

away, we doubt not, to the better land, where there is no more death. On the morning before her departure she called her eldest son to her side saying "Oh James, it is all beautiful up yonder, how delightful!" "I am going home."

"Be faithful, oh, be faithful unto death." Thus she passed from earth leaving a large circle of sorrowing children and friends to mourn their loss. On the occasion of her funeral there was a large gathering of sympathizing friends who conducted her remains to their resting place, after appropriate services at the house; and a sermon was preached by the pastor from the words of Paul in Phillip. i. 21, "To die is gain."

And though the strings of life will break, and the cold clay become your abode, yet your hearts shall find their proper lasting fellowship in the land of rest and peace above.—Com. by Rev. S. March, Bridgewater, July 15th, 1870.

On the death of Douglass Marriette who departed this life at New Ross, July 1st, 1870, in the 26th year of his age.

Down in the grave his body lies mould'ring
Out of life's cares and turmoil and strife
Up to the skies his spirit ascended
Gained the bright portals of unending life.

Meekly he bore the rod of affliction
Alas! he had wandered, but Jesus passed by
Return O backslider I will forgive thee
Receive the salvation my grace doth supply,
Into thy arms Lord I yield up my spirit—
Easy to die on a Saviour's kind breast
Take to thyself the soul thou hast purchas'd
To live with thee in mansions of rest.
Kven so, Amen, Come, Lord Jesus. E.
New Ross, July 12th, 1870.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE REV. DR. FORRESTER.

We published the following circular, by request.

At the Convention of the Educational Association of Nova Scotia held at Halifax in December last, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, in the all-wise Providence of Almighty God our dearly beloved and venerated father, Dr. Forrester, has been removed from his high and honourable sphere of labour on earth:

"And Whereas, from his abundant and highly successful labors in the cause of education and Free Schools his honoured name richly deserves to be perpetuated, not only in the memories and tenderest affections of Teachers and Educationists generally, but also by some enduring public memorial, which will afford tangible evidence of the high appreciation and profound regard of his pupils and friends.

"And Whereas, T. H. Rand, Esq., M. A., Superintendent of Education, has already by circular called the attention of teachers throughout the Province to the desirability of the speedy accomplishment of this praiseworthy undertaking:

"Therefore Resolved, That this Association heartily approves of the method recommended by the Superintendent in behalf of Teachers and other friends; and further recommends the appointment of a Standing Committee of five with power to add to their numbers, to devise ways and means for raising the amount necessary for the erection of a memorial which they, in conjunction with the Superintendent of Education and Principal of the Normal School, shall deem worthy the late deceased and much lamented Principal of the Normal and Model schools.

The Committee after careful consideration has determined upon the erection of a Monument in the grounds of the Provincial Normal School.

The monument will have two bases of Nova Scotia Granite upon which will be placed a base die, cap and obelisk of polished Peterhead Granite; the whole to be about eighteen feet in height and to cost twelve hundred dollars.

A considerable number of teachers have already forwarded donations to this object; and the Committee would now respectfully solicit contributions from Teachers and all others who sympathise with this effort to commemorate the educational labours of the late Dr. Forrester.

Subscriptions will be received and forwarded the Treasurer.

- D. M. Sterns, Esq., Halifax City
J. F. L. Parsons, Esq., Halifax County
E. H. Owen, Esq., Lunenburg
E. D. Miller, Esq., Bridgewater
Rev. C. Duff, Liverpool
Rev. W. H. Kichau, Shelburne
A. D. Smith, Esq., Yarmouth
Calvin Raymond, Esq., Digby
Chas. E. Gilliland, Esq., Bear River
Alexander Ross, Esq., Annapolis
Caleb Pinney, Esq., Paradise

- William Eaton, Esq., Kentville
A. McN. Patterson, Esq., Lower Horton
Rev. D. M. Welton, Windsor
Samuel Whiston, Esq., Selma
J. B. Calkin, Esq., Truro
H. C. Upham, Esq., Great Village
P. W. George, Esq., Amherst
J. T. Mellish, Esq., "
Herbert A. Bayne, Esq., Pictou
Angus McIsaac, Esq., Antigonish
Samuel McNaughton, Esq., Gushoro
John Y. Gunn, Esq., Inverness Co
Thomas McLean, Esq., Baddeck
Alexander Munro, Esq., "
John Rhindress, Esq., Sydney Mines
Reini Benoit, Esq., Richmond

The Committee has also determined to place a life-size Portrait of Dr. Forrester in the Hall of the Provincial Normal School, provided sufficient funds shall be placed at their disposal for this purpose. It is proposed to procure this portrait from the contributions of the pupils of the Public Schools. The Committee would hereby respectfully solicit Teachers throughout the Province to afford their pupils an opportunity during the present term of contributing to this object—One cent from each pupil would enable the Committee to procure an elegant portrait. Funds for the Portrait may be forwarded by Teachers to the gentlemen named above.

The Committee earnestly commend the foregoing objects to Teachers and the friends of Education throughout the Province and respectfully solicit a prompt and generous response.

By order of the Committee, S. McNAUGHTON, Chairman. J. F. L. PARSONS, Secretary. JOHN HOLLIES, Treasurer.

Religious Intelligence.

BROOKFIELD, QUEENS CO.—Rev. James Parker informs us that on Lord's Day the 10th Inst. he had the pleasure of baptizing three believers and adds it was a day of unusual happiness to the Church.

A SUCCESSFUL MINISTRY.—A private note received from Rev. W. Coleman, some weeks ago, which unfortunately got mislaid in our office, informs us that during the associational year he has baptized in his field of labor 71 candidates upon a profession of their faith. Twenty one of these united with the German-town Church, which has been very much revived, and the remaining 50 with the Hopewell Baptist Church. Four were received by letter, and one was restored, who for long years had been separated from the church of God, making the whole number added to the two churches in the course of the year 76. Our Bro. Coleman is a most laborious as well as successful pastor. During the last year, in addition to an immense number of pastoral visits and other ministerial duties, he attended about 500 religious meetings. Few physical constitutions could endure such a pressure of effort. The Lord prosper him yet more abundantly in his arduous labors! N. B. Ch. Visitor.

Dominion and Foreign News.

The Hon. A. G. Archibald on Saturday last sworn in as Governor of Manitoba and the North West Territory, before the Governor-General at Niagara Falls.

Prince Edward Island.

The elections are over. The Argus says that the Conservatives claim the following number, viz, Perry, Yeo, Richards, Arsenault, Kell Lefurgy, Pope, Howatt, Brecken, Davies, Boer, Hooper, McKachren, Munro, Owen, Robertson and Duncan, 17. The Government claim the following:—Howlan, McDonald, Cameron, Sinclair, McNeill, Gullbeck, Kelly, Moar, Kieckham Reilly, Arsenault, McMillan, Hooper and Perry, 14. The Argus adds that it is certain the Government will be reduced to a very small majority.

The United States.

M. Paradol, the new French Minister, just arrived at Washington, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. He left a note saying, "I will kill myself. M. Berthemy, come back and stay." The New York and Boston Press, with a single exception, sustain Prussia. Western and State flour has advanced this week from one to one fifty in the lower grades, and 50c. in the better. Wheat has advanced 20 cents; freights also advancing. Sixty deaths from sunstroke reported in New York yesterday. New York July 25.—Gold 120 1/2.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.

The extra official expression of the Ministers leads to the belief that England peremptorily forbids the occupation of Belgium by France. The neutrality of England will be difficult, perhaps impossible and dishonorable, should Holland and Belgium become involved in the war.

The London "Gazette" publishes the proclamation of the neutrality of the Government of Great Britain during the war between Prussia and France.

A Tyne collier, arrived at Newcastle on the 22nd, was fired upon by a French cruiser at sea.

Two English officers who were following the French army were arrested by the French military authorities of Metz, on Wednesday, and sent back to Paris under a guard. The war correspondent of the London "Times" was also arrested, but afterwards liberated.

There will be no privateering in a war between France and Prussia. It is forbidden by the "Paris Declaration" of 1856 which was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of England, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey.

In consequence of the attitude of Austria towards Bavaria, and renewed rumors of the warlike attitude of Russia, England has resolved to make preparations by putting her army on a war footing.

The Channel Squadron has received orders to get ready to proceed to sea. Its destination is to unite with the Mediterranean squadron at Gibraltar; to form a flying squadron under Admiral Hornby, who has been telegraphed to at Valparaiso to return to England immediately.

London is again thrown into excitement by this news and a general European war is predicted on all sides.

In the House of Lords on Friday Earl Carnarvon moved a resolution of thanks to the Canadians for repelling the Fenian invasion. A lively opposition was manifested and the resolution was withdrawn. The House of Commons last night passed the Education bill 178 to 50.

At Bank of England the rate of interest is four per cent. Many shipwrecks recently occurred on the German coast by reason of the removal of Beacons.

DUBLIN, July 24.—A great demonstration was made here last night in favor of the French. A meeting of 5,000 persons was addressed by prominent Fenians.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The more important telegrams from Europe inform us as follows:—

It was reported that the Emperor Napoleon with the Prince Imperial would join the army on the frontier but he was taken with a severe attack of gout at St. Cloud on Wednesday last which would delay his departure for several days. The City of Strasbourg on the Frontier, has been placed under martial law.

French iron clads are cruising on Dogger Bank in the North Sea, to pick up German vessels. Germany makes the dethronement of Bonaparte its ultimatum.

The Prussian Government has announced that merchantmen, even of the enemy, will not be interfered with on the high seas, unless for a cause which would expose neutrals to seizure.

In the Corps Legislatif on the 20th the Duke de Gramont announced that war had been declared with Prussia and her allies in the following words:—"The exposition presented to you on the 15th inst., made known the causes we have for war against Prussia. According to the rules and usages of nations and by order of the Emperor, I have requested the Charge d' Affaires at Berlin to notify the Cabinet of Prussia of our intention to seek with arms the guarantee we could not obtain by discussion. This has been done, and I have the honor to make known to the Corps Legislatif that in consequence thereof a state of war exists since 19th between France and Prussia." The declaration applies to the allies of Prussia, who gave her armed assistance.

A squad of 200 French cavalry crossed the frontier on Tuesday last on a reconnaissance, but were made prisoners after a skirmish; none were killed.

General Douay, while on his way to the seat of war, died suddenly of apoplexy.

The French authorities have refused to exempt the German steamers carrying mails from the United States to Europe, from the liability to seizure by French cruisers, when overtaken.

King William of Prussia, in opening the North German Parliament on Wednesday last made a speech which was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. He said he had no interest in the selection of the Prince of Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne, except that it might bring peace to the friendly people. It has nevertheless furnished the Emperor of the French with a pretext for a war which he had sought in a manner heretofore unheard of in the annals of diplomatic intercourse. He had indulged in language toward Germany which could only have been prompted by a miscalculation of her strength; but Germany is powerful enough to resent such language and repel such violence. He had fully weighed the responsibility which rested on the man who drives into war and havoc two great and fruitful nations, yearning for peace and enjoyment of the common blessing of a christian civilization and prosperity, and for contests more salutary than those of blood. Those who rule France have shrewdly studied proper methods of hinting the sensitive pride of that great neighboring nation and to promote selfish interests have misguided it. "Then," concluded the King, "as our fathers before us have done, let us fight for liberty against wrong inflicted by a foreign conqueror, and as he was with our fathers so God will be with us in a struggle without which Europe can never enjoy a lasting peace."

After the King's speech a loan of 12,000,000 thalers was carried unanimously amid the wildest expressions of enthusiasm by all parties. The following is a despatch to the Evening Reporter of Friday last.

LONDON, July 22.—The French army consists of eight corps, each numbering forty thousand men. They are distributed in the following manner. Marshal Canrobert is commander-in-Chief of the "Army of Reserve" at Chalon—2 corps, or 80,000 men. The "Army of the

Rhine" consists of 3 corps under command of Marshal McMahon, and is distributed at Strasbourg, Bitch and Belfort. "The Army of the Moselle" consists of 3 corps under command of Marshal Bazaine and posted at St Avold, Metz and Thionville.

Turkey has offered France two hundred thousand men, provided France pays them. Wurtemberg, Saxony and Bavaria have joined Prussia.

The British Cabinet have it is said, ordered ten thousand men to hold themselves in readiness to enforce the neutrality of Belgium. The statement, however, lacks confirmation and is doubted.

The Prussian colleges and schools have all been closed; the enthusiastic students volunteering their services to the King for the preservation of the "Vaterland" from the intruding foot of the French invader.

France has definitely declined the offer of English mediation.

The French fleet has entered the Baltic Sea preparatory to an attack upon Prussian and Russian fleets in those waters.

The Paris journals of Friday last report that there were several skirmishes on the previous day along the line of the frontier, but give no details.

ANTWERP, July 22.—An English fleet is expected at the mouth of the Scheldt, and pilots are waiting there to conduct it to a safe anchorage.

The Bavarian Chambers have granted the Government a credit of 27,000,000 florins.

FRANCE.—July 24.—The French Government insists on adhering to the policy previously announced, of treating neutral shipping the same as in 1864, no regard being paid to the Paris Convention.

The plate and jewels of Prince Leopold have been sent to England for safe keeping.

July 25.—Despatches received by the press through Belgium, announce that the opposing armies are in close proximity to each other, and that skirmishing is constantly reported from the advanced outposts.

Animated picket firing occurs at intervals during day and night.

Both armies are, without doubt, moving into position, and news of a great battle may be had at any moment.

No despatches concerning movements are received through France, a strict espionage having been established over the telegraph.

Vessels have been sent to Newfoundland to notify the French fishermen of the declaration of war.

The Rothschilds here have lost twenty millions by the war. Kranger and other bankers have also lost heavily.

St. PETERSBURG, July 24.—The official journal to-day says Russia will exert every effort to prevent a war in which she herself might possibly become involved. The Czar resolved to remain neutral, unless the interests of Russia shall be come endangered by eventuality of war.

BERLIN, July 24.—King William in a proclamation to his people designates Wednesday July 28, as a day of fasting and prayer. Germans are exhorting to offer to Heaven a prayer for success of the armies of Fatherland.

General Intelligence.

Province of Nova Scotia.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.—On Tuesday the 19th inst., the July Term of the Supreme Court opened,—the full bench of Judges being present. Hon. J. W. Ritchie, Senior Q. C., moved for the admission of Leander S. Morse, 1st class, and Edgar DeWolfe, Thomas O. Shreve, Geo. W. Ritchie and Joseph B. McDonald, 2nd class. His Lordship the Chief Justice made special reference to Mr. Morse's examination papers as being of a very high order. Honorable mention was also made of Mr. DeWolfe. The Court then proceeded to deliver judgments in some causes which were argued on last Term. No new causes were argued through recent indisposition, to endure the fatigues of a protracted sitting of the Court.—Com.

SAD BOATING ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday afternoon a pleasure party consisting of Mr. James O'Connor and his wife, and brother about 15 years of age, and two sisters, Teresa and Margaret, and Miss O. Butler were sailing on the harbor in a small yacht. By some means the boat was passing across the bows of the brigantine Chieftain just under weigh for Malaga, and was struck by her about midship. The boat was broken and all the persons aboard were thrown into the water.

Mr. Samuel Noble was in a boat near and came up to the rescue without delay, another boat was also put off from George's Island by artillerymen, and others also soon came and rendered what assistance they could; but sad to relate, Mr. James O'Connor, Martin O'Connor and Miss Margaret O'Connor were drowned. The two latter were found late in the day by parties grappling for the bodies, but the efforts were unsuccessful in respect to Mr. James O'Connor.

The Chieftain shortly after the accident proceeded on her voyage.

An inquest was held on the following day on the two bodies found. The jury could not agree on a verdict some thinking that the parties on board of the Chieftain were to blame. In consequence of this, the inquest was adjourned till the 22nd of September when it is expected she will have returned from Malaga.