

cannot do without aggression high and low, far and near, and these aggressions it cannot make without diffusing its blessings more deeply and widely.

(Continued in our next.)

Religious Intelligence.

PERSONAL.—The following are a few of the items given under this head, in the St. John, N. B. Visitor, of Thursday last:—

Rev. William Hall preached in Portland on Sabbath morning; on Queen's Square in the afternoon, and in Brussels Street in the evening. His discourses were well received.

Rev. Thos. Powers, whose labors in Germain Street, for the last six or seven months have been blessed to the good of souls, has taken full charge of the Bethel in Pitt Street. He and his friends have purchased it from Brussels Street Church, and made arrangements for its enlargement and improvement forthwith. We understand that one lady gives \$500 towards this object, and already the subscription has reached one thousand dollars. This looks like progress. During the process of change in the Bethel for the better, Bro. Powers will occupy on Sabbath evenings the Marine Hall.

Our valued Brother Spencer holds service in the Marine Hall every Sabbath afternoon, at 4 P. M., for the benefit of the sons of the ocean, and, we rejoice to say, he is encouraged in his work. May God crown all these efforts with his richest blessing.

Rev. Mr. McKenzie, of Providence, Rhode Island, is expected to preach in Germain Street on Sabbath next, and will continue his supply through the month of August. May he come in the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ!

ST. ANDREWS.—A Quarterly Meeting was held at St. Andrew's, on Friday 14th ult. Reports were given from several churches. The following are extracts from some of them:

"Rolling Dam.—Rev. W. Rideout, pastor. The church, by times, seems to be looking up. They have been making great efforts to establish a Sabbath-school and are much encouraged. The Lower Settlement people are anxious for the means of grace. Four or five have lately experienced religion."

"Bocabee and Chamcook, Rev. A. D. Thomson, pastor, have been receiving some of the benefits of the revival. Six have been baptized since last quarterly meeting. Progress and social meetings well attended every Sabbath."

St. Andrews.—T. W. Crawley, pastor. The little church has been much blessed during the last three months. Prayer and Conference meetings have been largely attended. Many have been arrested in their course of sin and brought to Christ. Thirteen have been added to the church by baptism and some by letter. There is also a very flourishing Sunday-school. Congregations on Sabbath pretty well attended and very attentive. While the pastor feels sad at witnessing the sudden declension in revival interest, yet, he can look back with wonder and praise at what the Lord has wrought in this town.

The following is given as a summary of the operations of the New Brunswick Baptist Union Society, for the year ending July 12th:

Table with columns: Receipts, Expenditures, For Home Missions, Foreign do., General Education, Ministerial Education, Superannuated Ministers, Sabbath Schools, Printing Minutes, Exp. of Union Society.

JEWS RECEIVING CHRIST.—At the anniversary of the London Jews' Society, the Bishop of Kipon said, "When this Society was first established, it is supposed that there were not fifty converted Jews in the whole of this kingdom. In London alone there are now 3,000 converted Israelites. The Society can tell of 20,000 converts, of whom it is assumed that they are members of the invisible as well as the visible church of Christ. More than a hundred ordained clergymen, originally members of the Jewish communion, but now converted to the faith of Christ, are preaching the everlasting gospel."

American and Foreign News.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to Associated Press.]

TUESDAY, July 25.—The Navy Department has directed the reduction of the Mississippi Squadron to five vessels. Admiral Radford has sailed to take command of the Atlantic Squadron with orders to reduce it to ten vessels.

THURSDAY, July 27.—A Treasury clerk named Whitley who stole one hundred thousand dollars of bonds has been arrested and is held for trial. Nearly all the coupons were recovered but he had destroyed the bonds previous to his arrest.

Gen. D. K. Taylor of the rebel army is in Washington applying for pardon.

Evening.—Gen. Grant is shortly to visit Nova Scotia, and Canada agreeably to an invitation recently received from the British officer in command there, in acknowledgement of courtesies extended by the commander of the Potomac army to certain British officers within his lines last summer.

FRIDAY, July 28.—Accounts from San Francisco state that the whaling bark Milot had arrived there in twenty days from the Arctic, with the news of several whalers having been destroyed by the pirate Shenandoah last month. The whaler's Edward Casey, Hector, Abigail, Ephraim, William Thompson, Sophia Thornton, J. Swift, and the Susan and Abigail, were captured, and the most of them were burned. The Milot was bonded for the purpose of taking off the crews. The Shenandoah was continuing wholesale destruction of whalers, and would probably soon destroy another fleet, numbering sixty vessels. Her commander was informed of Lee's surrender, and the collapse of the rebellion, but did not believe it. He believed in Lincoln's assassination for he expected it. The Shenandoah coaled last at Melbourne. She was manned by English and Irish sailors. Some of the captured whalers had joined her.

Friday.—The Tribune's special Washington despatch says Jeff. Davis' health was never better in the last five years than now.

SATURDAY, July 29.—Advices from Texas state that Kirby Smith and his entire party were captured July 4th, at Piedras Negras, Mexico, by Governor of Saltillo, together with four pieces of artillery, 900 new rifles, and 75 wagons laden with ammunition and provisions. The officers and men were paroled.

There is considerable ill-feeling between the Federals stationed on the Rio Grande and the Imperialists on the opposite banks. Fears are entertained of open hostilities.

Two thousand pardons are awaiting the President's approval.

North Carolina advices say rebel newspapers are springing up in all parts of the State which openly denounce the government and promulgate treason.

Evening.—The Thermometer at New York stood at 93 in the shade at 7:30 a.m.

The Herald's Texas correspondent says the national troops reached their destination along the Rio Grande on the 12th. The line of posts extends from the mouth of the river above Brownsville. The cavalry columns under Merritt and Custer are expected to reach Texas early in August.

The rebel merchants of Brownsville have all left after making immense fortunes in cotton speculations.

The battery guns sold by the Imperialists to the rebels were returned to the U. S. on the 10th by order of Maximilian.

MONDAY, July 31.—General Grant arrived in Boston on Saturday last. He will stay there until Tuesday, when, it is stated, he will proceed to Halifax, to make a visit to the British officers.

Evening.—The Herald's Toronto correspondent says the feeling of the Canadians in favour of annexation to this country is gradually growing and strengthening, and it is said that unless the Provincial Parliament does something at the next session to improve business the annexation storm will break out with fury.

The Times' Mexican correspondent says Gwinn is at Matamoros denouncing Maximilian's empire. Gen. Stone has also left Mexico, having met with no success. Gold 143.

SOUTH AMERICA.—An arrival at New York on the 25th from Aspinwall brings the following news.

At Guayaquil, Ecuador, the President Moreno seized an English steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, loading at the mole, drove officers and crew ashore at point of bayonet, placed troops, cannon and munitions of war aboard and started for mouth of river where revolutionists lay at anchor in vessels seized from Government. He ran into one of the steamers, cutting her amidships to water's edge and sinking her. After a short engagement the others surrendered; bulk of the people aboard including the leader Urrina making their escape into the woods. The prisoners were brought to Guayaquil, and 27 of them were instantly shot. After this Moreno started for Tumbes where he expected to capture more victims. If so they shared a similar fate.

After his return to Guayaquil the President returned the steamer to the captain who received her under protest, and got at same time £20,000 for the three days service of the vessel. The seizure is still an open question, having been referred to the manager of the company at Callao.

The rebellion in Peru appears to be gaining ground. On the 5th a bloody engagement occurred six miles from Lima between 12,000 rebels and 6,000 government troops, in which the latter were successful.

The worms are laying waste the apple trees in all directions, in Connecticut. They have eaten every green leaf off nearly all the apple trees, and from half the elms in Hartford. Cherries and other fruit are also suffering. Apple trees everywhere look as if a fire had passed over them.

BLACK MAIL.—Last winter the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a law fining every landlord who refused to allow his colored boarders to sit at table with his white guests, the sum of fifty dollars. It is said that several negroes have been making small fortunes in Boston by taking advantage of this law. They put up at certain hotels, demands places at the public table, and when they are refused they remind the landlords of the penalty and offer to com-

promise for five or ten dollars. Talk about black mail! This is the blackest kind of black mailing by the blacks.—N. Y. Herald.

The grain elevator at St. Louis will be equal to holding one million bushels.

A pretty girl in Indiana, stung in the mouth by a bee, was saved from death by the application of petroleum.

The oldest man in the world is Joe Crele, of Wisconsin. He toots up 130 years.

At a picnic at Albany, two wooden-legged men ran a race for \$25.

Hardly a cotton field is to be seen at the South. All is corn.

RESCUE OF MORE OF THE CREW AND PASSENGERS OF THE "WILLIAM NELSON."—Our readers will remember the previous items of intelligence respecting the burning of the William Nelson. The following is a most touching description of the rescue of forty-four from boats at sea, from the correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post:

On Board Steamship Lafayette, Between Brest and Havre, July 6, 1865.

We left New York at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd of June, in the steamship Lafayette, for Havre, with three hundred passengers, among whom were President King, of Columbia College, New York, with his wife and four daughters, Dr. Stetwood, Judge Pierrepont, Mrs. Spencer, wife of the ex-Consul at Paris, Madame la Baronne, wife of the Russian Minister at Washington, Madame Voegel and Mr. Jones, of the New York Times, and family. The second day out the ship was stopped for two or three hours to repair a slight damage to the machinery by too much friction. No one saw the hand of Providence in this little delay. The round of eating, drinking and "tete a-tete" went on the same. To avoid logs and icebergs Captain de Bocande had taken a more southerly course than ever before, prolonging our voyage, and going quite out of the usual track of ships; and no one saw a special Providence in this. On Tuesday, the 27th the sky was without a cloud, the sea smooth and the air superb.—The deck of the steamer was luminous with happy faces. But a few moments after we had taken our seats at the dinner table at 4 1/2 P. M., the ship suddenly came to a stop.—No notice was taken of this. In an instant more we heard hurrying steps on deck, and a cry of "A wreck!" "A wreck!" brought us all to our feet. We rushed up the gangways, and saw a little to the southwest of the bow of the Lafayette two frail boats filled with half-naked men and women, pulling towards us for life. As they neared the side of the ship their upturned faces beamed as if the gates of Heaven were opened to them. The steps of the Lafayette were lowered, and thirty helpless beings were rescued from a watery grave.—With a tender hand Captain de Bocande received them one by one, and caused chairs and mattresses to be brought for those who had not strength enough to stand. The sufferers were silent. Tears alone spoke their gratitude. Now ensued a great moral lesson for the non-believers in the innate goodness of the human heart. There was scarcely a dry eye among the hundreds that crowded the deck of the Lafayette. Tears stood on many cheeks and in eyes unaccustomed to weep.—Ladies took from their persons rich silks and stuffs to clothe unfortunate women. Gentlemen doffed their broadcloth for the comfort of the men; and weeping sailor stripped themselves for the benefit of their fellow seamen. The kind pursers conducted those that could walk into the cabin, and placed the best of the ship's board before them; and the helpless were fed like babies. We saw sailors forcing small pieces of bread dipped in wine, between the parched lips of the ship-wrecked seamen. In as short a time as possible they were all made comfortable, and the history of their misfortune ascertained. They were passengers in the William Nelson, from Antwerp, which had been turned at 12 1/2 o'clock on the 26th inst., in lat. 40 21, lon. 50 22. Two boats were out yet; the longboat, containing thirty seven persons, and a small boat containing fourteen, and a raft on which were about one hundred others. Captain De Bocande immediately put his ship about and went in the direction of the wreck of the William Nelson, with the hope of saving more lives. At 5 1/2 o'clock, the sailors at the mast head cried,—"Another boat!" In about an hour we made a Russian bark bound to the South of France, which picked up the small boat containing fourteen, before we reached her. These consisted of a family of six, the father and mother and four children, the youngest only a few weeks old, and eight seamen. They were nearly exhausted, and to render them more comfortable, and to forward them to their homes, with more speed than was in the power of the captain of the bark, Captain De Bocande caused them to be transferred to the Lafayette, making in all forty-four that the sea had rendered up to his care. As the purser of the Lafayette handed up these little children to the ladies on deck he kissed each one of them with a tenderness that brought tears to many an eye. The longboat and the raft were still out. With a promptness and humanity that won the hearts of all on board, Captain De Bocande cruised in the vicinity of the wreck, firing cannon and rockets till nearly morning, but could neither hear nor see anything of the boat and raft. He then put his ship on her course. If the Lafayette had not been delayed the second day out, she would have been seventy five miles beyond the scene of the Nelson at the time she picked up her passengers. This and the southerly course of the Lafayette is something for all to think of.

DENMARK AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—The most complete liberty is granted to the Danish citizens, who possess the right of meeting in order to worship God and pray to Him in any manner prescribed by their convictions. Nobody is obliged to contribute anything towards a worship which is not his. Nevertheless the individual contributions fixed for the National Church and public instruction may be demanded from every citizen who does not prove that he belongs to a religious community recognised in the kingdom. The only limits assigned to the public profession of a religious doctrine are marked out by the public morals and order. Over 8,000 Jews inhabit the little kingdom of Denmark.—Jewish Chronicle.

THE LARGEST EMERALD IN THE WORLD.—The Opinion of Turin says:—"The King of Italy has decided upon sending to the Dublin Exhibition an emerald which he possesses, and which is the largest known to exist. It is six inches long, four broad, and three thick. It has engraved upon it the Lord's Supper, after Domenichino. This emerald is incontestably the largest in the world, for the only one which might have rivalled or even surpassed it was the famous one used by Julius Cæsar as an eye protector, on account of the ophthalmic disorder under which he suffered, as often as he went to the Circus; but that emerald disappeared at the fall of the empire, and has never been found since."

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN SOUTH WALES.—Another lamentable colliery explosion has occurred in South Wales. At the New Bedwellth Pit, Tredegar, Monmouthshire, 200 men were working, when the gas fired, and the neighbourhood was immediately alarmed. Measures of relief were directly adopted, in time, happily, to save a large number, though as many as twenty-six fell victims to the choke-damp. It is said that an escape of gas was felt in the morning, and a danger signal was put up, as the men work with uncovered lights; but whether the signal was regarded is not at present known. It is also stated that the system of "splitting the air," so as to give free ventilation to every section of the pit, was the means of saving so large a portion of the men.

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