

out let or hindrance—nay, fortified with licences—all over the land, supported principally by the London Bible Society, partly by the Scottish National Bible Society, and private friends. No pains are spared to send the Scriptures to every town and hamlet on the summits of the Appennine and Alpine ranges, along the extensive seaboard, and down all the smiling agricultural valleys. I am not aware of a highway or byway of wide Italy which has not these three years past been visited once, twice, and in some places thrice, by the godly merchantman of a correctly-translated Bible, without note or comment."

PERIA.—The Nestorian Christians have been long subject to oppression, and large numbers have within the last year emigrated into Russia, begging bread for their families, while some have penetrated even to St. Petersburg, to ask help from the Emperor there. The work of the American missionaries in Oroniah has now received an unexpected check. A royal firman has been obtained against them, not only forbidding them to proselytize but also to preach or exhort, and restricting the number of schools to thirty, and of pupils to 150. They had formerly seventy schools, and from 1,000 to 1,500 pupils. Thus by one blow it is sought to mar the anxious work of years. This plot is ascribed to Jesuit intrigue. The members of the mission look to English influence and remonstrance as a means of averting the calamity.

INDIA.—As usual, India supplies a large number of various facts, from which we can only select a few as illustrative of the character of the work there in progress. From Tinnevely, where Christianity has made rapid advancement, our intelligence shows still a steady growth in every department of labour. We have previously had occasion to advert to the visitation of the cholera, by which some districts have been fearfully ravaged. With respect to this, one missionary states that it has shaken the faith of many heathen in their idols. "Not less than a hundred devil-dancers have been carried away by this dreadful scourge—some in the very act of sacrificing and dancing. In a few years I expect a great change in this district: the heathen in general are too dissatisfied with the folly and hollowness of their religion, and they are now in what may be called a transition state."

The great idol feast at Trichendur has been annually visited by native catechists. They report that there is "a visible decline in the amount of idolatry and of idolatrous ceremony practised at the feast (a thing obvious to anybody), but that also there exists a much enlarged knowledge of Christianity and an increasing conviction of the falsehood of heathenism." For evidence, they mention an unwillingness among the people to acknowledge themselves heathen. "Many persons said that they had come, not to pay honour to the idol, but merely to see the show. In one case, when some Brahmins were for interrupting us, a number of heathen took our part and said to them, 'You take our gifts and our money, but you feed yourselves with it, and teach us nothing, as these men do.' Moreover, it was generally confessed that the idol was no god, and that God is one. If any one ventured to contradict this, we had no occasion to reply to him; the bystanding heathen did it for us. The doctrine of the resurrection of the body also was questioned by one of our heathen listeners, and maintained by another. 'Surely,' said he, 'there is nothing beyond the power of God! Why is it less likely that our bodies should rise again than that rice corn should do so?' Tracts too, were readily received and read. Several persons told us the contents of books formerly received."

Colonial and Foreign News.

New Brunswick.

THE CROPS.—For the last fortnight we have had splendid weather, but very hot, and all the crops have been making great progress. The hay crop in this County, that occasioned so much anxiety to the farmers during the first part of the Spring, has recently improved much, and will be considerably better in most places throughout the County than last year. Owing to the fineness of the weather, the hay that has been made is of excellent quality, and the spirit of the farmer is beginning to get up. The grain crops are coming fast to maturity, and are looking splendidly; and so are the potatoes, and, as yet we have heard no report of any blight.—Woodstock Times, 15th.

The neighborhood of Little Falls N. B. was visited on Saturday, the 1st inst., by a terrific storm of wind and rain. The water poured down as from a water spout, carrying away acres of land, uprooting trees and overturning barns &c., in its course. At Little Falls, the streets were all navigable to canoes. The storm was about four miles in breadth.

Frank Cassidy, of St. Andrews, N. B., was convicted before the Circuit Court of that place last week for enticing soldiers to desert, and fined in the sum \$80.

AN AGED MAN.—This week we record the death of a colored man by the name of John Campbell, who died on the 31st July last, at the venerable age of 103 years and 19 days. He came from New York on a visit to his son in this Town, and he had only time to see him when he passed from this to another world. Mr. Campbell was perhaps the oldest person that has died in this province for many years, and the oldest living at the time of his decease. Mr. Campbell was brought from Africa a slave, and received his name and freedom from an officer, the descendant of a noble Scotch family, by the above name.—Woodstock Times, 15th.

Shediac is said to be getting into good repute as a watering place. As in Halifax, suitable bathing houses are much needed.

Canada.

OPENING OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—Address of the Governor General.—Quebec, C. E., Aug. 14.—Parliament assembled yesterday, and elected Hon. Lewis Walbridge speaker. Mr. Walbridge was the Government nominee, and was elected by a vote of 66 to 58. The proceedings were attended with great excitement.

To-day the Governor-General delivered the opening speech. He directed special attention to the militia law, which he said required extensive amendment in order to make it effective. He asked Parliament to sanction the outlay incurred in consequence of the last Parliament ending without voting supplies; also for a pledge for the necessary expenses of the current year. He urged an early attention to the state of the finances, and regretted that for some years past the expenditure had exceeded the income. The establishment of telegraphic and postal communication between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast was recommended as a matter for the consideration of the Parliament.

The Quebec Mercury says that the Government has arrived at the determination to annul the contract with the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, and to take immediate steps for the more effective performance of the mail service between Canada and the parent country. The contract will cease on the 1st April next.

It will be seen by the following paragraph which we copy from a summary of the proceedings of the Canadian Legislature on Friday of last week, that the subject of the Intercolonial Railway has been brought up in the Assembly by Hon. T. D. McGee:—

"Hon. Mr. McGee gave notice of an Address for Monday next, for any correspondence which may have taken place in reference to the question of the proposed Intercolonial Railway."—Chronicle.

It has been ascertained for a fact that as a port for the shipment of grain, the city of Montreal stands next to New York, being ahead of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and Quebec, all combined.—Express.

From the immigration returns, as made up to the 31st of August, it appears that the gross number of arrivals at Quebec, as compared with the corresponding period of 1862, shows a falling off of 1,244 persons.

In Montreal, a man employed by the Corporation to remove the bodies of dead animals out of the city, was stung over the eye by a fly, which, it is supposed, had been feeding on putrid carrion. The whole side of his face became inflamed quickly, and in spite of every effort to save him, the man died two days after.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

AUGUST 18.—A Union Convention of the 1st and 2nd Congressional districts of North Carolina have denounced the Confederate leaders, and favour a return to the Union. The Raleigh Standard denounces the same and their ill-success, and throws the entire responsibility of war on the secessionists and favors the return to the Union.

Gen. Grant favors the opening of cotton trade to citizens on the Mississippi, which will bring thousands of bales to market.

Conscripits from Wilmington report, that within a few days 17 large steamers have run the blockade into that port with stores for the Confederate army.

AUG. 19.—The Chattanooga Rebel of the 16th, has a telegraph from Charleston announcing a terrific bombardment on Saturday last. The land batteries and Monitors where chiefly engaged against Fort Sumter. The fight continued on Sunday. Advices from Fort Munro state that the side of the fort exposed to the Federal batteries is already breached.

Pemberton's army is reported gone to pieces, Texans leaving en masse for home, Tennesseans and Alabamians leaving in squads. Over ten thousand Tennesseans have come within the Federal lines since Rosecranz's advance on Tullahoma.

Bragg (Confederate) at Chattanooga with 26,000 men, having lost full 10,000 by desertion. Johnston (Confederate) at Brandon and Enterprise with the same number, having lost one-third of his Army from the same cause as Bragg. The Governor of Alabama urges imprisonment of Slaves for Confederate Service.

Flour.—Super. \$3 90 a 4 45; Extra. 4 70, a 4 90.

AUG. 20.—The draft proceeded quietly in New York yesterday.

Two escaped conscripits from Richmond report that there are very few guns mounted in Richmond fortifications, and few troops there.

It is said that Lee's men are deserting by companies at a time.

The steamer Vanderbilt was passed going into Rio Janeiro on July 14th.

Provisions have fallen fifty per cent in New Orleans since the opening of the navigation of the Mississippi.

A Confederate despatch from Western Miss. of the 9th, says that Gen. Logan attacked the Federals, seven hundred strong near Jackson, taking a large number of prisoners and two pieces of Artillery.

AUG. 21.—Refugees report Gen. Bragg (Confederate), retreating from Chattanooga, in the

direction of Atlanta, with greatly weakened and disorganized forces.

It is expected that East Tennessee will be entirely free in a short time.

Gunboat De Seta, near Key West, captured two blockade running Steamers, the James Batte and William Bagley.

Evening.—Prominent officers at Charleston, in private letters, while earnestly hopeful, refrain from exciting expectation of immediate and complete victory.

Revenue Cutter Dobbin from Portland, has recaptured the Tacony pirates, who escaped from Fort Warren, off Isle of Shoals, with their yacht.

Draft in 15th ward, New York, was completed yesterday without the slightest trouble.

Fifteen hundred Vermont troops arrived at New York yesterday from Virginia.

AUG. 22.—The Times despatch says confirmation has been received of large desertions from Lee's army. At no time has the disposition to desert been so great; the feeling of the hopelessness of its cause is universal in the Confederate army.

The report is current that Lee will ere long, offer battle to Meade, and should the latter decline, and fall back upon Washington, Lee will invade Maryland where the secessionists are prepared to assist him.

A large and enthusiastic Convention of war Democrats assembled at Indianapolis yesterday.

The Richmond Whig's despatch from Charleston says that operations on the 19th were mostly confined to the continuous bombardment of Fort Sumter from Parrot Guns on Morris Island. They proved too much for the fort, which only replied at intervals. The defence, it adds, of the harbor does not depend mainly on Sumter.

The same paper says Federal cavalry from Yazoo City reached Duvet Station on the Mississippi R. R. and captured a train. Serious destruction on the Railroad to the Northward is apprehended.

The Confederate Guerilla Quantrell with 800 men, crossed Missouri River on the 20th, and destroyed the town of Lawrence, Kansas. The loss is supposed to be upwards of \$2,000,000.

AUGUST 24.—Richmond papers of the 18th speak despondingly of Southern affairs, and particularly deplore the prospect of the fall of Charleston.

Several Mississippi regiments have deserted in a body, officers and all.

Quantrell's sacking and burning of Lawrence, Kansas, was accompanied with savage and indiscriminate slaughter of unresisting citizens in their own houses. The Mayor, clergymen, and prominent citizens murdered,—about 180 killed and wounded; but majority of them instantly killed. Twenty-five negro recruits were among the victims.

Gen. Grant, in a dispatch to Washington by mail, states that his captures of prisoners since April 1st, amount to thirty-nine thousand men; that he had also taken five thousand head of cattle, and five hundred thousand rounds of cartridges.

GENERAL HALLECK AND THE DRAFT.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes:

"On the subject of the draft I learn that Gen. Halleck is very emphatic: 'Sir, we must either raise two hundred thousand men this fall for victory and peace, or eight hundred thousand men next spring, to prevent all that we have won being wrung from us.'"

MISSISSIPPI SUBJUGATED.—The Vicksburg correspondent of the World writes:

"Mississippi is now completely subjugated and willing to obey the laws. Several of the wealthiest planters have asked the liberty of employing their own negroes and resuming planting. This is a hopeful sign. If we cannot have the old Union, we may have a new one; let us hope it may not bear, as this, the seeds of its own destruction."

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.—ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1863.—Information reached here this afternoon of the destruction by fire of Huest's shoddy mills at Cohoes, and the burning to death of fifteen of the female operatives. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and the only means of escape left the girls were the windows.—Some were so terror stricken, that they abandoned themselves to their fate and perished in the building. Others fell from the windows into the fire below; and many were badly injured by jumping to the ground. Twenty-five are missing, fifteen of whom are reported to have been burned to death.

HOW SUBSTITUTES ARE EXAMINED IN PHILADELPHIA.—In examining substitutes the most rigid scrutiny is exercised. The substitute, upon presenting himself for acceptance, is taken into a room, where he disrobes himself. The surgeon begins with his teeth, and examines his body down to his toes. If the front teeth are gone, so that the man cannot bite off a cartridge paper, he cannot be accepted for infantry service. He may do for a trooper. If the lungs are unsound, the temperament apoplectic, or the system wasting, the government does not want the man, either as a volunteer, a conscript, or a substitute. The applicant is made to throw himself into various attitudes. His toes and fingers must be practically perfect. He is made to pick up a grain of corn from the ground without bending his knees; to stand upon the points of his toes, and to show that he is perfect in his anatomy. If he stands this test he is accepted, and a release is given to the man who brings him. The substitute then receives his money, and is given into the custody of a guard. He is then a United States soldier for three years.

Latest from Europe!

St. John, N. F., Aug. 19.—Steamship Siron from Liverpool 11; Queenstown 12; off Cape Race, 5 P. M. on Wednesday.

It is generally conceded that Maximilian will accept the Mexican Crown.

Times says rumor current at Chatham that in consequence of recent menacing news from America, the Government intends sending additional troops to British North America.

Times looks upon election of Archduke Maximilian in Mexico as an important event. It will have a tendency to union between France and Austria, and to division between France and America. Northerners must be incensed against Napoleon, and Federal power can hardly fail to come into collision with new empire.

China telegram announces Japan affairs temporarily settled. American legation was burned.

Cotton firmer; advanced 1/4 d. to 1/2 d. Breadstuffs dull; prices unchanged. Provisions steady. Consols, 92 7-8 a 93.

FRANCE.

A pamphlet on the Polish question, said to be from the pen of M. Mocquard, late private secretary of the Emperor, has been published. It is warlike in tone, urging that if reason and justice fail in obtaining concessions from the Czar, the question must be settled by arms. The general tone of opinion in Paris continues, however, to be more pacific.

According to La France the draft of the French reply to Russia has been presented to the British Cabinet, and has produced a good impression. The French Government, it is said, are desirous of sending to Petersburg a collective note, which will be presented by the Austrian Ambassador, but, adds La France, Earl Russell would prefer separate notes with identical conclusions.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

The National Government of Poland have taken a bold step. They have issued an address rejecting all compromises which are not based on the independence of Poland of 1772. They also call upon the people of Lithuania to rise in a general insurrection. From Vienna we learn that one insurgent band has been totally defeated, and only forty of its members were able to make their escape. With respect to the negotiations in Polish affairs, La France asserts that the three Powers have nearly hit upon the kind of reply they must make to Russia.

Several insurgent leaders were hung in front of the citadel in Warsaw on the 23 ult. Transportation by wholesale is going on. The Polish bands still fight desperately.

THE REPLY OF THE THREE POWERS.

VIENNA, August 4.—The Vienna Abend Post of this evening asserts that no understanding has as yet been arrived at by the three Powers upon the form of the reply to Prince Gortchakoff's despatch.

PARIS, August 4.—The Patrie of this evening, in an article on the objections raised by England to the principle of an identical note to Russia, says:—

"The difference is of a very serious character, and by causing the miscarriage of the negotiations which have been pending for the last fortnight may open the door to fresh combinations, and, according to certain rumours, give rise to modifications in the very heart of the French Cabinet."

La France of this evening, in an article headed "The Conduct of England," recalls the different phases of the negotiations, in which, says La France, England has shown greater firmness than the other Powers.

La France continues:—"England is most interested in the solution of the Polish question, but she hesitates now that it becomes a question of taking a decisive step in the path of the common action pursued by the Powers."

"To England attaches the responsibility of the definitive solution which will be given to this affair. If she confines herself to the limits of diplomatic action it is not we who can complain."

"It will be well established that France has failed in none of her duties, and has displayed in the negotiations the firmness which could best assure their success, and was to be expected from a sovereign whose greatness disdains arrogance and knows not weakness."

MISCELLANEOUS.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF DENMARK.—Denmark appears to be preparing energetically for the war with which Germany threatens her, on the question of the duchies. Royal decrees are renewing the arrangements with regard to military quarterings, "because circumstances might render the application of them necessary"; and the Minister of Marine invites the captains of merchant-vessels to enter the naval service of the State as lieutenants.

The Turkish National Exhibition has recently closed. The projectors have, it is said, lost 14,000l. by the undertaking, but the Sultan has munificently determined to make up the deficit from the privy purse. The Europeans of Constantinople are getting up a subscription to present the Sultan with some hundreds of the best Enfield rifles.

The King of Holland has just barely escaped a total smash in crossing the line of the Utrecht and Amsterdam Railway; the horses of his carriage and part of the vehicle being swept off by an express train.