great May Anniversaries of our various missionary societies are approaching, most of which are celebrated in the far-famed West Hall, London. The condition of the world is now unprecedented; and it is to be hoped that the May Meetings of 1857 will rise to the height of the occasion, and draw their inspiration from the prepared state of the nations of the earth. The leading societies have preparatory sermons in connection with their anniversary meetings; and the names of the preachers have been for some weeks before the public. Some of the first men of the day are yielding their services.

The Society for the Conversion of the Jews announce that the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of the Surrey Music Hall, and the Rev. R. Roberts, of the Wesleyan Conference, have engaged to preach on the behalf of the despised Jews. The Rev. J. H. Hinton, and the Rev. J. P. Chown, preach for the Baptist Missionary Society; and at the public meeting, Earl Carlisle is to take the chair, and the Rev. W. M. Punshon, Wesleyan Methodist, and the Rev. J. Mullens, Congregationalist, are among the speakers.

The London Missionary Society is now principally supported and managed by the Independents, but its platform is entirely catholic. Dr. John Cairns, one of the foremost ministers in the United Presbyterian Church, is to preach the great sermon before the society in Surrey Chapel; the other two sermons are to be preached by Dr. Legge, and the Rev. T. W. Areling. Already this society has raised a special fund of £2,000 for sending additional missionaries to the Chinese Empire.

The income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society has reached this year rather more than £128,000, or \$645,000; and the programme for the anniversary of this society gives a long list of sermons, no less than twenty-three, preparatory to the meeting in Exeter Hall Dr. Raffles, the eminent Independent minister at Liverpool, has engaged to preach two of the sermons; the other preachers engaged are Dr. Jobson, the Rev. W. M. Punshon, J. Iovers, F. A. West, A. Ward, J. Lomas, and L. B. Gregory.

PLAIN QUESTIONS FOR PLAIN PEOPLE.

1st. Is it honest to receive a good family paper for one, two, three, four, five, six years, or more, upon the condition that it is to be punctually paid for, and not pay for it?

2d. Is it honest not to pay the man who makes the paper? or the ships that bring it? or the duties that are imposed upon it?

3d. Is it honest not to pay the compositors who put the copy in type?

4th. Is it honest not to pay for the ink that costs the Printer money?

5th. Is it honest not to pay for the use of the press that makes the impression? or for the wear and tear of the type that cannot be replaced without cash?

6th. Is it honest not to pay those hard working lads who mail the papers?

7th. Is it honest not to pay the clerk who keeps the books?

8th. Is it honest not to pay the Editor who rises early in the morning, and who wastes the midnight oil to provide useful instruction and the latest news for his readers?

Who will answer these plain questions?

THE BAPTIST PRESS IN AUSTRALIA.

Our readers will remember that about the time the Baptist Convention of these Provinces were contemplating a mission to Australia, Rev. James Taylor was sent out from England. He was extensively known in his own country as able, energetic, and successful minister of Jesus Christ. On his arrival in Australia he entered upon his work with his whole heart, and wherever he travelled, was received with much cordiality and joy. He very soon accepted the pastorate of a large and flourishing church in Melbourne, where his ministry has resulted in great good.

Thoroughly understanding the value of the press as an auxiliary in promoting the cause of truth, he established a monthly, the "Australian Baptist Magazine," and a weekly paper, the "Christian Times and Australian Weekly News," and now he is about starting two additional Monthlies "The Quiet Hour," and "The Australian Sabbath School Teacher's Record and Children's Magazine." This looks like laboring for Christ,

and consecrating the whole heart and life to his service. Mr. Taylor by associating the power of the press with his public ministry and pastoral labors is putting in motion a train of influences which will widen and extend through all succeeding ages until time shall be no more. May God in mercy preserve him, and greatly prosper him in his work and labor of love!

The following paragraph written by Brother J. L. Read, and which forms a part of a letter received from him last week, has just come under my notice. In answer to his inquiries I can only say, that if brother Parker's name was mentioned to me I had entirely forgotten it. Let me assure all concerned, that I did not INTENTIONALLY "omit the name of the Rev. William Parker," and very much regret that it should have occurred.

G. Allow me to ask brother "G." in his "notes by the way," in making mention of the able ministers who have labored in Sackville, why he should omit the name of the Rev. Willard G. Pater who laboured five years as pastor in that place, and who was the means of doing so much good; who baptised more than any mentioned during the same length of time, and whose praise is in all the churches in his native place. Our friends would like for Brother "G." to answer this question.

I remain yours, in the gospel,
JAMES L. READ.

(From the New York Examiner.) DAILY PRAYER-MEETINGS.

PRAYER-MEETING ON A SOUND STEAMER. Going through Long Island Sound, on one of the passenger steamers, a prayer-meeting was held, such as, it is presumed, was never held before on these waters. It was held one evening last week.

The meeting was requested to be held by the 320 seamen who had been drafted from the North Carolina, and who were on their way to Boston. Seventy of these were praying men—the fruits of the late revival on board. The captain of the steamer got these men the use of the principal saloon, and himself, his officers and men, so far as they could be spared off duty, the passengers, and the five naval officers in command of the men, composed the assembly. The meeting was conducted by the sailors. It was a remarkable meeting, characterized as it was by the sailor's ardor, the sailor's homety. News came back from Boston of the character of this prayer-meeting, to one of our Naval Chaplains, and by him the facts were communicated to the daily prayer meeting here.

On arriving at the Charleston Navy Yard, they were placed on board the receiving ship Ohio, where, the next evening, they requested leave to hold a prayer-meeting, which was granted. At this meeting, three of the crew of the Ohio came out and declared themselves to be on the Lord's side. Thus, said the chaplain, these men have commenced their mission, and he had confidence that we should hear a good account of them, wherever they may be.

The men, late of the North Carolina, are to be stationed in three divisions—a part go on the flag-ship of the African squadron, a part on the flag-ship of the Gulf squadron, and a part on another man-of-war.

CATHOLIC CONVERTS.

The chairman of one of the prayer-meetings said that the missionary of one of the Wards found a man, who was a Protestant, married to a very bigoted Catholic wife. The man was in a very back-slidden state. He gave them a Bible and other religious reading, and both began to read, with great interest, the word of God.

The wife of the wife heard that she was reading the Bible and tracts and other religious books. He came and told her what he had heard, and asked her if it were so. She told him it was true. He commanded her not to read any more, and threatened, if she did, he would curse her from the altar. She continued to read, and he did curse her. She and her husband began to attend the Mission Chapel at 27 Greenwich street, and soon the woman was brought to believe in Jesus, as her only hope of justification before God. Both husband and wife are now walking in the truth.

A missionary of one of the Wards mentioned other cases of Roman Catholic conversion.

A lady tract distributor, in her rounds, handed a tract to a little Roman Catholic girl. She said she was very glad to receive it, but she would not like to carry it home, for her mother disapproved of these little books; but she always wanted to read them herself, and she would like to get more the next month.

On going her rounds the next month, the distributor looked for the little girl, and found her and her mother near the place where she found her before. The little girl said to her mother, "This is the lady who gave me the good little book." The mother and the child took tracts. The missionary of the Ward soon became acquainted with these facts, and became deeply interested in the family. It was a worthy family, but the man was out of work, and the family were in want.

At length the man saw an advertisement for help in a factory in Newark, but they were required to be Protestants. He went and engaged in work, his employers supposing he was a Protestant. Soon his family went over to be with him. They must, of course, go to Protestant worship, because it was expected of them. They went to prayer-meetings, and to Protestant preaching on the Sabbath. They became deeply impressed. They invited their friends to go with them. The consequence was, that one after another of these people became converted, and on a Sabbath of late, that father and mother, and eleven others, with that same little girl, met in the streets of Newark for the lady tract distributor, made a public profession of their attachment to Christ, and united themselves to the people of God. So many are coming up from the horrible pit and miry clay of Papi superstition, and planting their feet upon the rock that shall never be moved.

CONVERSION OF THE COUNTRY MERCHANT.

A wholesale hardware city merchant gave a statement of the following facts: He said that a country merchant came into his store to buy a bill of goods. While he was looking over the memorandum, the country merchant remarked, that since he was last here he hoped he had become a Christian. "How is that?" said the city merchant. "When I was last here, about six months ago," he went on to say, "I went into the Fulton street prayer meeting. I was so impressed that I resolved to give my immediate attention to the subject of religion. I went home with this impression. I soon found joy and peace in believing in Jesus. Some of us began to pray for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon our village. The Lord heard and answered prayer, and the result has been that there have been more than 200 hopeful conversions." "So," said the city merchant, "the Lord blesses whom we know it not."

This country merchant is in middle life, in the midst of his usefulness. It never will be known, till the secrets of all hearts are revealed, how many country merchants are converted, as the result of coming into this meeting. We ought to thank God more for his wonderful works to the children of men. It is as important that we be thankful as that we be earnest.

REQUESTS FOR PRAYER FROM FRANCE. Within ten days, fourteen or fifteen requests for prayer have come from different departments in France. Some of these request prayer

for themselves—for their own conversion. Some from those who request prayer for the conversion of their friends. Some from pastors, praying for the effusion of the Holy Spirit upon the people of their charge. Some of these were read at the opening of the meeting, and prayer was invited in their behalf. A clergyman said he wanted to say a word before prayer.

These requests for prayer, coming from France, are a new feature in the prayer meetings in New York. It greatly interested his own mind. He had been led to inquire, "What does this mean?" "Who knows but a revival of religion is to sweep over France, as it has swept over this country? One of these requests pleads for prayer in the name of the Huguenots. It carried his mind back to the days of the Huguenots. Certainly, in the type of their piety and zeal, they surpassed all other Christians of their times. Certainly they surpassed those of the British nation. They were a noble, as well as a devoted people. And he had been thinking what France might be, if she were thoroughly evangelized—the most powerful nation for good on the face of the earth. What mean these requests for prayer for France? How do we know but this is the foreshadowing of great events, as about to take place? Who knows but the power of the Man of Sin is to be destroyed in that country, and that the pure light of truth is to shine over France?

The last steamer brought us news of war. The next may bring us the news of a great battle as having been fought. God often overrules war to forward his own merciful and vast designs. He was pleased with the spirit of these requests for prayer. Here was no superstitious regard to this place as a place of prayer. Every one seems to express right views on the subject of prayer. Every one says, while they ask us to pray, they are praying themselves. The point of encouragement in all this is the spirit of prayer which is waking up in France. When Christians themselves get the spirit of prayer, they always want that others should pray also. We should not pray for these only, but we should pray for all France.

Domestic.

THE FRESHET, up the St. John River, is unusually high for this season of the year, swelling the tributary streams so as to afford ample opportunity for the lumberers to get their timber and logs to market.

The Worcester Journal of the 12th says:—

From rats to steamboats is a not unusual transition. The proprietors of the Richmond, Reindeer, and Bonnie Doan have made arrangements for running these boats in connection with each other. We have now a boat up from Fredericton every day, a boat to T-biquie five days out of the week, and one through to Grand Falls once a week. Neither freight nor passengers seem to be abundant as yet; but we observe that fat cattle are going down in considerable numbers.

The Government have appointed a Comptroller of the port of Fredericton, which office has so long remained vacant and T. R. Robertson, Esq., has received the situation.

The Election for Alderman for Sydney Ward took place on Monday, and resulted in the return of A. C. O. Trentowsky, Esq. The numbers at the close were as follows:—Trentowsky, 85; Turnbull, 56; Wilson, 11.

HIGHLY INTERESTING LETTER

We are indebted to a gentleman of this City for the perusal of a letter received by the Persia at New York, the following extract of which will convey something of the private views entertained in England at this time upon the subject of war. It is dated LONDON April 28:—

"Business has been excellent here this Spring, but now an entire change has come, and in anticipation of a war all over Europe, no one will be anxious to extend trade. The telegraph informed us yesterday that France and Russia has concluded a treaty offensive and defensive, and the result has been a great fall in public securities and a perfect panic on the Stock Exchange. Nineteen failures are already announced, and consols have fallen to 88, about seven per cent. in less than a week, whilst Austrian 6 per cents. are down to 45. Before the first rumor of war they stood somewhere about 80. The ostensible question in dispute is the liberty of Italy, but it is my firm conviction that the real object France and Russia have in view, is to compass the downfall of this country, the only real obstacle to their ambitious designs. I can assure you there is a great deal of excitement here and no lack of enthusiasm."

April 28th.—The papers are endeavouring to make things a little more pacific to-day, but it is all moonshine. If the great struggle is postponed now it must come eventually, and that at no distant period.—News. An opportune rain set in on Thursday evening, and continued throughout the night. The weather for the preceding fortnight had been dry, but chilly, the thermometer in the morning seldom raising above 36 degrees. In the neighbourhood of Fredericton and Woodstock, however, the temperature had been warm; at one time, in the former place, the heat reaching 86 degrees. The consequence has been that stream driving has been favored, and timber and logs had been got out in considerable quantities, and the freshet in our noble River increased very rapidly to the great delight of our fishermen.—Courier.

HEAVY IMPORTATION.—An Ox weighing 2,810 lbs., was landed on Thursday evening, from on board the Steamer Emperor, from Digby. This noble bovine specimen, was reared, we understand, in the neighbourhood of Bridgetown, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, and was purchased by one of our noble and enterprising Butchers.—Courier.

By our English items it will be seen that Major Gen. Sir F. W. Williams has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Upper Canada.—Cour.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—James A. Harding, Esquire, to be High Sheriff of the City and County of St. John.

William S. Harding, Esquire, M. R. C. S., to be Registrar under the sixth Section of the Act to regulate the qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery, and to provide a Medical Council of Health.

By His Excellency's Command, S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, May 6th, 1857.

ERRATUM.—In Appointments of Gazette of 20th April last, for George Hooper read George Harper.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL.—We are gratified to state that Mr. Collins Whitteker, the American Consul, is not to be superseded in his office by any other person. Mr. W. has endeavored himself to the mercantile and all other classes in this community, by his blind and gentlemanly manners; and therefore his removal would be a public loss, both to the Province and we believe to the United States as well.—News.

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS. The great party contest in our sister Province was decided on Thursday last, but up to the time of going to press on Tuesday evening our information is far from being full and authentic. It is reported here that the Liberals will have a majority in the new House of at least seven and perhaps nine. Mr. Howe's majority in Hants, we are told was about 400.

The following telegraph despatch was received on Friday evening:—

"East Halifax has returned two, Colchester four, Cumberland two, probably three, Pictou three, Victoria two, Hants four, Lunenburg three, Queen's two, Shihburne three—Liberals! Guys-boro probably two more. OPPOSITION MAJORITY NOT LESS THAN NINE!! Cape Breton, Richmond, Inverness, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth unheard from. Five Executive Councilors likely Defeated!"

The Globe of Tuesday publishes the following: In Digby the Conservative Candidates led by a large majority. We have been informed through a private source that all the polling places in Cumberland had been heard from, but one; that Tupper was behind the third man about 25; but that as the district to be heard from was largely Roman Catholic, it was thought he might get in by a majority of nine or ten.

We are in possession of the complete returns from Annapolis, in the different polling districts. The Liberals led in the three polling places in Wilmot, Granville Ferry, Clementsfort, Carleton's Corner, Nictaux, and Albany, and the Conservative in Bridgetown, Bellisle, Lower Granville, Hessian Lane, Annapolis Royal, Matland, and Dalhousie.

The following is the state of the poll at close:—Conservatives—Moses Shaw, 1605; Averd Longley, 1507; Hon. J. W. Johnston, 1572. Liberals—W. H. Ray, 1558; Israel Longley, 1575; W. C. Whitman, 1519. Johnston's majority over Ray, 17, in 1857 in the special election Johnston polled 1774 votes, and Whitman 1379.

A scrutiny has been demanded by Mr. Ray, who is quite sanguine that he will get a sufficient number of bad votes struck off Johnston's list to unseat him. No doubt remains but the Liberals will have a clean working majority.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA!

A POSSIBLE PARTITION OF EUROPE!

THE FRENCH & RUSSIAN TREATY. MANIFESTO OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

NEW YORK, MAY 11. Steamship Persia, from Liverpool, April 30th, has arrived.

The Persia passed the Canada on the morning of the 1st, bound up. Also, on the 2nd, City of Baltimore, bound east. Also, afternoon of the same day, steamer Indian, bound east.

The Persia left Liverpool on the forenoon of the 30th.

The main features of her news have been anticipated by the Adelaide, at St John's, N. F., but the details add some facts of interest.

The Austrian Correspondence, official journal, of the 29th, after detailing the progress of affairs, says Austria must draw the sword to maintain European order.

The London Post, of the 29th, says there was still hope for peace, as the last English offer of mediation was under the serious consideration of the Emperor of the French, and if the Austrians refrained from advancing, a pacific settlement might still be made.

The following are the provisions of the Russo-French treaties, as given by the Times:—By the first treaty Russia binds herself, in the event of France being at war with Austria, to assist France with the co-operation of her fleets in the Baltic and Mediterranean, and to place an army of 60,000 men on the Austrian frontier.

This, the Times says, is directed obviously against England, and its existence is a proof that the enterprises which are thus protected, are such as it would be impossible for England to allow to pass unchallenged.

The Russian army of observation, the Times concludes, is to excite insurrection among the Hungarians and Slavonians.

The second treaty provides that, in case Austria shall invade Sardinia, Russia shall declare war against her within fifteen days of her violation of the Piedmontese soil.

The Times maintains that England need take no active part, so long as war is confined to Italy; but if France and Russia attack Austria in Germany, Russia seeking perchance, indemnity in the East of it; or if Prussia should be laid under a contribution of territory—then the design of the treaties would become no less than a partition of Europe, and the first principle of preservation would compel us to consider whether we can better defend ourselves on the Continent or at our own homesteads.

However much we may desire to keep clear of these complications, the existence of a great German power is essential to our safety.

The following is a summary of the King of Sardinia's proclamation to his army:

"The king regards the demand as an outrage on himself and the nation, and therefore repelled the demand with disdain and scorn. The king calls to mind Italy's cry of anguish, and says— 'I will be your captain; I have proved your valor on the field of battle by the side of my illustrious father. This time you will have for your comrades the gallant French soldiers, your companions on the Tchernava, whom the Emperor has sent to support and defend our just and civilizing cause. Forward! to Victory! Let our banners announce to you that our object, like our war-cry, is Independence of Italy!'"

Prince Carguan had been appointed Lieut. General of Piedmont during the war.

The Universities of Piedmont had been closed by Royal decree.

The Sardinians had retired from Palaza to the west bank of the Sesia.

The panic on the London Exchange was intense. Over 50 stock brokers failed; some of them quite important.

The new Indian loan has declined 6 1/2 per cent. The demand at the Bank for money was dull at the increased rate. In the discount market 5 1/4 is the lowest rates for six months' bills. The rates for continental exchange lower; on Austria were almost nominal.

The London Herald asserts on the best authority that no secret treaty has been signed between France and Russia. The Russians merely offered to place 50,000 fighting men as an army of observation on the frontiers of Galicia.

The Times, however, says, with respect to this treaty we have nothing essential to retract. It is not in the nature of a secret treaty to be known in detail within a week after signature, but the main facts are, we fear, beyond doubt.

The Herald says, speaking of English mediation, that further attempts are useless.—The French it believes, are anxious to keep negotiations by means of conference between England, Prussia, and Russia, to be held during a sort of armistice between the actual belligerents. The Times and other journals deny authoritatively that Denmark had concluded a treaty offensive and defensive with France.

The Times says Modena and Parma have also declared for Sardinia. The Times of Saturday reiterated a previous statement and says the advanced posts of the