

Religious Intelligence.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—This Society is peacefully pursuing its appropriate work. At the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers, held in the Bible House 117 Nassau Street, New York, on Thursday the 7th inst., the Secretary presented forty two Colporters' Reports, which gave the following among the results of their labors for the month of July. 9184 household visits for Bible reading and prayer: 584 families found destitute of the word of God: 984 persons induced to attend Church: 527 children brought into Sabbath Schools: 323 sermons preached and public addresses given: 587 prayer meetings and sessions of Sabbath Schools held: 182 visits to vessels and for seamen made: 33 persons hopefully converted: and 35 baptized. The number of conversions from the beginning have averaged more than fifty per month. One of the Colporters has a flourishing Sabbath School at the Five Points in the City of New York.

Twenty-one applications for appointment as Colporters were received during the month of July, and twenty of these were postponed on account of the state of the treasury which was reported still overdrawn, though improving. The receipts were more by about one thousand dollars than they were for July of last year, but only about sufficient, after all, to meet the salaries of between sixty and seventy Colporters and to provide for the Society's circulation of the word of God, which at present amounts to some 150,000 copies of the Sacred Scriptures per year. 40,000 copies of the German New Testament alone, the Society has published since the first of January last, and would need an edition of 20,000 more soon.

INDIA, Comillah.—Mr. Bion says, "On Nov. 27 I baptized six persons, four women and two men, in the Rajmatar tank." He also speaks very favourably of the present condition of the church which has been gathered in this district.

Chitawa.—Mr. Smith writes,—"In the month of December I had the pleasure of baptizing three men and a woman, all well tried, and I hope children of God by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ."

Calcutta.—On sabbath-day, January 20th, after a sermon by the Rev. W. Sampson, three persons, two men and one woman, were baptized at the Lal Bazaar Chapel; and on the 27th, another believer, the wife of one of those baptized on the previous sabbath, was in like manner privileged to profess her attachment to the Saviour.

Chittagong.—Mr. Johannes writes; "On Lord's-day, the 17th of February, I baptized four persons, and hope, under the divine blessing, if preserved, to have more additions to our small church soon."—Reporter.

EPISCOPAL.—The Bishops of London and Durham.—The correspondence of which has passed between her Majesty's Government and the Bishops of London and Durham, touching the resignation by them of their sees, was published on Saturday. The Bishop of London, writing to Lord Palmerston on the 18th ult., says:—"I think it proper to communicate to your Lordship my desire, on account of continued illness, if allowed by law, to resign the bishopric of London, upon being secured the enjoyment during my life of a clear annuity of six thousand pounds. If this proposal should be approved by your Lordship, I trust that you will take proper measures for carrying it into effect." Viscount Palmerston replies, on the 19th:—"I have to acknowledge the communication of your wishes to resign your see, on the conditions mentioned by you, and I will take steps to carry your wishes into effect." The Bishop of Durham writes, on the 21st:—"In consequence of the great failure of my sight, and other infirmities incident to a very advanced age, I am anxious, if allowed by law, to be relieved from the fatigue and responsibility of the high office which I have now enjoyed for the last twenty years. As I shall relinquish a very much larger income, I am persuaded that your Lordship will not consider the annual allowance of 4,500l. per annum as by any means unreasonable. Upon the assurance that this will be granted, I shall be ready to resign the bishopric of Durham on any day not earlier than the 1st of August."

At the anniversary of the Bangor Theological Seminary July 31st, the venerable father Sawyer, now one hundred and one years old, was present. The graduating class numbered ten.

THEOLOGICAL TEACHING AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—It is scarcely to be credited that a place which has been called a pillar of the Church, and which annually sends some two hundred students into orders, has no authorised system of theological education or study. We affirm without fear of contradiction that such an anomaly exists in no other institution of a kindred nature. It is true, that three divinity professors read lectures, which candidates for orders must attend; but it is equally true that no other step towards a theological training is taken by the University. And while the grand object of tutors and private tutors is to cram their pupils up with the important facts that an obtuse angle is greater than a right angle, or that two added to two make four, as the *summum bonum* of a well educated life at Cambridge; they utterly forget that these same young gentlemen, are to be destined for our pulpits. We declare that no attempt is made to teach any portion of theology; nay, that the study of theology has been ever carefully and systematically avoided.—*Examiner*.

ROMANIST.—The feuds between the Irish priests by no means abate. The denunciations hurled against each other by the *Tablet* and the *Telegraph*, the organs of the parties, are fine illustrations of the unity of the brotherhood, and could only be penned by a partizan of Rome. Cardinal Wiseman is now at Vichy, for the benefit of his health.—A deputation waited upon his eminence to offer him their congratulations, and his reply discloses to us some of the sources of his power in this land. He tells them how dependant he had been upon the French bishops for men to work out his plans, and confesses that without their aid his efforts would have comparatively failed.—In China the priests are making every effort to secure the favour of the emperor. They denounce in no measured terms the efforts of Protestant missionaries, and promise, if patronised by his majesty, to become the arms, legs, ears, and eyes, of the Tartar Government. Truly there is a sense in which Rome never changes!—*London Freeman*.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL.—The examination of the male children of the Catholic schools, took place on Thursday 24th ult, at the Assembly Rooms in Broadway N. Y. The crowd was prodigious, the place insufferably hot and exhausting, and our notice must be brief. The programme was a long one, comprising concerted music by the children, songs, recitations, dialogues and dramatic impersonations, of the story of David and Goliath. The little fellows acquitted themselves really very well. One of them was compelled to deliver a harrangue deprecatory of the interference of England in the affairs of Italy, and from its ferocious style of denunciation might have been the substance of an editorial from the *Citizen*.—*N. York Times*.

GENEVA.—The annual meetings connected with various religious societies in this city have just been held. Their spirit, upon the whole, appears healthy, and their efforts effective. The Missionary Society had great success in Central Africa. Tribes the most barbarous, and till lately unknown to the civilised world, had embraced the Gospel. The churches contained 1,500 members, and 5,000 regularly heard the word of God. The New Testament has been translated into the language of the natives. The Evangelical Society closed the series. Its modes of operation are various. It embraces almost every kind of instrumentality which the church can employ. Thirty-seven agents, twelve of whom were ministers, have been employed by the society during the year. The college, under the presidency of Dr. D'Aubigne and his colleague, had twenty-five attending the session. The colporteur had circulated about 900 Bibles, 5,000 New Testaments, and 33,000 tracts. The income of the society, partly obtained from this country, amounted this year to 158,142l. The spirit of fraternal affection which marked the meetings was delightful.

AN IMMERSION.—Two or three Sundays since as we are informed the rector of one of the Episcopal churches in Elizabeth, N. J., christened a child according to the strict rubric of the Church of England: "And then . . . he shall dip it in the water discreetly and warily, saying," &c. This recurrence to the original form of the baptismal rite is less common in that denomination among us, than in the Anglican establishment, where the revived rubrical strictness has led to a disintombing of old stone fonts from the receptacles into which centuries of neglect had cast them. Though we cannot look with unmixed satisfaction on the application of Christ's ordinance apart from any consideration of faith in the subject, it is pleasing to see an acknowledgment of the original institution, even in form.

European Intelligence.

[From the London Freeman.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Monday, July 21.

REVISION OF THE BIBLE.

Mr. Heywood moved an address to the Crown for the appointment of a Royal Commission, consisting of learned men well skilled in the original languages of the Holy Scriptures, and conversant with modern Biblical scholarship, to consider of such amendments of the authorized version of the Bible as have been already proposed, and to receive suggestions from all persons who may be willing to offer them, and to report the amendments they may recommend. He assigned various reasons, including the fluctuations of the vernacular tongue, for believing that the authorized version of the Bible did not represent the original text in an accurate form. He cited passages in which, he contended, the sense had been incorrectly rendered.

Sir G. Grey opposed the motion, thinking, as Mr. Heywood had admitted, that the house would do wrong to move in the matter without being urged by public opinion, and he believed that, so far from there being a desire for such an inquiry, it would create great alarm. The authorized version of the Scriptures was, in his opinion, justly entitled to respect and reverence. Mr. Heywood withdrew his motion.

FRANCE.

The Emperor continues in seclusion at Plombieres. The Orleansists and Legitimists have got up a report that he is suffering from a disease "that will lead to his abdication." He is expected in Paris on the 25th.

The official columns of the *Moniteur* contain the names of nearly 450 officers and soldiers of the English army, and 140 officers and seamen of the English navy, who have been appointed to various grades in the Legion of Honour. In the list of knights, private soldiers, corporals, and sergeants, stand side by side with those of majors and lieutenant-colonels; and able seamen figure alongside their commanders and captains as recipients of the "Cross."

Several arrests were made in the Faubourg St. Antoine on Saturday and Sunday, amongst workmen who formed groups to talk about the affairs of Spain.

In relation to the affairs of Spain the *Freeman* says:—

The participation of the French Emperor, at which we hinted last week, is, we fear, no longer even doubtful. The brother-in-law of his Emperor is in a high post under the traitor; the movements of the French Ambassador were from the first very suspicious; and the concentration of French troops near the Pyrenees cannot be for purposes of defence against Spain, above all a distracted Spain. We regret to notice symptoms of Lord Palmerston's preparedness to allow Louis Napoleon to "intervene" if he wishes. The people of this country will, however, certainly think that our ally might be required not to take such a move without English concurrence. Probably he will not be wanted by O'Donnell; if he be, we are confident his intermeddling for despotism would quite change the character of our connexion with France.

THE CRIMEA.

The *Times'* correspondent's letters to July 4th have arrived. On the 2nd the scene of destruction was as complete as the desolation in camp. The camels have turned out badly; out of 2,000 finehaired camels, collected at Sinope, only a few hundred survived the severity of last winter. The land transport stables suffered also; sometimes losing 500 in one week from mange. On the whole our army has lost much less than the French. There were about 2,000 bullocks in the Crimea beyond those required for the troops up to their departure north. At least 1,600 of these were to be disposed of.

RUSSIA.

The *Paris Pays* has the following on the Russian losses during the late war: "The total loss of the Russians, from the period of the passage of the Pruth up to the 1st of May last, amounts, according to the official documents as yet known, to 277,000 men either killed on the field of battle or dead of disease. This estimate of the Russian losses, is in great part based upon official reports and documents published in military journals of the country. The losses of the fleet are estimated at 23,000 men out of the 38,400 of which the effective force of the Russian Black Sea fleet consisted."

AUSTRIA.

Austria is increasing her navy. Her first 90 gun screw line-of-battle ship has just been put on the stocks at Pola. Two other ships of the same rank are to be commenced immediately.

ITALY.

A hundred persons were arrested a few days since by the police of Florence, on account of a tavern-keeper's opening supper, at which the company had the indiscretion to drink the health of Mazzini, and sing revolutionary songs. Not only all the guests, but their relatives and friends, were taken into custody.

AUSTRALIA.

The Royal Mail Ship *Oliver*, Lang, arrived in the Mersey, on Sunday, 27th ult, from Melbourne, with advices to the 2nd of May. 260 passengers, and 60,000 ounces of gold. She had also on board 500 bales of wool and 580 tons of copper-ore.

Increased productiveness was the characteristic feature of the gold-fields. Progress and good order were prevalent at all the gold districts. The weekly average of the receipts of gold at Melbourne was nearly 60,000 ounces. Gold at Melbourne was worth 3l. 16s. 3d. per ounce.

The Melbourne markets have been steady, without much change in prices. Enquiries for agriculture and for all kinds of unskilled labour have been on the increase, and the numbers offering have not been anything like equal to the demand.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 29th.

The Funds remain almost stationary at previous quotations. Business is very dull, but there is a considerable degree of firmness in prices. Consols have been 95 5-8 for money, and 95 7-8 for account.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. READ THIS—OLD AND YOUNG!

PROFESSOR WOOD'S

Hair Restorative.

IS, no doubt, the most wonderful discovery of this age of progress. For it will restore, permanently, gray hair to its original color, cover the head of the bald with a most luxuriant growth, remove at once all dandruff and itching, cure all scrofula, and other cutaneous eruptions, such as scald head, etc. It will cure, as if by magic, nervous or periodical headaches; make the hair soft, glossy, and wavy, and preserve the color perfectly, and the hair from falling, to extreme old age.

The following is from a distinguished member of the medical profession: ST. PAUL, January 1, 1855.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—

DEAR SIR: Unsolicited, I send you this certificate. After being nearly bald for a long time, and having tried all the hair restoratives extant, and having no faith in any, I was induced, on hearing of yours to give it a trial. I placed myself in the hands of a barber, and had my head rubbed with a good stiff brush, and the Restorative then applied and well rubbed in, till the scalp was aglow. This I repeated every morning, and in three weeks the young hair appeared and grew rapidly from August last till the present time, and is now thick, black and strong—soft and pleasant to the touch; whereas, before, it was harsh and wiry, what little there was of it, and that little was disappearing very rapidly. I still use your restorative about twice a week, and shall soon have a good and perfect crop of hair. Now, I had read of these things—and who has not? but have not seen hitherto any case where any person's hair was really benefited by any of the hair tonics, etc., of the day; and it really gives me pleasure to record the result of my experience. I have recommended your preparation to others, and it already has a large and general sale throughout the Territory. The people here know its effects, and have confidence in it. I supply you sent us, as wholesale agents for the Territory, is nearly exhausted, and daily inquiries are made for it. You deserve credit for your discovery; and I, for one, return you my thanks for the benefit it has done me, for I certainly had despaired long ago of ever effecting any such result.

Yours, hastily, J. W. BOND.

Firm of Bond & Kelley, Druggists, St. Paul.

[From the Editor of the Real Estate Advertiser.]

Boston, 27 School Street, March 20, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Having become prematurely quite gray, I was induced, some six weeks since, to make a trial of your Restorative. I have used less than two bottles, but the gray hairs have all disappeared; and although my hair has not fully attained its original color, yet the process of change is gradually going on, and I am in great hopes that in a short time my hair will be as dark as formerly. I have also been much gratified at the healthy moisture and vigor of the hair, which before was harsh and dry; and it has ceased to come out as formerly.

Respectfully yours, D. C. M. RUPP.

Professor Wood.

CARLYLE, Illinois, June 19, 1855.

I have used Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effect. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his "Restorative," it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt, permanently so.

SIDNEY BREESE, Ex-Senator United States.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y. and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Province of Nova Scotia, MORTON & COGSWELL, Halifax, corner of Cheapside and Hollis street. August 13. 5 m.

BAZAAR AT BRIDGEWATER.

THE LADIES of Bridgewater intend holding a BAZAAR at the above place, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Sept. next, for the purpose of furnishing the BAPTIST MEETING HOUSE.

There will be a good assortment of useful articles for sale. The friends of benevolence are respectfully requested to attend and give their assistance to those who are labouring to provide a suitable place in which to worship God.

Contributions to the above object, however small, will be thankfully received by either of the Subscribers.

MRS. J. V. TABOR, MRS. JAMES GRINTON, MRS. JONAS B. PARKER, MRS. OSADIAH PARKER, MRS. D. NIEL WATERMAN, MRS. BENJAMIN W. C. MANNING.

N. B.—Should the day prove unfavourable the Bazaar will be held the next fine day. Bridgewater, August 1st, 1856.