

MRS. WILLIAM C. BILL.

Died at Bill Town, on the 1st of June, Ethelinda Augusta, wife of William C. Bill and third daughter of John Dodge, Esq., of Wilmot.

The deceased was a member of the 1st. Baptist Church, Cornwallis, and deservedly esteemed for her amiable and christian walk.

A year since, Sister Bill began to be afflicted with disease of the lungs; every means were used for arresting it, but in vain.

MRS. SARAH MARSTERS.

Died at Newport, N. S., on the 19th of May, 1863, Sarah, relict of the late Abraham Marsters, in the 81st year of her age.

Mr. M. was 80 in Sept. last, and Mrs. M. was 80 in Feb. last, there being but a few months difference in their age, and they were separated but a few weeks by death.

LALEA B. BANCROFT.

Died at Woodville, Newport, on the 18th of May, 1863, Lalea Burpee, youngest surviving daughter of the Rev. J. Bancroft, aged fourteen years, after an illness of seven weeks.

OLIVIA ROLAND CLARK.

Daughter of Mr. John Clark, 3rd., of Stronach Mountain, Wilmot, died on the 22nd day of May, aged 12 years, 1 month, and 22 days.

Religious Intelligence.

SPAIN.

MATAMOROS AND HIS COMPANIONS.—Our readers are already aware that the sentence pronounced upon Matamoros and his companions in tribulation at Granada, and confirmed by the Court of Appeal, has been commuted to banishment; and that the same "clemency" has been extended to the prisoners at Malaga.

'We cannot grant a pardon to Matamoros and his accomplices,' said he, 'unless they return to the Church of Rome.'

MISSIONARY WORK IN EGYPT.—The Arab diggers engaged on the Suez Canal have been visited by brethren of the Chrisona mission.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

JUNE 23.—The Federal cavalry drove the Confederates from Frederick yesterday.

News from Pittsburg states that great excitement prevailed there, from apprehended attack by the Confederates, and that business was entirely suspended.

The Confederates re-occupied Chambersburg this forenoon, supposed to be in considerable force.

Gen. Carter, with two thousand mounted infantry, has made another successful raid into East Tennessee.

JUNE 24.—A special despatch to the N. Y. Herald from Harrisburg states that the Confederates sacked all the stores in Chambersburg.

Gen. Rhodes says ten thousand men and thirty pieces of artillery are half of them on the road to Danesville.

A despatch from Baltimore says information was received there last night that Gen. Ewell's forces, about forty thousand strong, are in Maryland, at Boonesborough Valley, having crossed at Antietam Ford and Shepards Town.

A despatch to the New York Times says the Confederate cavalry advanced to Courtland yesterday, and that the fortifications at Pittsburg are nearly finished, and the city is considered to be safe.

The Confederate ship Tacony made her appearance off Massachusetts on Monday last burning six schooners, belonging to Gloucester, and three ships.

JUNE 26.—Gen. Lee is believed to be in Maryland with his whole Army, with designs on the city of Washington. An immense waggon train follows his Army.

The Confederate privateer "Tacony" burned the Federal ship "Byzantium," on Sunday last; has burned seventeen Federal vessels since the 12th of the present month.

The Times' special from Harrisburg yesterday says Confederates within four miles of Carlisle.

People flocking to Harrisburg—farmers with their horses and contrabands of both sexes.

Enemy in force entered McConnellsburg on Wednesday night, Militia falling back.

Ewell's head-quarters reported at Shippensburg, and his whole column believed in Pennsylvania.

The disaffection among the Confederates in N. Carolina continues. It is supposed to arise from the fact of North Carolina-troops having been ordered into other States for service.

A despatch to the New York Times from Frederick, says there is no doubt that half of Lee's army is on Maryland soil, advancing into Pennsylvania in three divisions, followed by immense empty waggon trains.

Confederate vessels are reported burning American vessels off Cape Sable, Nova Scotia.

JUNE 29.—A second assault was made on Port Hudson on the 14th inst, which resulted disastrously to the Federal forces, they being repulsed with seven hundred killed and wounded.

General Magruder is believed to be at Attakapas county with 15,000 men, and fortifying at Franklyn to protect the country in the event of Port Hudson falling into the hands of the Federals.

Confederate General Johnston is reported in position at Milliken's Bend cutting off Grant's supplies.

Evening.—Harrisburg despatch of yesterday, P. M., announces Confederate forces in front within three miles, and throwing shell.

Federal troops within entrenchments, and will make a bold stand.

Last of Longstreet's corps passed through Hagerstown on Friday towards Pennsylvania. Hill's corps preceded. Lee also passed through. Hooker's army reported moving rapidly.

The crew of the barque "Tacony," fearing capture, burnt her, and transferring her armament, &c., to schooner Archer, entered Portland harbor on Friday, intending to burn gunboats building there, &c.

Other piratical craft supposed on the coast.

THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.—The latest accounts of the battle of Winchester indicate it to have been a disgraceful defeat of General Milroy by the Confederate General Ewell.

The Richmond Despatch gives the following estimate of the rebel captures at Winchester:

Prisoners, from 8000 to 7000
Horses 2800
Waggons 400 to 500
Stores \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000

GIRLS IN THE ARMY.—A Pennsylvania girl, who had been serving as a soldier in the Army of the West for ten months, says she has discovered a great many females among the soldiers, one of whom is now a lieutenant.

The Vicksburg Whig of the 21st of April says: "We owe our readers an apology for the scarcity of reading matter in this morning's paper.

Engagements terminating favourably for the insurgents have taken place at Wysogrod and Balwierzynski, in the kingdom of Poland, and at Horke, in Lithuania.

Latest from Europe!

FRANCE.

Interesting particulars of the election in Paris were published last week, from which it appears that the members of the Opposition elected throughout the Empire only amount to about 24.

In M. Thiers' case from the Second District of Paris, the Government is stated to have used every means to keep him out.

The "sergens de ville" voted in a body for his opponent, and it was only on Monday afternoon that his seat was known to be secure.

The elections for the Eighth and Ninth Districts are, however, stated to be more important cases than that of M. Thiers.

In these districts the voters were believed to be strongly attached to the Government, and the result has much astonished the public.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

PARIS, JUNE 12.—The Emperor has received the congratulations of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia on the capture of Puebla.

The report of Gen. Forey is not expected to arrive in Paris until the beginning of July. On the 18th ult. a division of the French army was marching on the city of Mexico.

A correspondent of the Times points out that the French government have given a substantial proof of their regard for the interests of the British bondholders, by having put aside 25 per cent. of the Customs duties at Vera Cruz for the bondholders, in conformity with the hypothecation contained in the bonds.

A sum of 700,000 dollars, he adds, had up to the end of March been paid into the hands of the British Consul from that source.

The policy expressed at Paris is that "France repudiates all idea of retaining an inch of territory in Mexico, but will persist in seeing such a government established as will respect order. Meanwhile the most scrupulous attention will be paid to English rights."

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel received a Parliamentary deputation on Saturday, and in reply to a congratulatory address, he bade them be of good courage.

The destinies of the country would, he hoped, progress to the end to which "they had all consecrated their lives."

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian journals are not disposed to submit quietly to the ordinance issued by the King a few days ago, giving to the Executive the power of suppressing any newspaper which might, in the opinion of the Ministers, be opposed to "the public good"—what that may be being left entirely to the decision of those Ministers, whose recent unconstitutional acts are not calculated to increase the confidence of journalists in their honesty or integrity of purpose.

The conductors of six of the Berlin papers have published a joint declaration, reserving their rights to the free expression of opinion, and denying that the Government has the power of issuing any such illegal measure as the recent ordinance.

The Cabinet of Prussia have taken another step on the road to "the establishment of a thorough despotism. They have forbidden all constitutional discussions in municipal assemblies and have ordered the governors of districts to see that this resolution is obeyed.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has just delivered at Dantzie a speech which may prove to have much political importance.

The Prince and Princess, being on a tour through the north east of Prussia arrived at Dantzie on Thursday, and were received by the municipality.

POLAND.

Poland is not likely to receive any assistance in its noble struggle from their transatlantic brethren.

The French Government, some weeks ago, forwarded to the Washington Cabinet a note inviting their co-operation in diplomatic action with the European Powers on behalf of Poland, and the reply, just received, is not satisfactory to the nations which have sympathized with the Poles, will at least be gratifying to the Czar.

Mr. Seward announces the refusal of his Government to act with England, France, &c., on this question, assigning as a reason the traditional policy of non-intervention acted upon by America, the deviation from which he says, is never permitted, "except in cases of evident necessity."

It is stated that Konowicz, the Polish leader, has been captured by the Russians. He was taken by stratagem, and it is said he will be shot, a circumstance which is sure to evoke reprisals.

CRACOW, JUNE 9.—The Russians have shot the Abbé Iszola at Wilna.

Engagements terminating favourably for the insurgents have taken place at Wysogrod and Balwierzynski, in the kingdom of Poland, and at Horke, in Lithuania.

GREECE.

The Greek government has ordered that there shall be three days of public festivity in commemoration of the acceptance of the Crown of Greece by Prince William of Denmark.

In Elis the portrait of King George had been torn down by the mob. The National Guard were obliged to interfere.

A remarkable and most interesting ceremony occurred at Copenhagen on the 6th ult. The deputation which has for some weeks been in that city endeavouring to induce Prince William George of Denmark to become King of Greece, went in state to the Palace of King Christian to receive an official declaration of the Prince's acceptance of the Crown.

Admiral Kanaris appropriately introduced the deputation, and informed his Majesty that, on the 18th of March, the National Assembly of Greece selected Prince William George of Denmark as King of the Hellenes.

The King of Denmark, in announcing the acceptance of the throne by his nephew, expressed the hope that, with the co-operation of the Greek people, their new King would succeed in developing the rich resources of the country, and conduct her to a splendid and happy future.

To the young Prince he gave utterance to words of advice, which—older rulers would do well to recognise, recommending him constantly to endeavour to preserve the love of his people, and quoting his own experience as proving that in this alone consisted the happiness of a king.

Subsequently, the Prince, now King George I, received the deputation, and assured them that he was deeply impressed with the responsibilities of his position, and would dedicate to it the utmost powers of his life.

He would he said, ever keep in view the motto of the King of Denmark, "The love of the people is my strength."

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

A social gathering of emigrants, previous to their departure for the colony of Albertland, took place recently in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London.

On the platform were present a number of natives of New Zealand, at present on a visit to Great Britain. The chairman having introduced the aborigines to the meeting, addressed a few words of encouragement to the intended emigrants, at the same time advocating a system of emigration to New Zealand by means of assisted passages.

Mr. Jenkins, interpreter to the New Zealand Government, said that during a twenty-one years' residence in New Zealand many natives had expressed a wish to visit England.

It was mentioned to Sir George Grey, and he approved of the project, believing that the result of a visit of ten or twelve natives to England would be beneficial both to the natives and their country.

They intended travelling through the kingdom, in order to obtain information respecting the greatness and power of England as would tend to benefit themselves on their return.

Several of the aborigines then addressed the meeting thanking the English nation for the benefit conferred upon New Zealand.

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