

tidings of the death of this amiable lady will be unexpected by her friends; yet those who knew her will not be surprised to learn that her frail form has yielded to the shock of disease. During most of her pilgrimage she was a great sufferer from the complaint which hastened her death. She was taught to say, "Thy will be done!" repressed the murmur which would sometimes rise to her lips, and endured as seeing Him who is invisible, till her Heavenly Father took her to Himself.

Our beloved sister was baptized in 1847, by the Rev. W. Rideout, who at that time was the means of awakening many in the Eastern parts of our Province, and who formed the little church of which she was until death a worthy member. Miss Paint was unable to do great things for Christ; but she prayed for the progress of truth, while in the work of the Sabbath School and in the dissemination of religious literature, she gave her energies to spread the Gospel of her Lord. Almost alone, through long and tedious years, she laboured on,—quietly, patiently, and perseveringly, sowing the good seed. Of her it may be said, "she hath done what she could," and though little fruit has appeared, many will bless the Lord for her instructions, in the day when He makes up his jewels.

Mrs. Mary Paint, mother of the above, and relict of the late Nicholas Paint, Esq., departed this life on Monday, 4th instant, aged 77 years. Mrs. Paint belonged to an old family in the island of Guernsey, and came to this country more than forty years ago. She was early in life a subject of Divine Grace, and in her native island united with the Congregationalists, but afterwards understanding the way of God more perfectly, she was baptized by Brother Rideout at the period already mentioned. She was cheered by seeing three of her children profess faith at the same time with herself, and a fourth at Horton subsequently.

During her long widowhood, Mrs. Paint was upheld by her God. When she came to die, she found the promise true, "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee." The last of our aged sister was eminently peaceful: she literally "langhished into life."

Mrs. Paint and her daughter were strongly attached to Baptist doctrines and usages. They firmly adhered to the doctrine of distinguishing grace, and delighted to dwell on the fact that God had chosen them out of the world, and given them an inheritance among the sanctified. They were deprived, in a great measure, of the ordinances,—not having a settled pastor with the little flock; but they the more highly prized the visits of ministering brethren, and many of these can testify to the hospitable welcome tendered to those bearing the master's message.—They took an abiding interest in the various benevolent enterprises of the Church, frequently manifesting that interest in a substantial manner. The poor and the sick were often relieved, and many received from their hands the healing draught.

Our sisters were averse to anything like ostentation, so they said little concerning their spiritual state. When necessary, however, they gave "a reason of the hope that was in them." They both suffered patiently through a protracted illness, both testified to the saving power of the Lord Jesus, and both calmly and peacefully resigned their spirits into the hands of the Redeemer. They rest side by side in the burying ground attached to the Baptist Chapel at the Strait, there to remain till awakened by the trump of God.

Bellevue, July 8.

#### DEACON ANDREW LOCKHART,

Died July 9th, 1864, in Lockhartville, Horton—most deeply and deservedly lamented, especially by his family and the Church of which he was an excellent member, as well as by the public at large. His sufferings were of short duration yet his confidence was fixed and his hope firm in the Lord his God. Bro. Lockhart had well and justly earned for himself high respect both in the Church and the community, which was manifest in many ways, as well as by the large and respectable assemblage of people who attended his funeral. His integrity of character, his graceful humility, accompanied by an affable disposition, made him a very pleasing and interesting companion, and useful member of the Church. In his business habits he was courteous, cautious, and honest. His word was always reliable. In Church session he exhibited soundness of judgment, clearness in his views, kindness in his temperament, but was firm and decided in the conviction to which he adhered. His life was not in vain. He early submitted his mind to the claims of the Bible. Its blessed pages, by the teaching of the Holy Spirit, enlightened his understanding and sanctified his heart. Its sweet and precious promises cheered and supported him in life and in death. He died in the 49th year of his age, in the 33rd year of his Church membership, in the 22nd year of his married life, and in the 8th year of his deaconship, which office he well and honourably filled. His sorrowing wife and two adopted children, together with his respected parents and brothers, deeply mourn this additional bereavement which they have been called to endure, but God in his inscrutable wisdom hath suffered it to be so, doubtless for the good of all of them. Many prayers of the humble in heart go up to the heavenly throne, that they may be supported in this trying day, and also for grace to enable them to persevere in their Christian course, until, like him, they finish their work of faith and labour of love and patience of hope, in the sight of God our Father.—Communicated by Rev. William Burton. Hantsport, July 1864.

## American and Foreign News.

### LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

WEDNESDAY, July 20.—The President's call for half a million more men creates a sensation, but it is believed the call will be responded to without trouble.

What little is allowed to come from Grant's army indicates hot work very soon. He occupies a healthy and strong position.

Despatch from rebel sources, which are not vouched for, says, Johnston has been whipped losing Atlanta, and 15,000 prisoners.

Rumors are current and believed that Stanton has resigned as Secretary of War. Also, that Gen. Hunter has resigned.

A severe battle has taken place in Mississippi, in which the rebel Gen. Forrest was defeated, losing 2500 in killed and wounded, and the remainder of army scattered. Gen. A. G. Smith was in command of the Federals, who lost about 500.

Newspaper reports say Secretary Fessenden will soon call for a popular loan of \$100,000,000, his negotiations to obtain money from the Banks having failed.

A loan from the people will be popular.

THURSDAY, July 21.—A portion of the walls of Female Lunatic Asylum at Philadelphia fell yesterday, killing eighteen insane women and wounding twenty-two.

Evening.—The N. York Herald and Times allude to peace negotiations said to be going on between Rebel Commissioners on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls and the Federal Government. It is asserted that President Lincoln has appointed Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, to receive the Rebel propositions, and that Greeley and Major Hay, President Lincoln's private Secretary, are now at Clifton House in conference with the Rebel Commissioners. The following is given as the basis on which Rebels will treat for restoring the Union:

1st. All negroes actually freed to be secured in such freedom.

2nd: All at present slaves, to remain so.

3rd. War debt of both parties to be paid by the United States.

4th. The old doctrine of State rights to be recognized in the reconstruction.

No great importance is attached to the above report about negotiations, but there is a growing feeling in the community that peace and entire reconstruction of the Union is not far distant. General Averill telegraphs that he met General Early, with a force 5000 strong, near Winchester, Va., yesterday, and whipped him, killing and wounding 300, capturing 4 cannon and 200 prisoners, including General Sibley, who is seriously wounded.

FRIDAY, July 22.—President Lincoln replies as follows to application of George Saunders, C. Clay and others who request permission to visit Washington and Richmond as Confederate peace Commissioners.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, 18.

TO HON. HORACE GREELEY,

To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The would be Commissioners are indignant at this answer and declare it precludes negotiations.

Evening.—Reports continue to come in of disasters to the rebel raiders into Maryland. It is believed they will not be able to save a single wagon-load of plunder besides losing heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners.

SATURDAY, July 23rd.—Government has advices announcing that the rebel Gen. Johnston has been superseded by Gen. Hood, and that a battle had taken place between the two armies, in which Gen. Sherman had defeated Hood.

A Washington despatch says no demand has been made for the surrenders of Semmes; but it is probable that he will be surrendered. If not, a demand will be made.

Evening.—N. Y. Herald's despatch says the rebels had 6 to 800 killed and 4000 wounded in their assault on Sherman's lines.

Advices from Grant are to Wednesday; his siege operations against Petersburg are nearly completed.

The extensive Government Wagon Factory, near Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire last night—loss \$300,000.

MONDAY, Evening.—Advices from St. Louis state that numerous arrests are being made in Missouri of prominent "Knights of the Golden Circle," charged with plotting to form a separate Government to be called the "North Eastern Confederacy."

Portions of Missouri are being devastated by civil war.

Very little is known of the recent great battle in the vicinity of Atlanta.

It is confirmed that Sherman holds a position within shelling range of the city, and that his guns are causing great havoc—portion of the city being in flames.

Gen. Logan commands McPherson's division—the latter being killed on Friday.

All reports concur that the fighting for possession of Atlanta is very fierce and bloody.

Extensive fires are raging in the woods in the State of Maine. Hundreds of acres of timber have been destroyed, and on the 20th the fire had worked its way up to the very edge of the city of Bath. The fire department was using every exertion to save the city from destruction.

### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The steamship *Marathon* arrived here last evening from Liverpool and Queenstown, with dates to the 13th inst.

There has been a lull in Parliament after the great debate of the previous week.

The Parliamentary session will probably close about the end of the present month.

It is rumored that Denmark consents to a suspension of hostilities, pending new attempts for peace negotiations.

Consols closed on the 13th at 90½ to 90¾.

### GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The Danes seem likely too soon to repent of their brave folly in recommencing the war. They have already lost the island of Als, which forms a part of Slesvig, and which, after the capture of Dybbol, which commands the narrow channel of a thousand yards, it was useless to defend. They made, however, an abortive show of defence, wherein they lost 2,500 men taken prisoners and 100 officers, besides many killed. The Prussian loss was comparatively small,—three officers killed, 17 wounded, and 800 men killed and wounded. Nothing seems more remarkable than the number of Danes taken prisoners: at first it looked like the willing surrender of themselves by the disaffected troops from the Duchies, but this can hardly be the case now. At the present rate of capture only, the little army of Denmark is rapidly diminishing. The Danish navy also does not seem able to effect much. It could do nothing to save Als, the iron clad *Rolf Krabe* being soon driven away by the Prussian batteries. We hear of the gunboats scouring the coasts of Jutland; one had to be blown up at Als to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

In Jutland the Germans are doing what they please. They have taken the administration into their hands, collect all the customs and taxes, and appear to intend a final appropriation of the province; thus giving to Germany the whole of the mainland. Then, of course, the large island of Funen is to follow, it being a part of Jutland; indeed, preparations are already begun to capture it. No doubt it will soon be taken, for the passage across from the mainland is narrow, and probably several thousands more Danish soldiers will be captured with it. There will then remain but the largest of the islands—Zealand—on which Copenhagen stands, with three more islands of barely noticeable size, adjacent, to constitute the Kingdom of Denmark; and as the Danish fleet will keep the sea, and attempt blockades and captures of German vessels, we may expect that the Austrian ships-of-war will join those of Prussia in the Baltic, when the hostile fleets will be about equal; perhaps the long-talked-of Prussian ships building in America may arrive also; when of course Lord Palmerston's picture of the attack on Copenhagen is to be realised; and then "what next, and next?" All we have here supposed seems quite practicable this summer.

With all Englishmen, we are reluctant indeed to blame the Danes, and to denounce courage as "obstinacy." The word seems utterly ill-chosen to describe the resistance of the injured to the injurer. It seems even humiliating to counsel yielding to overpowering violence. If the oppressed prefer to be pressed even unto destruction, what can we do but honour the spirit that shrinks from surviving its long maintained position? Yet it may be allowed to wish, when so much more than enough for honour as been suffered, that the remnant of the Danes could see it in that light; and that, leaving to the victors the ignominy of their triumphs and ill-gotten plunder, the vanquished could make up their minds to refrain from national suicide. They would survive to the disgrace of Germany, and probably, in a generation or two to complete a united Scandinavia. Even now we are told that four hundred Swedish volunteers were found in Als, and, as became Bismark's marauders, received no quarter from them. Different as the manner of the struggle is, we confess that to us that of the Danes seems as hopeless as the recent one of the Poles, the chief difference being that not the gallows, the gaol, conscription, and Siberia, but territorial absorption, awaits them. The Germans are as resolute as they are strong, and as unprincipled as they are resolute.—*Freeman*.

RUMOURS OF PEACE.—Paris July 5.—The *Pays* of this evening publishes a letter from Copenhagen, dated the 1st inst., stating that a rumour was current, and generally believed there, that the King was disposed to make peace. The journey of Prince John to Berlin is said to be an indication of such a desire.

It is announced that a Swedo-Norwegian squadron is again about to concentrate in the waters of Gothenburg, where it will take up a position of observation.

### FRANCE.

It was officially announced in the *Moniteur* on Friday that the insurrection in Algeria was suppressed. The Flittas tribes had surrendered unconditionally, and 4,000 prisoners were to be retained as a guarantee of their submission.

The supposed semi-official *Pays* of Paris had a remarkable article on Monday, in which no

slight discrimination of English politics is seen. The Danes, says the *Pays*, would gain nothing by the success. The Tories are the allies of the old despotic powers of the continent; and the Whigs, continues the *Pays*, though not always just to the Imperial Government, will understand by-and-by "that everything draws England towards France, as France is drawn towards England."

### ITALY.

The arrival of Garibaldi at the island of Ischia, at the entrance to the Bay of Naples, has thrown the Neapolitans into a state of the wildest enthusiasm. The presence of the distinguished General on the island was not known until some time after his arrival, but as soon as it became public, deputation after deputation waited upon him, first from the island and then from the mainland, whilst the people themselves surrounded the hotel where he was staying, and welcomed him with all the joyousness characteristic of the Neapolitan race. Indeed the enthusiasm became so great, and the demonstrations so obtrusive, that the authorities very judiciously put in force an order issued under very different circumstances, and forcibly dispersed some of the processions.

The Pope still clings to his temporal rights with religious tenacity. On the celebration of the Festival of St. Peter, on the 29th ult., he officiated in the basilica of the Vatican, and took advantage of the occasion to renew his protest against the invasion of the Pontifical territories by the Italian troops.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT.—In the House of Lords on the 1st Inst., the Earl of Malmesbury moved the following resolution:—"That this House has heard with deep concern that the sittings of the Conference recently held in London have been brought to a close without accomplishing the important objects for which it was convened; and that it is the opinion of this House that, while the course pursued by her Majesty's Government has failed to maintain their avowed policy of upholding the integrity and independence of Denmark, it has lowered the just influence of this country in the councils of Europe, and thereby diminished the securities for peace."

### Thoroughly Tested.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylolbalmum, has stood the test for twenty years. Millions of bottles sold every year. It is not a dye, and differs from all other preparations, as it contains the specific ailment which is the life of the hair. They are unequalled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying, and dressing, the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy. They cleanse the hair and impart to it a most delightful fragrance. Every Druggist sells them.

### "A Slight Cold," Coughs.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief. "The Troches" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

### P. K.

The call for Perry Davis' Pain Killer, is increasing so very rapidly that I fear I shall be unable to keep pace with it. My object in writing now is to beg that on receipt of this you will kindly despatch another shipment, as ordered in my letter of June last.

J. I. CARRAU, Calcutta, E. I.

Mr. Perry Davis—Sir: I have used, in my family, your medicine called "Pain Killer," for many purposes, and have found it a very useful and valuable article. I therefore very cheerfully recommend it to the public regards.

REV. HENRY CLARK.

Sometime in December last, my children were taken down with scarlet fever, or canker rash—my only medicine was Davis' Pain Killer and Castor Oil, the Pain Killer operating to a charm in cutting the canker, and throwing out the rash, so that in about five weeks my family were entirely recovered.

CORNELIUS G. VANDENBURG,

Saratoga Springs.

Having used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family during the winter past, I would urge its general use for the purposes for which the inventor has recommended it. I think it invaluable, and would not like to be deprived of its advantages.

E. G. POMEROY, St. Louis.

Sold by Avery Brown & Co., and Brown, Brother & Co.

### Removal.

THE Proprietor of Graham's Pain Eradicator and Magnetic Oil has removed from Canning, Cornwallis, N. S., to Saint John, New Brunswick, for greater facilities of supplying the largely increasing demand for his Medicines, where the business will in future be conducted by

T. GRAHAM & Co.,

Chemists & Druggists.

Cuxleton, St. John, N. B.

### SEEDS.

FRESH TURNIP SEED, of all approved kinds for sale by G. E. MORTON & Co., Granville Street.

The New British Pharmacopoeia prescribes the only formula, the weights and measures to be hereafter legally used by the medical profession in the preparation of medicines. Copies (two editions) \$2. and \$3 each, may be had at the medical Book Agency of G. E. MORTON & Co.

Pulvermachers Galvanic Chain bands, for all Nervous affections, &c., supplied at the agency of G. E. MORTON & Co.

Mrs. Allen's Hair Preparations, Masons Restorer and Hair Dresser—a further supply received and for sale at wholesale prices, by G. E. MORTON & Co.

New Magazines and other Periodicals, received by every Mail Steamer, supplied at the news agency of G. E. MORTON & Co.

Books of every kind imported to order