

filled so large a place in the world's eye, never was so worthy to fill it, never gave fewer signs of decay or so many promises of a grander, nobler future.

As the earth revolves in space the beams of morning call the men of each successive longitude, from East to West, to rise and go forth to their days' work—and as the world's history has rolled on, Providence has called each generation to labor for human progress.

Gentlemen, I have spoken to but little purpose to night, what I have said has been sadly wanting in clearness and conclusiveness if you do not see the fitness of my closing with the words of the apostle, "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

Religious Intelligence.

CANADA.—Port Burwell.—The good work is still going on in the Bayham church. On the 9th inst., Bro. H. P. Fitch administered the ordinance of baptism again, making seventeen who have made public profession of faith in Christ since the first of January, thirteen of whom are heads of families.

Elora.—Eld. W. Walker had the pleasure of again baptizing two individuals on the 25th of June, in the Grand River—one an aged disciple, the other a young man. We are happy to learn that more are inquiring the way. All praise and glory to Him who giveth us the increase.

The work of reconstruction among the different religious denominations in the Southern States is progressing. Great difficulties are experienced in all the Northern churches as to what shall be done with those ministers who took a prominent part in the rebellion.

METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.—The New York Tribune says:—"By far the most important event which has yet occurred in the way of church reconstruction in the South is the recent organization of an Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in East Tennessee. Bishop Clark having constituted the Conference by the transfer of six ministers from Conferences of the loyal States, admitted into it no less than forty-three ministers from the Southern Methodist church.

BISHOP GREGG'S PASTORAL.—The following is a part of the Pastoral of Bishop Gregg, of Texas:—"The termination of the war, and the changes which have followed it, render it proper, in accordance with the teachings of the Scripture and the practice of the Church, that there should be a return to the liturgy as it was before our late government was established. Omitting, therefore, as already requested, the 'special prayers' which have been for some time past in use, you will, in the prayer for 'all in civil authority,' insert the words, 'the President of the United States' and also in that for the Congress, whenever it may be in session, say, 'as for the people of these United States in general, so especially for their Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled.'"

AFRICA.—Over one hundred and fifty churches have been built on the western coast of Africa. Nearly two hundred schools are in operation; twenty thousand children have been instructed in English; twenty thousand baptized persons are members of different bodies of Christians; twenty-five dialects have been reduced to writing. Between sixty and seventy settlements have been formed—the centres of Christianity, civilization, agriculture, and commerce. Lawful commerce has increased from \$10,000 annually, to between fifteen and twenty millions of dollars; and yet, though so much has been done, it is very little in comparison with what yet remains to be done on the "Dark Continent."

GROWTH OF ROMANISM.—The Roman Catholic Directory for 1865, gives a concise view of the progress of the Church of Rome in England and Scotland during the past year. Cardinal Wiseman, in order to illustrate to his audience at the recent Catholic Congress in Munich the progress of his operations in London, showed the number of churches, nunneries, monasteries, hospitals and orphanages for 1820

1851, and 1864; and bringing down these figures, so far as we can with certainty, to the present date, we see the more readily the steady and rapid progress which the Church of Rome is making, especially in London:

Table with 4 columns: Years, Churches, Nunneries, Monasteries. Rows for 1820, 1851, 1864.

Colonial and American News.

West Indies.

The postage on letters between Bermuda and England has been reduced from one shilling to sixpence.

A private letter from Bermuda, received ex R. M. S. Alpha, dated 4th inst., states that "the present summer is the hottest experienced in those islands during the past forty years. The face of the country is literally covered with fruit, melons, etc., of every conceivable description, and the physicians having advised the inhabitants to refrain from partaking of these luxuries, the same is left rotting where they grew. There was no yellow fever in the islands, but a few cases of typhoid had made their appearance."

Prince Edward Island.

The appearance of soldiers at Charlottetown has not given satisfaction to all parties there—some asserting that no necessity existed for the presence of any armed force, and regard the result as injurious to the province, apprehending also that a bill of costs will follow the movement.

The Monitor says, respecting their arrival, "The presence of these troops here, at this time, it is well known, is entirely owing to the organized resistance to the law of bodies of infatuated men connected with the Tenant Union or League of this Island. These troops are here, be it observed, not "to do duty as bailiffs or policemen," but to see that Her Majesty's laws are duly enforced and respected; and it is to be hoped that the tenantry themselves will now be convinced by the stern logic of fact that they cannot and will not be permitted to trample the laws of the land beneath their feet with impunity."

They are encamped in the vicinity of Spring Park.

New Brunswick.

The St. John Freeman pronounces the assertion made in the Unionist, that General William had been appointed Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, "a silly fiction."

THE FARE between Fredericton and St. John is now advertised by the Forest Queen, at 20 cents.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—On the morning of the 10th inst., a startling accident occurred to the steamer Anna Augusta, at Indian-town, St. John, just as she was preparing to start for Fredericton. The passengers were nearly all on board. Capt. Smith, the Steamboat Inspector, was engaged in adjusting the Government Steam Gauge, when suddenly all on board were startled by a loud concussion like the discharge of a cannon, followed by a low rumbling noise. The interior of the vessel was immediately filled with steam, and it was found that the boiler had exploded, so severely injuring John Shudmutt, one of the firemen, that he has since died of his injuries. On enquiry the cause could not be discovered.

A comparative statement of the revenue collected at the port of St. John, in the months of July, 1864 and 1865, exhibit an increase in favor of the latter of \$4,108.76.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The Fredericton Head Quarters has heard that the New Brunswick Delegates "entered into negotiations in London with the Company of which Mr. Livesey is the representative in Nova Scotia to build the road from Moncton to the Nova Scotia boundary, and that there is a reasonable prospect that they will come to a satisfactory arrangement."

Canada.

EARTHQUAKE.—The Ottawa Union of Thursday says:—"At twenty-five minutes to three o'clock yesterday morning, a slight shock of earthquake was experienced in this city. The shock was preceded by a rumbling sound to some extent resembling the approach of a heavily laden railway train. The subterranean concussion must have been a severe one, for the shock to the earth's crust was such as to shake stone buildings perceptibly in its passage. It passed from the North-east in a wavy kind of motion, which lasted for about eight seconds."

GOLD DISCOVERY.—The Montreal Transcript says:—"The Hudson Bay Company will be demanding a mint for their territory, if it is so plentiful in gold as the local papers represent. We learn that the Company have received a letter from their trader at Fort Sheppard, dated 28th May, which states that one of the prospecting boats which passed that point in the beginning of April had returned that morning. The prospectors reported that they had made rich discoveries of gold fields on a creek about sixty miles above the Upper Arrow (or, as some term it, Upper Columbia) Lake. A sample of the gold was shown by the men; it much resembled Kootenay gold in appearance, and weighs about an ounce. Fort Sheppard is situated on Columbia River, just above the 49th parallel. The Wild Horse Creek, or Kootenay diggings are near the 50th parallel, in a north-west direction from the fort. The new diggings are

situated on the Columbia, between the 51st and 52nd parallel, 200 miles due north of Fort Sheppard.

THE CABINET.—The following is given as the filling up of the vacancies occasioned by the death of Sir E. P. Tache:

The Honorable Sir Narcisse Fortinat Belleau, Knight, to be a member of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada.

The Honorable Sir Narcisse Fortinat Belleau, Knight, to be Receiver General of the Province of Canada, in the room and stead of the late Honorable Sir Etienne Paschal Tache, Knight, deceased.

The Honorable John Alexander Macdonald to be Minister of Militia, in the room and stead of the late Honorable Sir Etienne Paschal Tache, Knight, deceased.

It is said that the Governor General sent for Hon. Mr. McDonald being the senior member of the Cabinet and proposed that he be the Premier, but to this Hon. Geo. Brown refused to assent, and that with the consent of both Mr. McDonald and Mr. Brown Sir N. Belleau was appointed.

TORONTO.—On the 8th inst. a fire occurred on the corner of Bay and Wellington streets, which destroyed the Grand Trunk Railway general offices, Hanton's hotel, and Dr. Adams' dwelling house. Loss \$30,000. It is feared that a boy perished in the flames.

Several well authenticated cases of cholera have appeared in Toronto.

CHEESE WEIGHING 4,000 POUNDS.—Messrs. A. Smith & Co., proprietors of the North Norwich Cheese Factory, are "building" a cheese, which, when completed, will weigh four thousand pounds—the largest cheese, ever (Ingersoll "Chronicle") venture to say, ever manufactured in Canada, or perhaps in America. It will be exhibited at the Provincial Fair to be held in London next September.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.—A Caution.—The schr Ocean Bride, Myers, master, from Halifax, on an egging voyage, was seized by the Government chr. La Canadienne, at the Murr Islands, coast of Labrador, on the 8th inst. Vessel and cargo confiscated; crew fined each in the sum of \$20 penalty for destroying eggs, and in default of payment were (11 in number) committed to jail at Magdalen Islands for the term of two months.

The fruit crop of the present season bids fair to be very abundant in the district of Quebec. Currants, cherries, &c., have made their appearance upon the markets in immense quantities.

SIR NARCISSE BELLEAU is a wealthy and respectable French Canadian, and was formerly a member of the Executive Council, Speaker of the Upper House, and as such received the honor of Knighthood from the hands of Her Majesty. He has been elected, as many Premiers have been in England, because under his Presidency men of hitherto contending parties find it possible to unite without dread, that he, in the influential position which he occupies, will change the attitude either of persons or parties.—Toronto Globe.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to Associated Press.]

TUESDAY, August 8.—General Grant has left Quebec and will proceed to his home in Illinois via Montreal and Toronto.

The cavalry force under General Merritt had arrived at Austin and raised the national flag over the State House, from which it had been removed four years.

Evening.—The Times' Washington despatch has the following: "The Bureau of Freedmen's affairs daily receive reports of gross outrages perpetrated on colored people by their former masters. A man named Alloop, in Stratford County, Virginia, recently armed himself and threatened his servants with death if they attempted to leave. He also defied the authorities to take them. A guard of soldiers was necessary to rescue the colored people.

In the interior of the South slavery is still maintained with a determination, on the part of the planters, to make as much as possible out of their servants before the authorities reach them."

WEDNESDAY, August 9.—A despatch via Sandy Hook reports that the insulation of the Atlantic Cable gave out after 700 miles had been laid. No further particulars.

Evening.—Cuba arrived. No further particulars from the cable. The cholera at Alexandria was abating.

THURSDAY, August 10.—The steamship Scotia sailed yesterday, taking a million and half five-twenties but no specie.

Efforts are being made to send a large number of school teachers South for the benefit of the ignorant white and black population.

Advices from Galveston Texas report an attempt to burn up that city by rebel incendiaries.

Evening.—The steamship Saladin brings news from Rio Platte to June 29th, giving an account of a severe naval engagement between the Brazilian fleet and Paraguayan steamers and floating batteries, which took place June 11th, at Riachucela, just below Corientes, on the river Parana. The greatest bravery was displayed on both sides, and the slaughter was fearful. The victory was claimed by the Brazilians.

The town of San Borgia, on the River Uruguay, has been captured by the Paraguayan, who, it is said, put the entire Brazilian garrison to death.

FRIDAY, WASHINGTON, August 11.—Advices have been received from the United States Consul at Malis stating that the Cholera is prevailing there to an alarming extent, and that

communication with the adjacent Islands have been suspended. At Odessa, great apprehension is felt, and the strictest regulations established, in consequence of the malignity of the epidemic at Constantinople.

The United States Attorney General, in response to the enquiry of President Johnson, whether the persons charged with the offence of having assassinated the late President, should be tried before a military tribunal or civil court, gave a written opinion sustaining the former mode of trial.

Evening.—Despatches from Buffalo this morning have announced the loss of the Lake Steamer Pewabic, bound down Lake Huron, having collided with propeller Meteor. One hundred lives were reported lost.

The Times special Washington despatch says, the census returns represent Massachusetts as having 8,176 manufacturing establishments, with an invested capital of \$132,792,327, paying annually for raw material used \$19,503,720, and for cotton \$5,696,931; employing 146,268 males, and 71,953 female hands. The annual value of the products amounts to \$255,745,922.

SATURDAY, August 12.—Defalcation in Phoenix Bank New York amounting to \$275,000 has been discovered. Henry B. Jenkins paying teller, James H. Hart late book keeper in the bank, and two other persons have been arrested. Earl committed suicide in prison. Names of 75 passengers saved from steamer Pewabic which was sunk by collision on Lake Huron, Wednesday night, have been published and a list of 34 drowned, about 80 missing supposed lost.

Evening.—It is said the Government does not assent to the doctrine of Vice-Chancellor of England as pronounced in the case of the United States against Prioleone. The U. S. are not likely to concede very soon that the rebels are now or ever were a de facto Government, nor very likely to consent to derive a title to their own property through that imaginative concern, and being a sovereign state dealing with other States according to the customary methods they are not especially likely to submit without process of attachment to decrees which may be registered against them by a Court of Chancery sitting in Westminster Hall.

MONDAY EVENING, AUG 14th.—Advices from Chihuahua, Mexico, 22 June state that every thing is well with the Government of Juarez. The termination of our war had inspired universal confidence in the early triumph of Patriots over their invaders. President Juarez is expected to soon consummate important arrangements with the United States.

A New Orleans correspondent, with Merritt's cavalry expedition through Texas, writes that Texas is a wilderness. Very little cotton has been planted in the section traversed by Merritt's cavalry. Corn is so plentiful as to be a drug. Society is demoralized.

Senor Amigo, a Mexican General, residing at San Antonio, was robbed in that city on the 20th of July of \$30,000, in gold coin and dust, by twenty disguised men. Gold 142.

Chinese idolatry in California, so far from decreasing, exhibits more vigor, is more defiant, and is struggling hard to get a status as one of the religions of the United States.

The little village of Charleston, Va., where Gov. Wise hung John Brown, is being visited by many Northerners, who have carried off everything movable from the field on which Brown was hung.

THE "DUNDERBERG"—The iron clad frigate ram, just launched at New York, is the most remarkable ship of war in the world. Her length is 380 feet, her tonnage 5090, her engines are 5000 horse power and her propeller is 21 feet in diameter, weighs 34,580 pounds and its shaft is 118 feet, and with a diameter of 18 inches. The ram or break, which is 50 feet long, is not fastened to the ship, but was framed in with the ship, being in fact an extension of the bow in solid oak. It is, like the sides of the ship, covered with a thick wrought iron armor. Her guns are not carried in turrets, but in a casemate, the sides of which fall in at an angle of thirty-five degrees, and are intended to shed the enemy's shot. This wonderful ship called the "Dunderberg," will carry four 15 inch guns and fourteen 11 inch, and will be able to whip any two ships that England or France can produce. The coal bunkers of the Dunderberg are built along each side of the ship, protecting the machinery from any chance shot that might hit her below the armor, and are so capacious that they hold 1000 tons; coal enough for fifteen days steaming.

Prices Reduced! ALL OUR REMAINING STOCK OF Summer Dress Goods Are now offered at greatly reduced prices. Vaux Brothers, 152 Granville Street. MR. WILLIAM A. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC. Has resumed the practice of his profession in Halifax. OFFICE—SOUTH STREET BUILDINGS, 25 PRINCE STREET. Opposite the South Side of Province Building Dec. 14.