

terest in its Sabbath School, and manifesting it by earnest prayer and persevering labor in its behalf. 2nd. By teachers' meetings. 3rd. By teachers visiting the members of their classes. 4th. By monthly Sabbath School Concerts. 5th. By parents being willing to make sacrifices for, and taking an interest in the S. School. And 6th. By S. S. Conventions.

The speaker was followed by Revds. W. Burton, A. Martell, A. Coggswell, and Brothers I. Harding and Benj. Smith.

After prayer by Rev. R. D. Porter, the meeting adjourned.

S. F. RAYMOND, Secretary.

For the Christian Messenger.

Donation Visits.

Mr. Editor.—

I have omitted expressing my heartfelt gratitude to the members of the Digby and Hill Grove Churches and other kind friends, for a donation visit made me in the first week in January last. The result of this friendly gathering was, eighty dollars in cash and useful articles for the family.

Also a similar visit made us by the Second Hillsburg Church and other kind friends, in the beginning of the same month, at the residence of Captain George Sullis, whose kind christian companion and himself did everything possible to render the occasion pleasant to the company and ourselves. Eighty dollars in money and useful household articles were presented in this donation.

The refreshments, pleasant company, and everything connected with both these visits, were such as tended to make lasting impressions of gratitude on our minds, and illustrate the words, "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Yours, &c.

JAMES SPENCER.

Religious Intelligence.

SWEDEN.—A letter in the N. Y. Examiner from Rev. A. Wiberg gives an exceedingly interesting account of the state of evangelical religion, especially of the progress of Baptist principles there, he says:—

To the praise of God, we think we can say that the past year has been marked by some tokens of the divine blessing. In some places precious awakenings have been experienced. The most extensive progress of the Lord's work, during the past year, has been in the middle of Sweden.

The largest additions were to the Nerike Association (the region around Orebo), where 233 were added by baptism. Jan. 1st, 1863, there were 27 churches, with 1183 members, connected with the Association. The truth with regard to Christian baptism is being more and more widely spread, although the Dean of the parish, who is a very popular man, is a most zealous and bitter opposer to the views held by our denomination.

While the churches in Sweden generally have appointed some brother among themselves, who earns his living with his own hands, to take charge of the little flocks, still they depend to a great extent, for guidance and spiritual nourishment, upon the travelling colporteurs.

The church in Stockholm, during the year '62, has increased from 195 to 280 members.

Most of our churches assemble for worship in private houses; only 21 have places of worship of their own. From the Baptist Building Fund, founded by contributions received from Christians in England, seven country churches have obtained grants. The church in Stockholm finally has succeeded in securing a lot of ground in an excellent situation for a meeting-house, expected to accommodate about 1,500 persons. The probable cost of the lot and meeting-house will be £5,000. Three other churches, also, are about erecting meeting-houses.

Persecution.—Instances of infant-sprinkling by compulsion constantly occur all over the country. In addition, Baptist parents are often fined or charged to pay godfathers and policemen for assisting the priests. A case of this kind is now under decision by His Royal Majesty, and we hope for the best, as the authorities plainly show their unwillingness to enforce the persecutive laws. For the crime of assembling for worship on Lord's-day forenoon (the time of service in the State church), our brethren in Sigtuna have recently had to pay 50 Rix-dollars. The brethren in Gothenburg have been condemned by the lower court to a fine of 100 Rix-dollars. Two others have been released from paying the fines, but were made subject to the costs, which amounted to about 50 Rix-dollars in each case.

In the whole of Sweden during the year, there have been formed 14 new churches, baptized 850; restored 69, excluded 288. At the 1st of January, 1863, there were 161 churches, with 5,515 members; 4,231 children gathered in Sunday-schools, with 90 teachers.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The fifty-ninth anniversary meeting of this society was held at Exeter Hall. The attendance was very large. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The report, stated that the number of copies of the Scriptures issued during the past year was:—From the depot at home, 1,518,469; and from depots abroad, 615,391—making a total of 2,133,860. The total issues of the society

from its commencement to the present time amounted to 43,044,334 copies. The income of the society since the last report was less than in the preceding year. The diminution was attributed to the efforts which had been made by the community to relieve the distressed in Lancashire. The receipts for the year ending March 31, 1863, applicable to the general purposes of the society, amounted to \$4,2637; and the amount received for Bibles and Testaments had been 73,7277; making the total receipts from the ordinary sources of income 157,9907, being 9,6937. 17s. 4d. less than in the year ending March, 1862.

LONDON RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held in Exeter-hall; Mr. J. Hoare in the chair. Dr. Davis, the secretary, read the report, which stated that during the year the society had published fifty-five new tracts and a packet of eight books, five periodicals, and various miscellaneous publications; making a total of 410. The number of publications issued during the year had been 41,592, 130. The number of tracts circulated to foreign countries had been as follows:—In France, 200,000; Belgium, 76,645; Sweden, 120,000; Germany, 1,237,000; besides a vast quantity in the East, at the Cape, and in America. The receipts from sales had amounted to \$4,2727. 12s. 6d. and from benevolent sources, to 11,0297. 10s. 6.; making total of 95,3027. 3s

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

GOLD.—The Sun says—A large return of gold from the Olive Branch Company, Sherbrooke, was made a few days ago. One lot of quartz produced 166 ounces, at a cost of \$540 for mining. The second lot 130 oz., at a cost of \$230. From another claim we were shown a few days ago two bars, each weighing 60 ounces.

A GENERAL HOLIDAY is to be observed in Halifax, on Monday next, in commemoration of the settlement of the City. The Volunteer Battalion will be reviewed on the Common.

On Sunday a soldier of the 17th Regiment fell from the ramparts of the Citadel into the ditch and was so badly bruised that it is thought recovery is impossible. When taken up he was speechless.

BURGLARY.—A man named McDonald, from Boston, was arrested on Saturday afternoon last, on a charge of burglariously breaking and entering the establishment of B. O'Neil, Esq., on Connor's wharf. Some £40 or £50 worth of jewelry and cutlery was stolen from the premises, but the Police have recovered a considerable quantity of it.

CONSTITUTIONAL BANQUET.—The friends of the Constitutional party in this city entertained the members of the new House of Assembly on Thursday evening, at a banquet given at the Halifax Hotel. Hon. A. Keith was in the chair, and there were over a hundred persons in the room. The health of Mr. Johnston having been given from the chair, elicited the speech of the evening. Dr. Tupper responded to "The Executive Council." Hon. Edward to Kenney acknowledged the compliment paid "The Legislative Council." Universal harmony prevailed and altogether it was one of the most pleasant social reunions which has taken place for a long time.—Acadian Recorder.

FORTIFICATIONS.—A Company of Royal Engineers are expected from New Brunswick and Canada, to superintend the works on the fortifications around Halifax harbor.

CIVIC.—The night watch is now increased to twenty men. They are to be supplied with a badge to designate their authority and to be furnished with a dark lantern.

A number of marines and sailors from the flag-ship Nile, and Galatea, with their respective bands, marched through the principal streets of the city on Friday, presenting a most imposing appearance. The marines were to the front, armed with rifles, and were followed by the sailors, with several heavy siege guns. A number of the latter were also armed with the short rifle.—Express.

Alderman Conway, President of the Charitable Irish Society of this city, by last mail transmitted to Ireland, the handsome sum of \$2,650, in aid of the suffering poor in that country.

New Brunswick.

The amount of revenue collected at St. John this year is \$85,314, being an increase of nearly \$10,000 as compared with the same period last year.

Rev. J. R. Narraway (Wesleyan) stationed in St. John, N. B., has been presented by his friends in that city with a gold watch and chain, costing \$100.

NEW BRUNSWICK BUILDING SOCIETY.—The Second Annual Report and Finance Statement of the New Brunswick Building Society is published in the St. John Evening Globe. From it we learn that the Society consists of sixty-four members, holding one hundred and sixty-two shares, and that the total value of their loans is —£1563 9s.

The Directors, while expressing their satisfaction with the present condition of the society, modestly confess that "their operations have been on a very limited scale, as compared with the amount of business transacted by any of the kindred institutions of Canada, or even by the Halifax Society." (The italics are ours.) Being a shareholder in the society particularly referred to, the comparison seems very funny to us, and we think it would appear so to the New

Brunswick Directors if they knew that our society loans considerably more each month than they have accumulated in two years.

By the last Annual Report of the Nova Scotia Building Society, we perceive that the aggregate loans during the year amounted to £27,698, and that the society then numbered 3,019 shares—(matured value £120)—held by 495 shareholders. It also states that the surplus of their Management Fund exceeded £8,000—this sum being in addition to £5,553 returned to shareholders on their matured shares.—Sun.

Canada.

The Lindsay Advocate records the death of a man at the advanced age of 109 years.

The Exponent, a new paper connected with the Conservative press, has been started in Quebec.

An extensive conflagration took place in Montreal on the 4th inst., originating in the shed of the Grand Trunk Railway.

The Bank of Brantford, C. W., has failed, and its cashier left for the United States. It is said that few bills of this Bank are in circulation.

POSSIBLE BUT NOT PROBABLE.—A lady in Quebec, the other day, purchased a shad for 75 cents. On the fish being opened there were found in its maw a gold ring and a gold coin, \$2.50.

THE CROPS.—We learn from the Montreal Advertiser that the weather continues very fine and the growth of all kinds of crops is extraordinarily luxuriant and fine for the season. So far, the dry, warm term has done nothing but good; but rain will be wanted for the green crops in a few days. There is every appearance of an abundant harvest in Lower Canada this year.

In Canada West throughout there is a prospect of an abundant harvest. It is very pleasant for farmers after the scarcity of the last year to look forward so confidently to a season of plenty. The rains have been of incalculable value, and the succeeding warm weather has tended to advance vegetation at a most rapid rate.

LUMBER.—Eight million feet of logs have been cut and got into streams tributary to the Saginaw during the past winter. About two-thirds of the lumber cut from this has been already sold, so great is the demand for it. Prices are now from four to ten dollars better than they were two years ago, according to the quantity of the lumber, as these sales show. Taking the average price of lumber, at fourteen dollars per thousand, the lumber to be sawed in the Saginaw Valley this year will bring \$1,120,000.

THE ELECTIONS under the new ministry have thus far been unfavorable to them and it is expected that the government will not be sustained.

Mr. D'Arcy McGee was returned for Montreal by a majority of above 700 over the Hon. John Young.

Mr. Holton, the new finance minister, is beaten by Mr. Ross, a member of the old government, and M. Dorion, the leader of the Lower Canadian party is beaten by M. Cartier. Montreal therefore goes wholly against the present Government.

DISCOVERY OF ANTIMONY.—Mr. O. H. Russell, of Quebec, who has for some time past been searching for miles in the Eastern Townships, found a few days since, a deposit of an unusual ore in South Ham. Specimens of this ore were brought to the office of the Geological Survey, where they were at once recognized as native antimony. It is also interlarded with a little sulphuret of antimony, and with portions of the red and white ores of the metal. This is the first time that antimony has been found in the Province, and it occurs in but few places on the continent. The deposit differs from the ordinary mines of this metal, inasmuch as it is chiefly found in a reguline or metallic state.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

JUNE 9.—The New Orleans Era says that an immense caravan of 600 waggons, with 6000 negroes, 3000 mules and horses, 1500 head of cattle, with nearly all the troops in Letche county as guards, have arrived at New Orleans. A despatch from Mobile speaks of the flourishing condition of the corn crops in Alabama and Georgia.

Richmond papers report gold 600 premium. A letter reports that a raid was made by the South Carolina (colored) regiment into the interior, and they returned with 1000 contrabands. Fears are entertained for Neil Dow's wound. The capture of Puebla by the French is fully confirmed by Mexican advices.

There is a great movement of Federal forces down the Mississippi.

JUNE 10.—Two spies of high position entering Federal lines with pretended authority from Rosecrans to inspect the fortifications, were discovered and hung at Franklin.

Col. Montgomery's report of negro soldiers' raid into interior of South Carolina, puts destruction of property at a million of dollars; over 700 slaves brought off.

Nothing definite from the Rappahannock. Movements of both armies involved in mystery.

JUNE 11.—The Philadelphia Enquirer's Port Royal letter reports that Col. Montgomery's command of negro troops defeated the Confederates at Pocotaglio, and were holding the railroad between Charleston and Savannah.

The Times despatch estimates Stuart's cavalry force at ten or fifteen thousand—have been

massing and drilling them since the battle at Chancellorsville. Their intention is understood to be a raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Hooker has sent into the vicinity an equal force of cavalry and artillery.

JUNE 12.—It is reported that several thousand refugees from conscription are entrenched in the mountains of North Carolina, defying the Confederate authorities. North Carolina papers complain of bad faith on the part of the Confederates towards that State.

The Confederate Privateer Coquette captured the bark "Whistling Wind" on the 6th inst., with a cargo of coal for New Orleans.

The Coquette was formerly the "Challenge" captured by the Confederate vessel "Florida."

JUNE 13.—The fight at Milliken's Bend turns out to be more important than first reported. The Confederates numbered 1800 and Federals about 1000,—600 of whom were negroes. The gunboats saved the day to the Federals. The Confederates showed the negroes no quarter.

Plenty of provisions and ammunition at Vicksburg. Pemberton can hold the position, while Johnston organizes and drills his forces. The loss of the besieged thus far is about 500.

Lee's army is nearly double what it was at Chancellorsville battle.

There is considerable resistance to enrolling officers under the conscription law in Ohio and Indiana.

JUNE 15.—Lee's army reported on move northward, crossing Rappahannock in force, and cavalry appearing at Hagerstown and Chambersburg, Maryland, from which Federals retreated into Pennsylvania. Milroy reported holding Martinsburg, and contesting Longstreet's advance.

Hooker's army also in motion, to prevent Confederate advance.

President Lincoln calls for one hundred thousand militia for six months. Ten thousand from Maryland, fifty thousand from Pennsylvania, and thirty thousand from Ohio. Governor Curtin, of Penn., also calls for fifty thousand.

Movements indicate Confederates attempting to get into Shenandoah Valley through the lower Gaps.

The army worm, which did so much damage in some parts of the States last year, has again made its appearance in large numbers.

It was reported at New Orleans that the rebels were preparing to send an expedition, principally raids, from Mobile, to attack New Orleans.

THE REBELS TO BE STARVED INTO SUBMISSION.—News had arrived that Gen. Banks, without continuing the bombardment, would depend for the capitulation of the place by the rebels, because of their lack of supplies. Some persons, however, were heard to say that the enemy had sufficient provision for two weeks, and that all communication had not been cut off with the interior.

Latest from Europe!

FRANCE.

The French Government is straining every nerve to secure the defeat of certain independent candidates who have placed their names before the electors. The candidature of M. Thiers has excited a peculiar tremor among the frequenters of the Tuilleries, and M. de Persigny is making most special and extraordinary efforts to shut him out from the new House of Representatives. Not content with including him in the general proscription of all candidates whose candidatures are not official, the Minister of the Interior has honoured the great historian by a special denunciation. In a letter addressed to the Prefect of the Seine, Count Persigny denounced M. Thiers to the electors as a person "connected with the avowed enemies of the Emperor and Empire." He appeals to the public which now enjoys universal suffrage "not to oppose the Government which has extricated the country from the abyss into which those men had permitted her to fall." In the face of such a statement, the success of M. Thiers would be for the Government a defeat indeed.

PRUSSIA.

The French papers says that the King of Prussia intends abdicating on account of his health. Such a step would open up the easiest, if not the most satisfactory solution of the present constitutional question. It is generally believed that abdication would be far more congenial to King William than compliance with the popular demands, and such a proceeding is not unlikely to take place at some stage of the drama now being enacted in Prussia.

POLAND.

The Journal of St. Petersburg publishes notes from Holland and Denmark on the Polish question. The former Power writes in the style of the French note; the Danish Government appears to have taken a despicable tone, and actually to have expressed a wish that the Poles would meekly lay down their arms. This objection the style of the Spanish note. Portugal has also addressed a despatch to the Russian Cabinet on the same subject. The document is not published, but Prince Gortshakoff's reply is; and we may infer that the note was of a spirited and manly character from the angry tone of the answer. The Russian Minister refers to the encouragement given to the insurrection by foreigners, and sharply informs the Portuguese Government that the Russian Emperor has no need of any suggestions except from his own heart and his sentiments of duty.