

impending dangers. Fuller toleration is enjoyed than ever. The Waldensian chapel at Leghorn, so long closed, has been opened, and since then has been crowded with most respectable audiences. The pertinacious opposition by which it was sought to exclude the Waldensians from the town has served only to fix attention on them. A popular play favourable to the Waldenses has been produced at one of the theatres, and rapturously applauded; the priests applied to the governor to forbid its representation, which of course he did, but the company have written to Turin for permission to resume it. At Rome itself, it is said, the Bible is being read to such an extent that "when liberty is there proclaimed, the movement in the North will be cast into the shade." It is authenticated that in many of the farms adjacent to the city, the Bible has become the object of secret, but daily study.

The Romish agitation in Bulgaria has come to an untimely end. The renegade priest who was consecrated Bishop and future Patriarch at Rome by the Pope, has quarrelled with his patrons, and departed to parts unknown; and the prima instigator of the movement has been banished to Cochin China. The leading natives concerned have published a declaration, in which they complain that they have been made the victims of jesuitical artifice, and strongly condemn the policy of Rome. There is some prospect of a satisfactory settlement of the controversy with the Great Patriarchate. Before the death of the late Sultan, a proposition was made on the part of the Government, to reconstruct the synod of the Greek Church, and to give to the Bulgarians six out of twelve members, instead of two out of thirty-three, as had formerly been the case. Neither the Greeks nor the Bulgarians, however, would consent to this arrangement, the latter still demanding entire separation. Subsequently, the delegates were authorised to prepare some plan for the settlement of these ecclesiastical questions, such as the Bulgarians would themselves approve. They had commenced this task, when the death of the Sultan imposed an interruption which it is hoped may prove only temporary. The Bulgarian bishops are still in exile, though treated with every mark of consideration and kindness. In Bulgaria, the people incline to Protestantism, and the moment is more than ever propitious to missionary operations. Large sales of religious books have been rapidly effected by means of colporteurs.

TURKEY.—From various parts of Turkey we have cheering intelligence of the progress of the Gospel. We have already more than once referred to the work at Marash; the most encouraging details continue to be received. There are also signs of revival at Adrianople. During the last winter a few of the native brethren were accustomed to assemble at the shop of one of their number, a barber, for free conversation on religious questions. It not unfrequently happened that there were listeners present; week by week the numbers continued to increase, and the influence to spread, until the room came to be known and frequented by many who a year ago, would have scorned to be seen passing so much as a friendly compliment with a Protestant. Many, from being listeners there have found their way to the missionaries. Some of these inquirers from time to time now attend the Bible classes or unite in the Sabbath services. "There is hardly a sabbath," writes a missionary, "but some one or more new hearers of this kind are present. Thus the truth is spreading gradually, pervadingly, and we cannot but hope, effectually." At Tocat and other places similar influences are at work. It is to be regretted that at this juncture the missionaries are threatened with the withdrawal of that aid on which they have hitherto relied. In consequence of the war diminishing its funds, the American Board has notified to its foreign agents that 12,000 must be reduced in their operations immediately. The effect will be "to dismiss 300 pupils from the theological seminaries and boarding schools, and from the free common schools 4,000 of both sexes. It will discharge upwards of 100 teachers, 100 catechists, and 50 licensed preachers, and will uproot some newly-ordained native pastors over the weakest churches." More than half this reduction will fall upon the prospering missions of the Turkish Empire. An appeal has been made to the English churches for their help to avert this calamity.

INDIA.—From India we learn that the rains had returned in abundance, and in the famine-stricken districts the relief thus afforded had gladdened a multitude of hearts. There are few facts of special interest to be recorded. The reports of the Baptist churches in Calcutta and the parts adjoining indicate steady, but quiet progress. Efforts have been made to reach and instruct the secluded ladies of the Hindoo zenanas, and with great success. It is also noteworthy how frequently in the journals of missionary labour there appears the overruling hand of Divine Providence, making events to concur in enforcing spiritual lessons, so that often an almost miraculous significance has been ascribed to them.

An interesting incident is reported from Assam. Seven persons had been baptized at Tezporo. "They are of the Kacharee race, and had travelled, for the purpose of being baptized, a distance of more than a hundred miles on foot, crossing ten rivers, and passing through a dense heavy jungle, infested with tigers and bears, miles in extent, which it took them four days to accomplish."

CHINA.—Further explorations in China show not only that the country is opening to missionary enterprise, but that the most urgent need exists for it in the ignorance, superstition, and cruelty under which the great masses of the people are bowed. A serious hindrance is experienced in the want of native helpers. Mr.

Muirhead, of the London Missionary Society, lately accompanied the British fleet up the Yangtze, the great river of Northern China. He speaks less hopefully of the prospects of immediate success. The rebels were again threatening Hankow, and at almost every stage of the voyage there were traces of the desolations of war. "I find," says Mr. Muirhead, "that in consequence of the rebel movement, much of our religious nomenclature is well known, so that when I speak of God and Christ, and heaven and hell, my hearers at once say it is the same as the rebels." Summing up the results of his observations, he says:—"Kin-Keang and Hankow, or Wuchang, are the only places of importance on the river, where trade is likely to be carried on to advantage, and where the headquarters of a mission ought to be established. Even there of course, the resident population is not to be compared with other parts of the country, such as Tien-tsin or Shanghai, but they are avenues to the regions beyond, and both the Central and Western provinces of China could be easily reached from these two points. The whole is dependent on a condition of peace, of which there is at present little likelihood." "There are some of us," Mr. Muirhead adds, "disposed to go among the insurgents and try to give them right views of Christianity. Others are more inclined to occupy imperial ground, for the sake of reaching the multitudes beyond. Both parties would leave their final allocation to be determined afterwards, when peace and order are likely to prevail. Meanwhile, merchants are resolved to go on quietly, and without incurring heavy expenses, see what can be done at Hankow and Kin-Keang. The consuls are moving up in two or three days, so as to take formal possession of the land, and it is desirable that our missionaries should do so too." The Church Missionary Society has sanctioned the occupation of another station by two of its agents at the populous city of Shaouling, which is situated about half-way between Ningpo and Hangchow. The missionaries had no difficulty in at once obtaining a house within the walls, with the knowledge and consent of the authorities. The people were exceedingly friendly, and Mr. Burdon has "rarely had such quiet congregations as in one of the largest temples in the very heart of the city."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Protestants of Tahiti have petitioned the French Government to send out two missionaries of their own communion. The Legislative Assembly guarantees a suitable income.

In accordance with the request of the King of the Sandwich Islands, a new bishopric is to be founded at Honolulu. The authorities of the American church have undertaken to select and maintain three clergymen to assist the new English bishop.

The American Board report that more than 1,000 persons have been added to the mission churches during the past year. There are now connected with the missions twenty-five native pastors, ninety-one others accounted as native preachers, and 104 native catechists. "Eleven seminaries and thirteen boarding-schools are educating young men to be more effective preachers, teachers, and helpers, and young women to be fitting companions for them; while near 350 common schools, with about 10,000 pupils, are bringing forward those who may be fit subjects for the advantages of these higher institutions." There is some visible progress towards a self-sustaining Christianity, though this progress may be very slow.—Freeman.

Religious Intelligence.

PROGRESS OF BAPTIST PRINCIPLES.—Baptist principles are spreading in almost every part of the Continent. Our missionary at Morlais in Brittany has just baptized Mr. Monod and his wife, the son of Rev. A. Monod, a name well known to many of your readers. Mr. Monod also offers himself for missionary services in that part of France. No decision has yet been come to on his case, but I think it highly probable that he will be accepted.—Correspondent of Chronicle.

BAPTISM OF ANOTHER PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER.—Rev. R. B. Bement having been a clergyman of the O. S. Presbyterian Church for twenty years, and after long deliberation and investigation, coming to the conclusion that the doctrines and practices of the Baptist Church, both as regards the mode and subjects of baptism, was the only scriptural teaching, was, on the 9th of June, baptized by the pastor, Rev. D. C. Maybin, and received into the fellowship of the Baptist Church, North Fairfield, Huron Co., O.—Canada Baptist.

AFRICAN DOCTORATES.—The degree of D. D. was conferred on Bishop Payne, and Bishop Burns, of Liberia, at the commencement of Wilberforce University, Xenia, O. These are the first colored Methodist ministers who have received the compliment.

Two young men have left the school of theology at Geneva as missionaries, the one for the Cape of Good Hope, the other for India. The fact is noticeable, for this is believed to be the first time since 1556, that missionaries have gone forth from Geneva to the heathen.

Two Christians have just been placed at the head of important services at Constantinople. One of them, Franco-Poassa Effendi, has been appointed director of the telegraphs. The other, Palatis Musurus, brother to the Ottoman ambassador at London, has been named to one of the highest posts in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These two appointments are looked on as undeniable symptoms of the new Sultan's favourable feelings towards his Christian subjects.

A SEPARATION.—The New School Presbyterians and the Congregationalists have hitherto jointly supported the American Home Missionary Society. But at the Anniversaries this Spring, they separated, and the Presbyterians established a separate Board. For several years there has been a growing jealousy at what was felt to be the predominance of the Congregationalists in the Home Missionary Society.

EVANGELICAL CONFERENCE AT GENEVA.—The General Committee of the Evangelical Alliance are making preparations for the Assembly of a Conference of Christians of all nations in that cradle of the Reformation, on the 1st of September, for ten days. There will be a large attendance of English, French, and German ministers and members of the Reformed churches. The English Evangelical Alliance is circulating the invitation of the Geneva friends, and urging English Christians to attend, and makes an appeal for £1,000, which they reckon will be their share of the expense of the meeting. Some £600 have already been promised.

Colonial and Foreign News.

Canada.

The Toronto Globe says that Canada will not be represented in the great Exhibition in London next year. The Government consider that the state of the Provincial Finances will not allow them to go to any expense for such a purpose. If the Globe's statement is correct, there is now the greater necessity for Nova Scotia to make a good display.—Sun.

ARRIVAL OF A QUEEN'S MESSENGER.—Mr. C. Johnston, a Queen's messenger, has arrived in town from Europe, via Washington, bringing despatches to his Excellency, which, rumor says are of an important character, relating to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and the efficiency of the blockade.—Quebec Gazette.

The work on the Street Railway in Toronto has been commenced, and it is expected that the cars will be running along some of the streets before the end of September.

A cricket match between eleven tailors and eleven shoemakers is on the tapis in Toronto.

The army worm is committing great devastation in Canada West.—Col.

Serjeant Thomas Wood, of the Royal Artillery, was accidentally drowned on the 14th inst. by the upsetting of a boat in which he and three other soldiers were amusing themselves on the river at Hochelaga, Lower Canada.—Jb.

On the night of the 16th inst. a fire occurred at Toronto, in the old "Racke" Court, situated in the rear of Lamb's Hotel, King street, west.—This building—the Apostolic Church adjoining—several stables, and the residence of the Rev. C. Ryerson, were destroyed.—Jb.

Latest from the States!

BOSTON, Aug. 22.

All quiet at Washington.

No movements reported by either army.

Rebels at Manassas are suffering greatly from small pox and measles.

A formidable slave insurrection occurred last week in Orange County, Virginia, several of the ringleaders were hung.

Union representatives to Federal Congress have been elected in four districts in North Carolina.

Breadstuffs steady and unchanged.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.

The Boston barque Czarina arrived this morning from Cronstadt, July 31st. Crother, the mate, killed the captain and the second mate with an axe, shot the carpenter and a seaman dead, and seriously wounded a passenger. He then attempted to escape in a boat, having failed to set the barque on fire, but was seized by the crew and killed.

War news to day meagre.

The frigate Mississippi has captured two rebel Privateers.

Russell, the Times' correspondent, was flatly refused a pass to cross the Potomac yesterday, by the Provost Marshal.

Flour Superfine State \$4.35 a \$4.45; Extra \$4.55 a \$4.70.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAST DAY.—The President of the United States has appointed the last Thursday in September for a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

TEMPERANCE.—The Provost Marshal of Alexandria has emptied some fifty barrels of vile stuff into the street, because the shop-keeper would sell to the soldiers.

All the comforts and even luxuries are now provided for the sick in the hospital, and the nurses sent from the North exceed in efficiency all expectations.

THE MISSOURI REBELS admit that McCulloch's force at the late Springfield battle was twenty-two thousand strong, and that his loss in killed and wounded was nearly three thousand.

Country papers say that after harvest, volunteers will flock to the regiments forming in the Northern States, by thousands. At present most of the young men are gathering the crops.

One of the female slaves received at Fort Monroe declared that she had "a kind—a werry kind massa." "Why, bless de Lor!" she added, in proof of the fact, "he neber put wires in his cowhides in his life."

Congressman Ely, who was captured by the Confederates, and has since been employed digging trenches, has sent a letter to President Lincoln expressing himself decidedly in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

THE INCOME TAX.—The National Intelligencer says that the President of the United States will pay seven hundred and twenty-six dollars, and each member of the Cabinet two hundred and sixteen dollars under the tax on incomes laid by Congress.

THE PROCLAMATION.—The President, on the 16th inst., issued a proclamation, including the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas among the rebel States, and confiscating their property, in common with that of the cotton States, and interdicting all commercial intercourse with the same.

The following correspondence recently passed between a gentleman of Iowa and his son, who had left college to fight for his country:

B., Jr.—If you enlist, I disinherit you.

B., Sr.

B., Sr.—Without a country I want no inheritance. I have enlisted.

B., Jr.

Among the latest created Brigadier-Generals is Prof. O. M. Mitchel, the well known astronomer. But it may not be so well known that the illustrious star-gazer has distinguished himself on other fields than those that come within range of his double reflector. He is a graduate of West Point, and has seen service. We have no doubt he will give a good account of himself.—Ex.

ARRIVAL OF SOUTHERN PRODUCTS.—It is reported that the British steamer Eastern State, from Yarmouth, N. S., which arrived at this port on Friday, brought 477 barrels of spirits of turpentine and thirty-one bales of North Carolina cotton, which is presumed to have escaped the blockade, and was taken to Yarmouth, N. S. It is said the owner of the turpentine will clear \$17,000 profit.—Boston Courier.

FEMALE SPIES are plenty in Washington, and up to the worst kind of mischief, that of sending to Davis and Beauregard all the important news. So, between these lady spies, and traitors employed in the departments, and released prisoners, and disguised enemies, the rebels are kept well informed of our movements. Gen. McClellan is doing much to stop these dangerous proceedings, but he needs more efficient government aid.

WASHINGTON TO BE ENCOMPASSED.—This is what the rebels threaten, and some Unionists fear. The Potomac is to be lined with batteries, navigation stopped, rebel armies thrown in the rear, and thus the capital besieged, shut in, sealed up, starved out &c., &c. Those who believe this, or any part of it, and sound the alarm, are commended to a lesson from that old warrior, Gideon: "Whosoever is fearful and afraid let him return and depart early from Mount Gilead."

GARIBALDI.—It has been reported that Garibaldi is coming to this country, having accepted a Major-Generalship in the Federal army. We are not sorry that the report is now contradicted. Garibaldi, brave as a lion, is almost as independent and intractable. It would be unjust to our own officers to give him a high command, and he would not be eminently useful in a subordinate position. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press asserts that a letter has recently been received from the great partisan, stating that his son had indeed desired to take a part in the American war, but that the father objected, on the ground that ours was a "family quarrel," and that it was upon "a political question in which the nations were not interested."—Ex.

A REVIEW OF THE WEEK furnishes some unfavorable items, though nothing really discouraging, while much of the news is of a cheerful and brightening aspect. The money crisis is over, and the government is in funds. We have met with no defeats or reverses. The enemy has gained no advantage at any point. The recent hasty marching of soldiers to Washington, indicates vigilance and safety rather than weakness or fear. The excitement about an attack on the capital was needless. The demand for a change in the Cabinet is unfortunate, as they are a unit on all war measures. Yet it may stimulate rather than embarrass their action. The blockade is not perfect, but Mr. Russell, the London Times' correspondent, declares it to be as nearly so as is usual in war, and sufficient to reduce the South, in a little time, to the utmost straits and distress. It is becoming more and more effective day by day. On the whole, we close the week with a more strictly war-like order of things at Washington and along the Potomac, a better tone of feeling among military men and financiers, and a more hopeful spirit in the public generally.—W. & R.

Two vessels are now on their way from Liverpool to New York, laden the one with two hundred and the other with four hundred bales of cotton, purchased for Northern manufacturers who are unable to obtain their supplies from the South. So says a St. John paper.—Col.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Removes worms without failure.

It removes Sour Stomach.

It increases the appetite.

It strengthens digestion.

It relieves sick headache.

It cures Fever and Ague in children.

It is a superior remedy for Thorea or St. Vitus' Dance.

It is a valuable tonic for all kinds of weakness.

It is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia.

Poor, puny, crying, fretting children get well by the use of it.

Sold by BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., Ordnance Square, Halifax.