

Religious Intelligence.

word, and ere long, with the precious volume under his arm, went back to his countrymen, to "tell to all around what a dear Saviour he had found."

Repeated Trials.—The people of his immediate charge have met with a great loss in his death, and that seemed to be only the beginning of their afflictions.

Man killed by a Tiger.—The last news from them fills our hearts again with sorrow. I have mentioned before, that when Sau Dumoo left his home on account of grief, his only remaining child was left to the merciless care of Burmans.

A few days ago, as he was tilling his paddy field with buffaloes, a large tiger, creeping out from the jungle near by, rushed upon him, and in a moment the victim of this merciless foe was dead.

LETTER FROM MR. CRAWLEY.—Movement among Burmans.—Henthada, May 24, 1870. I have made a visit to Bassein, and returned. My own impression is, that there is, without question, in that particular locality which we visited, a noteworthy movement.

From Miss Gale.—Bassein, Aug. 31, 1870.—A pleasant incident occurred when we were on our way to Rangoon. Our boat stopped one morning at a large Burman town, and the boatmen went on shore to cook their rice.

AT WELLESLEY, ONT. a series of extra services have been held during the winter, and the result has been that about forty persons have evinced precious faith in Jesus.

MORMONISM GIVING WAY.—The absolute authority of Brigham Young, in Utah, is passing away. The time has been, and until very recently, when no punishments could be inflicted on any Mormon who had injured a "Gentile" in person or property.

Wait for others to advance your interests, and you will wait until they are not worth advancing.

Do but the half of what you can, and you will be surprised at the result of your diligence.

It is gratifying to learn that a greater amount of religious activity is beginning to appear in some of the churches of this province, as well as in the other British provinces and the United States.

YARMOUTH.—The First Baptist Church is becoming "two hands." On Saturday the 7th inst., several members were dismissed for the purpose of forming a New Church in the southern section of the town.

The parent church has other sources of encouragement. Since Dr. Day became pastor 82 members have been received. The arrangements for social meetings are all that can be desired, and all out of debt.

KINGS COUNTY.—The following received from Brother Charles Norwood last month was handed to the Secretary of the Home Missionary Board and presented at its last meeting:—After a long time I have been enabled to fulfil my Mission which my Brethren gave me on Sherbrook road and its vicinity.

WESTERN AFRICAN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION. Mr. Peter Hawkins, Clerk of the above body, wishes to say that the following churches are combined in it:—Granville Mountain Church, Bear River Church, Dighy Joggins Church, Weymouth Church, Yarmouth Church, containing 374 members and that the Rev. Benson Smithers is their pastor.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.—Rev. E. C. Cady, writes the Visitor:—"Sunday the 8th, I baptized seven, three men and four young women. Many more are enquiring. I have baptized twenty one since I came here, and extended the hand of fellowship to twenty five. I understand that Bro. Munro, baptized five at Centerville, last Tuesday morning, the 3rd inst., and I suppose he baptized more since. I cannot leave here yet."

FREDERICTON.—Rev. T. H. Porter, is encouraged in his work. The congregation recently made him donations amounting to \$160.

SALISBURY.—Rev. W. W. Corey, also writes, Jan 6th:—"I am glad to inform you that God is blessing the people in Salisbury. Eight have been immersed, two more are received. The church is greatly strengthened, backsliders have returned, and there is joy among the people of God generally."

METHODIST BAPTISM.—It needed the baptism of one adult more by the preachers of the North Mississippi Conference, the past year, to double the number of infants baptized by them. There were 746 of the latter; and of the former, 1,491. There must be a wholesome Baptist leaven in that region, outside of Baptist churches.

MORMONISM GIVING WAY.—The absolute authority of Brigham Young, in Utah, is passing away. The time has been, and until very recently, when no punishments could be inflicted on any Mormon who had injured a "Gentile" in person or property; he defied all courts and all officers. But now, the United States courts do condemn offending Mormons, and penalties are dealt out according to law.

Dominion & Foreign News.

QUEBEC, Jan. 14.—The main water pipe for the supply of this city burst, and the city is now without water except that supplied by carts, and it is sold at one dollar per barrel yesterday.

Mr. Taschereau, ex M. P. for Bruce, has been appointed to the Saguenay Judgeship.—Chron.

The Hon. Wm. McDougall has received a requisition to address the people of St. John on the political questions of the day, especially in reference to the North West.

Mr. McDougall accepted the invitation, and will speak at St. John on the 9th February.

POSTAL CARDS.—It is stated that the Dominion Government will introduce into this country, the one cent postal card system, and that cards are daily expected from England, where they have been ordered.

The Dominion Parliament will meet on or about the 16th of February.

The customs revenue of Quebec for the year 1870 amounted £741,409.52, an increase over the previous year of \$166,662.91.

PROSPECTS OF THE FUR CROP.—The Manitoban News says:—The late coming of the snow has made the fur yield, up to now, exceedingly small, although it has at the same time been of advantage in preventing the killing of fur-bearing animals before their pelts were prime.

FORT GARRY, Jan. 10.—At the election held here Dr. Schultz was defeated by Donald A. Smith by a majority of seven.

Mr. St. John, late of the Toronto "Globe" has also been defeated.

It has been rumored that Riel, late President of the Provisional Government of Red River, has been poisoned.

COMMUNICATION WITH MANITOBA.—It is understood that the Dominion Government have taken measures to make a route to Fort Garry through Canadian territory, practicable for immigrants next spring. Small steamers will be placed on the lakes and sheds erected for shelter at the portages.—Citizen.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE SHIPPING OF ST. JOHN.—The St. John N. B., Morning News publishes a detailed statement of new vessels registered at that port in the year ended December 31st, 1870. The returns show the following results:

Table with 2 columns: Vessel Name, Tons Register. Includes Ships 8, Barques 11, Brigantines 10, Schooners 36, Steamers 4, and Woodboats 3.

Total in No., 76.....26,612

LUMBER EXPORTS.—During 1870 there were shipped from the port of St. John, of deals, boards and scantling, for Liverpool, 67,518,000 feet; for London, 5,207,000 feet; for Ireland, 43,960,000 feet; for the United States, 65,903,000 feet; for the West Indies, 13,798,000 feet; and for South America, 6,275,000ft.

The thermometer indicated 30° below Zero at Fredericton, N. B., on Thursday, 5th inst.

Three Thousand barrels of eggs were exported from Shediac during the last year.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16th, p.m.—Steamer "E. L. McGill" was burned on the Mississippi River. Twenty five lives were lost. Exchange 110.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Paris is being bombarded with great effect. Each days news shows that fresh destruction is caused by the Prussian shells thrown into the centre of the city.

On Tuesday we learned that two days previously the barracks at Fort Montrouge were set on fire and destroyed. Some shells have fallen in the gardens of Luxembourg.

A Versailles despatch says on Sunday night the German batteries south of Paris opened increased and terrific fire on the forts; many of the shells fell inside, where they must, from the magnitude of the calibre, have caused fearful havoc.

The attempt to block the River Seine has been abandoned by the French troops, and torpedoes have been sunk in the channel of the river instead.

On Thursday there were great fires in the neighbourhood of the Luxembourg place. A heavy bombardment had continued to the afternoon of that day.

The Prussians are crowding in front of Clamart and Meudon.

Intelligence from Paris confirms the report of bread riots. A collision between the mob and the military has taken place.

The Reporter's special despatch on Saturday last said, From Paris the following news has been transmitted to-day:—The bombardment continues night and day. The German batteries have been advanced at several points, a mile nearer the city walls. From the new range, the cannon cover the Hotel des Invalides, the Palace de Luxembourg, the Ecole Militaire, the Hotel de Ville, and other prominent buildings.

At the headquarters of Versailles it is stated that the besiegers have ammunition enough to keep up an incessant bombardment for eighteen days from to-morrow.

From observations which have been made by the German officers it is conjectured that an attempt at sortie will soon be made, the French having been observed massing heavily before Fort Mont Valerian.

From information received from inside of Paris, it is telegraphed, that at a review of troops in Paris on Tuesday last, there were indications of great dissatisfaction with General Trochu. All along the line of troops there were shouts for a new leader, and cries for peace.

The census ordered by the Paris authorities has been finished, and it has been ascertained that there are over two millions of souls within the walls besides the regulars.

From the Chronicle's Special of yesterday:—

The bombardment of Paris on Thursday was terrible. The whole district south of a line drawn through Porte Maillot, Champ de Mars, Hotel des Invalides, the Luxembourg and Fort DeBiche, is reached with the rain of shells from the German batteries.

The German fire is incessant from twenty-one batteries, the French replying all along the line, and making infantry attempts of a most frantic character to turn the batteries.

At noon on the 10th inst, a sortie from St. Denis was made under the personal superintendence of General Trochu.

The attack was repulsed, with slight loss by the Germans.

Next morning there was a more determined sortie by a large force from Fort Vanvres. The encounter was vigorous and fierce. At the end the French were driven back to the glacis of the fort.

Paris manifests no sign of surrender; but the defeat of Chanzy, with other disasters, would seem to render the cause hopeless.

Jan. 16.—Paris papers of the 10th inst., by balloon, have been received in London, and furnish interesting and shocking particulars of the bombardment of the city.

An incessant rain of destructive projectiles, some weighing as much as 16 kilogrammes, (about 33 lbs.) are pouring within that portion of the city lying between the Hotel Des Invalides and the Odeon.

The bombardments continued without interruption throughout the day and night, was so violent between the Church of St. Sulpice and the Museum that shells fell every two minutes.

The hospitals, ambulances, schools, the public libraries, the churches of St. Sulpice, the Sorbonne and Noldgran, and many of the private houses had suffered terribly.

Shocking scenes of death and destruction occurred in the streets; women were killed both in the streets and in their beds, and infants in their mothers' arms. One projectile, which fell in the Rue Vauquard, killed four children and wounded five others.

The unrivalled works of art in the Lux-

emburg Palace and the Museum were destroyed.

Hospitals suffered greatly, many soldiers being killed in their beds.

Paris is transformed into a battle-field, more shocking than Sedan. The continuous explosion of shells, the falling walls, and the burning buildings, together with the killed and wounded, present a dreadful picture of the ruin and desolation of war, scarcely equalled during the present century. Yet in Paris the women show themselves as brave as the men.

Versailles correspondence of the 12th says that the destruction of Fort D'Issy is virtually achieved, and that Fort Montrouge is badly breached and the barracks burned.

Vigorous sorties and desperate fighting are of daily occurrence, but so far resulting in repulses of the French.

The Gouche bridge, near Bas Meudon, which was crowded with men, was struck with shells and broken down, precipitating the soldiers from an immense height and crushing them to death.

The Prussians are pursuing their work in the provinces and have taken 20,000 prisoners in late battles.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs to the Duchess on the 13th as follows: "After crossing the River of Harmeon on Tuesday, we fought on the next day a hot but victorious battle at Larvbrun, and la Chapelle taking nearly 10,000 prisoners. Our loss is considerable. We are advancing on Lemans."

Advices from Bordeaux represent the feeling at present existing among the people of that city as greatly depressed and the probability of the surrender of Paris at an early day is generally accepted.

Fifty thousand fresh troops crossed the Rhine recently and traversed the Provinces of Alsace. They are intended to reinforce the army of Gen. Werder, now operating in the valley of the Saone.

Slight engagements have taken place in the vicinity of Lille and Havre, in which the results have been favourable to the French army.

Prince Frederick Charles is following up his advantage, but is meeting with heavy losses.

The Garrison of Bellort is said to have three months provisions left.

Peronne has capitulated with 3900 prisoners.

Gen. Werder defeated Bourbaki on the 9th, south of Vesoul, and took 800 prisoners.

A Special Despatch to the Morning Chronicle states that a general and desperate battle was fought on the 10th inst., under the walls of LeMans. The Germans attacked the French army of the Loire along their whole line. Gen. Jaarzenbeny, who commanded the right wing of the French, held the position on the right bank of the Huicne, and Gen. Colombe on the left and centre. The battle raged desperately for six hours. The French maintained most of their positions. The Prussian forces engaged are estimated at 180,000.

The report of cannon was heard in the city all day, and the entire population of LeMans crowded the house tops and suburbs of the city; and all the thoroughfares. Although the people are now accustomed to the noise of cannon, there never was seen such excitement. The Germans were cool and collected—the French impetuous and behaving bravely.

The carnage was fearful. Fifteen thousand French had fallen before five o'clock, when the whole French army was in full retreat.

On Wednesday the Germans captured the suburbs of Champagne and Chateau Archer, with seven pieces of artillery. Loss is stated at fifteen thousand killed and wounded. The Germans also suffered terribly.

A despatch to London, Jan. 13, says the army under General Chanzy has been completely defeated near LeMans, by a strong German army commanded by Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg. The Germans have occupied LeMans, capturing large quantities of supplies and war material.

Recruits now on their way to join the German armies in France, and those in readiness to start, number twenty thousand men. This will increase the German force in France to one million men.

Notice has been given from Versailles on the 13th inst., that "the treatment of our merchant navy by France obliges us to withdraw our declaration made at the beginning of the war, that French merchant-ships, which have no contraband of war on board, shall be exempt from capture by our vessels of war." The aforesaid measure of withdrawal will not be carried out until four weeks after this date.