

2ND. HORTON CHURCH.—"In the midst of much that was discouraging we have been cheered by occasional tokens of God's presence. The waters of our Jordan have been troubled, and many contrite hearts "coming up out of the water," have gone on their way rejoicing. Number baptized six."

Pastor, REV. E. O. READ.

NEWPORT WEST CHURCH.—"During the winter we held some special services, believers were quickened and sinners turned to the Lord. O for a still more wonderful display of God's power in our midst. During the past year some of our number have gone down to the grave. Our aged brother and father in the ministry, Elder George Dimock, of whom we desire to make honorable mention is among the number who have exchanged the cross for the crown. Number baptized five."

Pastor, REV. G. WEATHERS.

WINDSOR CHURCH.—"We have nothing special to communicate of the progress of religion in our midst during the present year. But we believe that good has been accomplished. The congregations are good and the Bible class well attended. Baptized two."

Pastor, REV. D. M. WELTON.

ST. MARGARET'S BAY CHURCH.—"The past year has been to us a year of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The church decided to hold some extra services and the Lord blessed the effort, and three were added to our number by baptism." P. R. FOSTER Licentiate labors with this church at the present time.

TANCOCK CHURCH.—"In this our annual letter we feel called upon to return thanks to Almighty God for the blessed manifestations of divine power in our midst during the past winter. Many were led by the Spirit's influence to repose their trust in Jesus. Seven of whom have been baptized and added to the church."

Brethren Shaw and Shiels have laboured with this church during the past year, under the direction of the Home Missionary Board.

RAWDON CHURCH.—"At times our prospects seemed to brighten and again a cloud of darkness would intervene and cause discouragement and sorrow. Our series of prayer meetings held in the Spring seemed to awaken some religious interest in the community, and subsequently two converts were added by baptism."

Pastor, REV. JAMES STEVENS.

3RD HORTON CHURCH.—"We have very little of an interesting character to present this year. We hope that some progress in spiritual things has been secured, but it is small. Our great sin no doubt is apathy, we are too lukewarm. Brethren pray for us. Number baptized six."

Pastor, REV. A. B. KEMPTON.

There was a letter from the Baptist Church at Mainland, stating that it was organized in 1855, but through its own neglect to report, was, according to the rules of the Association, dropped from the Minutes in 1858. Since that time two have been added by baptism and four by letter. In accordance with its request it has been received again into the Association. There were letters also from New Cornwall, LaHave and Preston Ist. But as they contained no information respecting their spiritual state no extracts were made from them.

ROBERT R. PHILP.

Sackville, Sept. 4th 1866.

Missionary Intelligence.

[From the Missionary Magazine.]

Mission to the Shans.

LETTER FROM MR. BIXBY.

Visit to Savage Saukoos.—Toungoo, April 6, 1866.—The heat is literally awful, 100 degrees Fahrenheit and upwards in my room. I am also suffering very great exhaustion, in part the result of hard work, and in part from the change of cool mountain air to the intense heat of the plain. Three months have passed since I wrote; they have been months of toil and adventure. Twice have I been among the savage Saukoos. Alone and without arms, I was several times surrounded by them, and in view of their poisoned weapons and fierce countenances, I confess to occasional misgivings. For the most part, however, I felt calm and happy in the assured presence and favor of the Lord.

He gave me favor with the people, and now a "wide" door for the gospel is open. Let all the people pray that it may be an "effectual" door. The greatest of all the chiefs has just visited me at Toungoo. It cost him a struggle to come, for he is great marauder, accustomed to treachery and therefore afraid of treachery. He had never before left the mountain fastnesses, except to prey on the surrounding villages and tribes. While he manifested some confidence in me, he was still so much afraid that at night he could not be persuaded to sleep in a house, but invariably slept under a tree. He would not eat or drink what I gave him, until he saw me eat of it, which leads me to think they are accustomed to poison the food of those whom they would privately destroy. I know they poison their weapons. There are at least one hundred villages under the influence of this man, and some say many more.

Habits and Character of the People.—They live in perpetual feuds. They have silver

bands on their wrists, and small cords crowned with bit see, or black varnish, the oil of a tree, on their lower limbs, and a small cord bag at the side. I "drank truth" with them, and they left feeling quite assured of my friendliness, and gave me many assurances of protection and aid in my visits to them and in my attempts to reach the Shan country.

They live near the Mobyas Shans, some of whom have visited me lately.

The Saukoos seem to be a link between the Padoungs, while they have Karen customs, are closely allied to the half-civilized Shans who live in the plains, usually in cities and large towns.

Robbery and Assault.—I will soon send a full account of my travels, also of Moug O's and Moug Saing's expedition to Mobyas, and also Moug Po Moug's and Moug Byah's attempt to penetrate Burmah Proper with a cart-load of books. In both cases they encountered robbers. Moug O and Moug Saing cut round them, working all night, and accomplished their journey successfully.

Moug Po Moug and Moug Byah were robbed of everything but life. Moug Byah's wife was speared twice, and Mah Myng, Moug Po Moug's wife, was beaten, and tortured with fire. I lost Rs. 45 in this expedition, and the assistants still more. But the word of God is not bound.

Do not be surprised. Do not be cast down. Do not withhold or draw back from this work, if the pioneers fall prematurely. The work must be done. It will be done. It will be done soon. Can we expect it to be a bloodless victory?

What would a hundred lives be in such a work? We have each but one life to lose in this work. Let it be freely offered. To "lose it" will be to "find it" again.

To us now, life is real, earnest; but it will soon be past. The Lord grant that it may be measured by events, not years; by deeds, not shadows on the dial.

We are all well. We have lost our brave and devoted Moug Ong, Neeghyan's teacher by fever.

Colonial and Foreign News.

New Brunswick.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Wednesday, while the Excursion Train to Ossekeag was on the road, near Nawigewauk, the heavy springs of a driving wheel for want of a little oversight, got loose and fell out on the track; the tender was smashed, and it was only by a miracle that the whole train was prevented from being off the track. *Telegraph* 13th.

The supply of berries of all sorts in the St. John market this season has been much greater than usual.

Canada.

The following telegram was received on Thursday last, from New York:—

An Ottawa, C. W., telegram says the Headquarters of the Canadian Rifles, regulars, has been removed from Kingston to Niagara. Mr. Howland has been appointed Finance Minister in place of Mr. Galt, resigned. The Canadian loan has been withdrawn from the market—not half the amount having been taken up, though the interest was 7 per cent.

Government currency paper will be issued to make up the deficiency.

Several independent Companies are arming themselves with American repeating rifles. The steamer seized by the government at Montreal is the propeller *Congress*, formerly in the service of the United States, owned by F. Benrig of Detroit, and she was on her way from New York to Detroit when seized. Her owner has not yet been able to procure her release.

And on Thursday evening the following:—
New York, Sept. 13, p. m.—A Toronto, C. W., despatch dated to day says:—Canadian papers charge the United States Government as responsible for the Fenian trouble, and demand that England should declare war if the Fenians are not suppressed.

A complete armament of field guns to equip two batteries of Volunteer Militia are on the way from England.

Government will purchase 1000 horses immediately for the use of the Hussars and Cavalry.

LATEST FROM THE U. STATES.

We were informed by telegram from New York on Friday last, that "President Johnson is meeting with many marks of disapprobation on his travels. At Pittsburg the people refused to hear him speak."

PROGRESS AMONGST THE INDIANS.—The Ottawas, a tribe of partially civilized Indians, are erecting a university for the education of Indians in Kansas. Their chief, John Jones, is a thoroughly educated man, and is leader of the enterprise, and associated with him are several other gentlemen, including the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, the government Indian agent for the Ottawas. By a treaty consummated two or three years since, the Ottawas gave twenty thousand acres of land from the centre of their reservation for the establishment of this university.

Rio Janeiro correspondence of the 8th ult., says the Allies were still in a moorass under the guns of the enemy, unable to advance or withdraw. Small Pox had broken out in a malignant form among the soldiers.

It was reported that the Paraguayians were

advancing upon the Allied camp at Corientes. The Paraguayians had been reinforced by 10,000 men.

A new Ministry had been formed by the Emperor of Brazil, but they had been received with opposition by the people.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—The latest sensation is the laying of the Atlantic Cable. Cyrus W. Field being concerned in that movement, it is therefore claimed as a United States triumph! What a pity it does not land on U. S. territory!

Mr. Field, according to a Nevada paper, as a reward of success, is to be nominated for the Presidency of the United States.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—London, Sept. 10th.—The directors of the British California Bank are urged to wind up the affairs of the institution.

Earl Stanley is spoken of as the probable successor of Lord Cowley as British Ambassador to France.

Tuesday, Sept. 11th.—The *Times* Paris letter, published to-day, says that the Emperor Maximilian is expected to return home from Mexico to Europe by every steamer.

Wednesday, Sept. 12th.—The great St. Leger race came off to day at Lancaster, and was won by the favorite Lord Lyon. Savonake was second, and Knight of the Crescent, third.

The *Morning Post*, to day, in an editorial, warmly applauds the policy of non-intervention of the United States in the war between Spain and the South American Republics of Chili and Peru, and cordially approves the moderation evinced by the United States in regard to Mexico.

Thursday, 13th.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company have called a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of raising funds to pay up the interest of the Anglo American Telegraph Company, under whose auspices the telegraph cable has been completed.

Sept. 15th.—There is rumour of difficulty between Italy and Austria, on the subject of the debt of Venetia.

It is said that Great Britain has urged the Porte to give an autonomy to the Cretans, and that the Porte has refused. The troubles on the Eastern coast of the Mediterranean are on the increase.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Sept. 11th.—The anxiety as to the British grain crops is increasing. The weather is very wet, and prices are higher in all the markets.

Wednesday, Sept. 12th.—The Cunard steamships *Europa* and *Torifa* sailed this afternoon for Quebec direct with a regiment of Hussars for service in Canada.

The ship *Twilight*, which sailed recently from this port for New York, has put back to Liverpool.

IRELAND.—Queenstown, Sept. 14th.—The steamship *Persia*, from New York, Sept. 8th, has arrived, thus making one of the shortest passages on record.

PARIS.—Sept. 12th.—The Emperor Napoleon has sent a special Commissioner to Mexico, to confer with the Emperor Maximilian.

Thursday, 13th.—The Journal "Des Debats" to-day states that the French and English Governments have conjointly made an active representation to the Sultan of Turkey, against the acquisition by the United States Government of an Island in the Gulf of Orina.

PARIS.—Thursday, 13th.—The *Moniteur* to day publishes a convention which was signed in the City of Mexico July 30, by which Maximilian transfers to French agents one half of the receipts from customs throughout the empire, for the purpose of paying the liabilities of Mexico to France—the convention goes into operation on the 1st November.

Friday, Sept. 14th.—In an article published in to-day's *Moniteur* it is stated that Maximilian has named Gen. Osmond as Minister of War at the Empire of Mexico, to reside in France, but his military duties to his own country being incompatible with the proper discharge of the duties of the official position thus offered him, the Emperor Napoleon has refused to grant the necessary authority to Gen. Osmond to accept the appointment.

Friday, Sept. 14th.—A report is current here that the Emperor has sent to Mexico for the recall of Marshal Bazaine.

It is stated that arrangements for a meeting between the Emperor Napoleon and Count Bismarck have been completed, and the interview will soon take place.

Sept. 15th.—It is expected that the circular which the Emperor Napoleon is about to issue to the Powers of Europe, will be very pacific in its tone and character.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin, Monday, Sept. 10 a. m.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed the bill to indemnify the King for acting without the assent of the Diet in the matter of the budget and army supplied previous to the war with Austria. The bill passed unanimously.

The Chamber of Deputies has rejected the Government proposal for the issue of sixty millions treasury notes, and adopted instead an amendment authorizing the issue of thirty millions, payable in one year from their date.

It is reported here that the King of Saxony has decided to resign in favor of his son.

Sept. 11th.—A report is current in Government circles that the King of Prussia has decided to place the Prince Royal of Prussia over

the late Kingdom of Hanover as Viceroy, and that his Highness will soon take up his residence at the Palace in the city of Hanover.

Sept. 12th.—The "Allgemeine Zeitung" of to-day, has an article on the Eastern question, the re-opening of which by Russia it says, cannot be from pacific motives, or peaceful purposes.

Thursday, 13th.—The Prussian Chamber of Deputies have voted an Electoral Law and Parliament for Saxony.

Negotiations between Prussia and Saxony demands the taking of an oath of loyalty to herself by the Saxon troops, the payment of ten million thalers as an indemnity to Prussia for the expenses of the war, and the right to garrison the fortress of Konigstern and the cities of Dresden and Leipsic with Prussian troops.

Sept. 14th.—The army of the main is on its homeward march, and the vanguard has reached Frankfort.

Some doubt having been expressed of the passage of the bill authorising the King to make a loan for the liquidation of the late war expenses, it is announced on what may be considered semi-official authority that should the bill be rejected the Chamber of Deputies will be dissolved by a royal decree.

Prussia has emphatically notified Austria that she will not suffer Italy to be insulted and defrauded, and that if Austria insists on her present course, war must follow.

Sept. 15th.—Count Bismarck has sent a letter of thanks to the United States Minister, acknowledging the kindness of the American residents, who forwarded the fifty tons of ice for the wounded in the hospitals.

Prague, Sept. 14th.—The homeward march of the Prussian troops has been peremptorily arrested, and the demobilization of the entire army stopped.

Dresden, Sept. 14th.—Every thing looks like war.

There is no reply from Austria to the notification of Prussia.

It is now but a question of hours whether troops will not be again put in motion for Vienna.

GREECE.—Athens, Saturday, Sept. 8th.—The Cretans have rejected the terms offered them by the Turkish Government, and continue their revolt. The Epirots, inhabitants of Epirus, also claim their freedom from Turkey, and have abandoned their habitations and taken to the hills.

SPAIN.—Madrid, Sept. 10th.—The papers state that the recent visit of the Queen of Spain to the Empress Eugenie at Biarritz was of a political nature.

Tuesday, Sept. 11th.—The *Estafette* of to day says that the French troops must be withdrawn from Mexico with the utmost caution, unless amicable relations are previously established with President Juarez.

Thursday, 13th.—The Spanish Cortes have voted to increase the import duty on certain goods to 12 per cent.

BAVARIA.—Munich, Sept. 12th.—The Government of Bavaria has determined upon endeavoring to obtain a loan of twenty eight millions by means of a lottery.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, Sept. 10th.—Austria is about to introduce extensive reforms in the organization of her army.

Tuesday, Sept. 11th.—The Austrian Minister of Marine, has ordered the Adriatic fleet now at Trieste, to proceed to Hlalo and Flume. The Austrian Naval Stations are to be disarmed.

A decree has been issued by the Emperor ordering the whole Austrian army to be placed upon a peace footing.

Sept. 12th.—Negotiations for peace between Austria and Italy, are making rapid progress.

Sept. 13th.—We are on the verge of another war, which threatens to equal in extent that just ended. Austria shows bad faith in negotiating with Italy, and has made unreasonable demands, to which Italy will not submit. Austria has overcharged the debt, and withholds Venetian property, which she was bound to transfer.

Trieste, Thursday, Sept. 13th.—Advices from Athens state that the Cretan Assembly have voted for the annexation of the Island of Candia to Greece.

Friday, Sept. 14th.—A conflict has taken place in Syria between the Parsea and the Bedouins, in which the latter were defeated.

ITALY.—Florence, Monday, Sept. 10th.—The Italian Government has issued a decree which disbands 50,000 men of the Italian army. Austria has invited Italy to send plenipotentiaries, to meet others appointed by Austria, for the purpose of adopting measures for the improvement of telegraph and postal enterprises between the two countries.

Friday, Sept. 14th.—It is undoubted that the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Italy have agreed upon all points but the amount of indemnity, and that they will soon arrive at a satisfactory adjustment on this score, when the Treaty of Peace will be officially signed by the high contracting parties and proclaimed throughout the two countries.

TURKEY.—Constantinople, Sept. 11th.—The Sultan of Turkey, impressed with the importance of being in diplomatic intercourse with the United States, has decided to establish an embassy at the American capital. In accordance with this decision, the sublime Porte is about selecting an influential member of his Government to proceed to Washington as Minister resident and plenipotentiary to Turkey.

It is reported that in consequence of the unsuccessful results of the recent trials of American small arms by the recent military commission