

Religious Intelligence.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

EDUCATIONAL.—Rev. Dr. Pryor, Professor in Acadia College, is on a visit to New Brunswick, to advocate the claims of that Institution. He preached with much acceptance in Brussels Street, on Sabbath morning, and in Germain Street in the evening.

On Tuesday evening he addressed a very attentive audience in Germain Street Church, dwelling especially upon the importance of connecting the instructions of the Bible with the lessons of secular study. Among other illustrations in support of his position, he referred with much emotion to the happy influence of this connection in the history of the Institutions at Wolfville. The lecture made a most favorable impression.—*Visitor.*

CANADA.

FATHER CHINIQUY.—The *Observer*, a Presbyterian paper of Canada, gives the following report of the Proceedings of the late Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church:—

"The Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, of St. Anne's, Illinois, was permitted to address the Synod, which he did at some length. He expressed a wish to separate from the Presbytery of Chicago and unite with the Canada Presbyterian Church, stating his reasons for so doing. These have already been given to our readers in several resolutions passed at a mass meeting of his congregation and published in a former number of the *Observer*. The sympathies of the Synod were strongly in his favor, and a committee of fourteen ministers and elders was appointed to confer with him. The committee reported that at St. Anne's there was a church free from debt, and a congregation of between three and four hundred members. At Kankakee, also, there was another church, with seventy or eighty members; they have also a college with seven or eight students, and in summer they number as many as forty. At Duquesne there are also fifty French Canadian families. The committee recommend that a minister should be stationed at the latter place. Further, that a small committee be appointed to visit St. Anne and Kankakee to make all due inquiry relative to the matter. The report was received and adopted."

By another account we learn that Father Chiniquy was cited to appear before the Presbytery of Chicago on some charge preferred against him, but, instead of appearing, he and some of his people sent in a paper to the Presbytery, announcing that he had seceded from that body and would have nothing more to do with it.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 4th, 1862.—We learn from the Berlin correspondent of the *London Freeman* that "The Baptist Church of Berlin celebrated on the 14th May the jubilee of its twenty-fifth year of existence. It was on that day, 1837, that the little flock consisting of seven members joined for the first time in celebrating the Lord's supper, administered by the Rev. J. G. Oncken, of Hamburg. After a long and hard struggle, particularly with the Old Lutherans, Mr. Oncken was invited by Mr. Lehmann to come to Berlin, and to baptize him and some others who were resolved to follow Christ in this ordinance."

In the year 1840 by the advice of Mr. Oncken, who then was in prison in Hanburg for the Lord's sake, Mr. Lehmann came to London, and after getting acquainted with the leading brethren of the Baptist denomination, and after a mutual understanding, he was ordained in Salter's hall Chapel.

The little flock then consisted of 12 members, —the Lord gave grant that at the close of the year they were 30, in the following 60, in the subsequent 120, remarkably doubling their number every year. The opposition grew also stronger, and besides many restrictive measures of government the mob was stirred up against the Baptists, and broke into their meeting place. Mr. Lehmann was beaten in his pulpit, the latter being broken around him, all members and friends of the congregation fearfully abused and beaten, thrown over the forms, out of doors, down the stairs, upon the street, where an immense mob received them with roars of laughter to scorn, and no protection nor justice was to be obtained during the event or after. Under the greatest fears of a renewal of such violence the church held their meetings, till gradually the storm subsided.

The Lord gave great blessing in spreading the cause of truth. In Templin, in Stettin, and other towns around Berlin, new churches gradually formed. His work was spreading all over the Prussian kingdom, and, by the vigorous activity of Mr. Oncken, also over all Germany and adjacent countries of Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Poland, and a missionary spirit pervading more or less all the members, by which such glorious results are reached, that at the close of last year more than 10,000 Baptist members are forming 72 churches in the 987 preaching stations, to which must be added more than 7,000 members of the churches in Sweden, who also originated by the instrumentality of Mr. Oncken, and are now forming a union of their own.

The church in Berlin had now reached and lived the twenty-fifth year of its existence, and was thus enabled to overlook this long way, and all its trials and longings, but also all its blessings and glorious events. Invitations were sent to all the churches, and particularly to those of the Prussian Association, to come and partake of the joy, as the annual conference of the Association would be held at the same time. The service on the 14th which happily was just a

public-day of repentance and prayer, and thus a general celebration all over the town was observed, the chapel was full to overflowing.

As it had been agreed on the subsequent days the annual conference of the Prussian Association took place. Mr. Oncken was called to the chair, and important subjects were transacted in a very brotherly spirit, of which the missionary work constituted always the most prominent. The parting of so many dear brethren was then very affecting and this took place in the usual solemn manner, singing one of the appropriate hymns for such occasions, hands joined together, and by fervent prayer by the pastor of the church.

Days long to be remembered surely were these and their influence will mightily encourage all those that were present in the arduous but glorious work allotted to them.

BICENTENARY PRIZE ESSAYS.—The prizes offered at the Congregational Union meeting in Birmingham in October last year, for essays on subjects appropriate to the Bicentenary year have just been adjudicated. The first prize, for an essay entitled, "Christian Churches: the Noblest Form of Social Life: the Representatives of Christ on earth: and Dwelling Place of the Holy Ghost," has been awarded to the Rev. Dr. Angus, Principal in the Regents Park Baptist College. The second prize is awarded to the Rev. Dr. Waddington; and the third to the Rev. A. Lord, of Hershham, Surry.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

July 8th.—A Federal officer estimated the number of Confederates put hors des combats during the week's fighting before Richmond to be not less than 75,000.

July 9th.—Beauregard's army commenced arriving at Richmond before the evacuation of Corinth, and in all seventy-five thousand of them reached Richmond.

The bombardment of Vicksburg, Mississippi, continued on the 3rd July. The town is deserted except by the military—some ten thousand being there, strengthening the fortifications.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate authorising the President to call out the Militia of the country when deemed necessary, without respect to colour, caste or nationality.

Richmond papers represent city full of sick and wounded. Union wounded prisoners cared for in the fields. Medicines and provisions reported scarce.

General Hindman appeals to Arkansas people to resort to guerrilla warfare. Replies to call for 300,000 men more favorable than Government anticipated.

July 10.—General Burnside had an interview with President Lincoln at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday last. The latter proceeded up James' River accompanied by several officers, including Gen. Halleck.

The ships *Hartford* and *Richmond* and gunboats passed Vicksburg without silencing the batteries. The *Brooklyn*, having received orders not to pass without silencing them, remained below.

July 11.—The President returned from the Peninsula, satisfied with the army of the Potomac, and with its commander. He made a speech to the soldiers; said that they had not been whipped, and would not be.

According to accounts brought by Presidential party, the Federal loss in recent battles, killed, wounded and missing, does not exceed eleven thousand. Stragglers continually arriving.

Confederate loss much larger. McClellan's new position impregnable, and the roads to Richmond dry and favorable.

Burnside's reinforcements have reached McClellan; besides nine thousand men from Gen. Halleck's department.

A great Union meeting was held in New Orleans on the 21st ult.

The Republican members of Congress are about issuing an address, urging more vigorous prosecution of the war, and using all means to crush out the rebellion, and thus prevent any intervention policy.

The Connecticut Legislature has voted \$80 bounty to volunteers.

July 12.—Heavy cannonading was heard all the day up James' River on Thursday.—A private despatch from McClellan yesterday says that all was quiet and that the enemy has retreated. The inference is that there had been another fight.—The Richmond papers express their chagrin at the failure to capture McClellan's army, and admit the Generalship exhibited by his retreat, and the strength of his new position.—The popular expectation of the annihilation of the Federal army in Richmond was raised to the highest pitch.—Burnside has all his command except five regiments at James River.—The Confederates are stated to be encamped all the way from Malvern Hill to Richmond, and to be strongly reinforced. Stonewall Jackson is on the South side of James River.

July 14.—Yesterday three thousand Georgian, Texan, and Guerilla cavalry, under Colonel Forrest, attacked two Federal regiments at Mumfreesboro, Tennessee, compelling the surrender of one of the latter. The other, strongly entrenched, held out after fighting terribly.

The Confederates took the town (Mumfreesboro) which was afterwards shelled by a Federal battery.

An attack by the same force on Nashville, Tennessee, is considered imminent. But a successful resistance is confidently expected.

General Morgan's guerillas were nine miles south of Frankfort, Kentucky, yesterday afternoon.

Richmond papers state that General Buell's army of thirty thousand men crossed the Tennessee river. This is supposed to be a feint on Chattanooga, to cover the military movements on Rome, Georgia.

General Magruder has been relieved of his command in the Confederate army near Richmond. It is reported that he has been appointed to a distant and important command in the Confederate army.

There was a report in town on Monday that McClellan's army had again been routed. No telegram could be obtained.

THE BATTLE FIELD.—The suffering of the wounded and dying are spoken of in northern papers as greatly increased by the incompetency of the medical Department.

The *Examiner* says the battle field, surveyed through the cold rain of Wednesday morning, presented scenes too shocking to be dwelt upon without anguish. The woods and fields were on all degree of violent mutilation, while in the woods on the east lay in about equal numbers the blue uniform bodies of the enemy. Many of the latter were still all alive, having been left by their friends in their indecent haste to escape. The great numbers of horses killed on both sides, and the sight of their disfigured carcasses, and the stench proceeding from them, added much to the loathsome horrors of the bloody field.

Thousands of round shot and unexploded shells lay upon the surface of the earth. Among the latter were many of the enormous shells thrown from the gun-boats, eight inches in width by twenty-three in length. The ravages of the monsters were everywhere discernible through the forests. Long avenues were cut through the tree tops, and great trees three and four feet thick were burst open and split to shreds.

CONFEDERATE STATEMENTS.—The *New York Tribune's* special despatch from Memphis, dated July 5, states that Richmond despatches to July 1 and 2, still claim that the Confederates captured 12,000 prisoners, eight Generals, all of General McClellan's siege guns, and supplies enough for the rebel army for three months. They represent the battle of July 1 as the most fearful and desperate of the entire war. The latest despatch states that there were conflicting reports about the battles, and it was impossible to get official information. The precise situation of the Yankee army was not known. Prisoners were arriving in Richmond all day on the 2nd.

DISCHARGED FEDERAL SOLDIERS.—The *Chronicle* says:

"A movement is on foot in Boston to establish an institution in that city for discharged soldiers. The object is to furnish a home for soldiers who may be destitute of friends and means, until such time as they can get their pay from the Government."

We are informed that these unfortunate and deluded soldiers may be seen at all hours of the day standing in dozens about the State House in Boston, waiting, perhaps not patiently, but we fear vainly, for their pay. Some are minus a leg or an arm, and none are free from the traces of wounds or sickness. What a sad picture!—*Journal.*

The abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia has brought up some very curious cases. A number of years ago a free black man of Washington city raised sufficient money to purchase a black woman. By her he has since raised a family of six or seven children. As by the law of the district the child follows the condition of the mother, of course these children are his slaves. He has therefore filed his claim, and asked payment from the Government, valuing his peccaninnies at \$3000 each. And he will get it, though it may be well denominated "sharp practice." The man bought his wife; why should he not get the purchase-money back for her children, who, according to the slave code, follow the condition of the mother, and are, of course, their father's slaves?

The *New York Herald* says: Let the Emperor of the French raise a sacrilegious hand against the American Republic, and that will be the last of the Neapoleon dynasty.

A telegraphic despatch was sent from Burlington, Vt., May, 3, at 12 o'clock, noon, for California, and received in San Francisco at midnight same date.

European News.

FRANCE.

France is going to have next year an exhibition which for extent and grandeur is to throw into the shade the present World's Fair at South Kensington. The rivalry is a happy one, and France will have our best wishes for her success. The project has been talked of in a quiet way for the last three or four months, but it is only now that the prospectus is issued. The building is to be 1,600 feet long and the grand central dome 345 feet in height—something very much larger than the London Exhibition building. It is said that the necessary capital has already been subscribed in France, and all that now remains to be done to secure the success of the undertaking is to interest exhibitors sufficiently in it. The rapidity with which the French Exhibition is about to follow upon that of London may prevent some exhibitors sending goods, but the promoters rely upon the ambition of manufactures to get successful verdicts in both countries as likely to secure a good competition.

ITALY.

A despatch from Turin says that a split has taken place between Garibaldi and the "party of action." The leaders of the latter party requested him to choose between them and the Government, and he at once sent in his resignation as their president.

It appears almost certain that the Russian Government is about immediately to recognise the Kingdom of Italy. The Italian Government is about to conclude the treaty of commerce between France and Italy.

According to letters from Rome, Cardinal Wiseman and the extreme party of which he is the head, would have brought the contest between the Church and the revolution to a decisive crisis. He would have had immediate war—the major excommunication and interdicts upon France and Italy. This course would probably have greatly facilitated the arrival of the "solution" for which everybody is longing, but the judgment of cooler heads prevailed. Cardinal Antonelli, like a shrewd pilot as he is, saw the rock ahead and took the helm from the English prelate's hand. He sought to steer a sort of middle path, and has succeeded in reconciling the two parties—in appearance at all events.

The Chamber of Italian Deputies has unanimously voted an address to Victor Emmanuel, in answer to the address of the bishops at Rome, to the Pope. The address is very strongly worded, and demands the natural rights of the metropolis of Italy, "now suffering violence at the hands of the masters she repudiates."

TURKEY.

The telegrams from Belgrade report the city to be in a most critical state. The President of the Council of Ministers was assassinated as he was leaving the Chamber of Deputies. The peasants, who were summoned to defend the town, have plundered it. Two Austrian post couriers have been murdered, and martial law has been proclaimed. The commandant of the garrison has been changed by order of the Turkish Government, and an instant order to cease "hostilities" was despatched by the Porte.

RUSSIA.

Russian affairs are approaching a desperate climax. The military Sunday-schools have been closed because it was believed that seditious principles were inculcated there, and strangers had been forbidden admission to the barracks. Incendiarism prevails throughout the large towns in the empire, and the most stringent orders have been given to punish, without right of appeal, incendiary culprits with instant death. In Poland the first forms of liberty have been adopted closing the military governorship of Warsaw, and issuing passports in the Polish instead of the Russian language.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Anderson, the fugitive slave, is now being educated at the British school, at Corby, a village in Northamptonshire.

THE QUEEN.—The Court news from Windsor gives us the gratifying intelligence that her Majesty is not only enjoying excellent health, but is recovering her wonted spirits.

Lord Palmerston received another honour yesterday, in addition to the many he bears. He was elected Master of the Trinity House, in the place of the late Prince Consort.

The proportion of blind people in the whole population is one in 1,000. In England the number is 19,200, and the proportion to the population one in 1,046. Of the deaf and dumb there are 19,000 in the kingdom, or about one in every 1,600.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hagan was recently buried in Killyman Catholic burying-ground: her age was 107. She was born near Dungarvan in the year 1755, and was married in 1772. The venerable dame never knew the taste of whisky. So says *The Northern Whig*.

It is reported that the Post-office authorities have proposed to the Imperial Government to buy up all the telegraph lines in England, and that the whole system should be transferred to them, and every post-office in town and country should become a telegraph-office—a uniform rate and postal system being adopted.

It is understood that the Prince of Wales has been invited to receive the honorary degree of D.C.L. at the ensuing commemoration at Oxford University, but has declined, owing to the strict privacy which the Court will observe through the year. Lord Palmerston has been offered the same honour, and has accepted it.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The customs officers at the port of Liverpool whilst making their usual examination on board the *Great Eastern*, discovered a large quantity of contraband tobacco. It was concealed amongst the machinery. The ownership of the tobacco not having been traced, the usual course adopted in such cases was pursued, that of placing the vessel under detention, by the customs authorities.—*Mercury.*

NEW DISCOVERY IN LOCOMOTION.—A new discovery in locomotion has been made in France and is considered to be of so much importance that a commission has been appointed by the Emperor to examine and report upon it. M. Girard had constructed the model of a railway adapted for runners like those of a sledge. The runners move in a sort of clog; between this and the rails water is introduced, and thus almost all friction is avoided. Should this plan prove successful on a large scale, much wear and tear, not only of the carriages, but of the passengers' nerves, will be saved.