

Religious Intelligence.

WINDSOR.—On Sunday last Rev. D. Mr. Welton, baptized seven persons on a profession of faith in the Lord Jesus. A large company of witnesses assembled on the banks of the river. The day was beautifully still and quiet, and gave a solemnity and significance not often surpassed. It is hoped that many persons were deeply impressed with the service and convinced that it was one of Divine appointment.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Bro. D. McLaren writes to the Canadian Baptist from Underwood that he will be one of the required number suggested by Bro. Copp, for the support of a missionary in Manitoba. He has sold out his property with the view of settling in that Province. He is now making up a party with the intention of starting in the Fall, and believes a missionary going there would get quite a number to go along with him.

GUELPH.—We are pleased to learn that the church in Guelph is in a very encouraging and hopeful position. Fifteen persons have been added to the membership during the year, and the sum of six hundred and ninety dollars has been raised for current expenditure. Owing to local circumstances, the erection of the new building has been put off for two or three months.

ORDINATION.—An ecclesiastical Council convened on the 10th inst., with the church in Leamington, for the purpose of setting apart Bro. Wm. McDermand one of the Students of the C. L. I., to the gospel ministry. The greatest union and harmony pervaded the entire services.—Canadian Baptist.

PLEASANT SURPRISE.—The Brantford Expositor contains the following note of acknowledgment from our excellent brother, Dr. Hurd:—

"Two ladies called at my residence on Monday evening last, and with the least possible ceremony, presented me with an envelope, and departed without giving me the remotest hint as to what it contained, further than expressing their wish that I might have a pleasant time during my vacation.

What does it all mean? thought I, as I re-entered my sanctum. Was it a vote of censure? A notice to quit? No. But a roll of bills amounting to \$50, "from a few friends," explained all. I felt better immediately, and began to enjoy my vacation in advance. With many thanks to those kind friends,

I am, &c., J. C. Hurd.

The South London Press states that Mr. Spurgeon continues very ill, quite unable to proceed on the journey he contemplated, and it is feared that it will be some time before he is able to resume his ordinary duties, as change and rest are needed for his recovery. Mr. Spurgeon has been suffering from an attack of gout, intensified by extreme depression. (In answer to an inquiry on Tuesday last, we learn that Mr. Spurgeon is a good deal better.)—Christian World.

UNION IN THE UPPER PROVINCES.—They had protracted and earnest discussions on Union in the Kirk Synod in Toronto, and in the General Assembly at Quebec. The Synod has sent down the basis agreed upon by the joint committees to be considered by presbyteries and sessions, accompanied with such remark and emendations as that body thought needful. The Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church has, on the other hand, not seen its way to going so far at present, but has simply expressed its general approval of the basis as agreed upon by the union committee, and re-appointed it, with the addition of others, to confer with similarly constituted committees of the other churches, so as to mature matters and give in a report to a special meeting of the Assembly, to be held at Toronto.

The great obstacle in the way seems to be the Kingston University; but this is not regarded as insuperable.—Witness.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—The following is the deliverance of the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church on this subject:—

"That the prayer of the petition of the First Presbyterian Church, London, be granted in the meantime, and that the whole question of instrumental music be sent down to the Presbyteries and Kirk Sessions under the Barrier Act, for their consideration during the ensuing Ecclesiastical year, and that the following be an interim act for the guidance of the Church during the year:

"Whereas many earnest and devoted members of the Church are of opinion that the service of praise in the sanctuary would be assisted by the use of instrumental music; and whereas the use of instrumental music is a matter of detail which may safely be left to the decision of Kirk Sessions and congregations under the usual Presbyterial supervision, the General Assembly having considered the whole subject, and having regard for the unsatis-

factory position in which the question now stands, while abstaining from direct legislative action, leaves the whole subject in the hands of Kirk Sessions and Presbyteries, but urges congregations to continue their efforts for the better cultivation of vocal praise, and enjoins Presbyteries to take order that the substantial prosperity and harmony of congregations be regarded.

There is a decrease of 1000 in the members of the Wesleyan Church in Great Britain during the past year. While the membership shows this decrease the attendance on public worship shows a considerable increase.

ENGLAND.—The Annual Meetings of the various religious societies have not shown any very marked change as compared with previous years. On the whole, the contributions have been somewhat larger; but this has rather been due to special efforts, than to any spontaneous increase of liberality on the part of the contributors. Neither as regards the work that has been done can it be said that it differs much from that reported for previous years. The London Missionary Society presents the most fresh and interesting chapter in the missionary narrative; though even in its case the remarkable work in Madagascar is but a continuation of the great awakening there, which was reported on at last years meeting. The hope becomes brighter and stronger, from year to year, not only that Madagascar will speedily be a Christian country, but that it will serve to accomplish the longings of Mr. Ellis and others, ultimately becoming a centre of Christian light and influence for Africa at large. The Bible Society reports a total issue of nearly four million copies of the sacred volume, making a total issue since its commencement of sixty three millions. It is interesting to notice what this Society says about France. It cherishes the belief that France will in future be one of its most important spheres of labour. During the war, twelve colporteurs were employed in the circulation of a hundred and fifty thousand copies; and in all, six hundred thousand copies were circulated during the past year in France. Germany, however, has shown a more remarkable desire for the Scriptures; more than a million copies having been circulated, or three times as many as during the preceding year. A new sphere has been added to the labours of the Society, the gates of Rome having been opened to the Bible; but there is very little to report in connection with this circumstance, except that the demand in Italy for the Bible, which of late years had somewhat abated, has this year been larger than before.

An interesting series of public lectures has been commenced in London, under the auspices of the Christian Evidence Society, designed to meet certain of the aspects of popular unbelief at the present day. This course recognises the fact that in the upper classes of society, for whom the lectures are designed, there exists a large amount of unbelief, and a still larger amount of disturbed and uncomfortable faith. The large attendance proves that the course is a reasonable one, and points to the desirableness of similar efforts being made to meet the doubts that are prevalent in the corresponding classes of other communities.

THE GERMAN CATHOLICS.—Dr. Dollinger was not allowed a long time to deliberate between recantation and excommunication. The thunderbolt has been discharged at him, and in his seventy-third year he finds himself driven, with whatever disgrace his Church can inflict from the communion in which he has spent his life. We have not much information as to the manner in which his excommunication has affected him personally. The shock of such a sentence cannot be despised, even though the reality which is assumed to be represented by the awful sentence may be *vox et proterea nihil*. The King of Bavaria, and many of the most distinguished of the laymen, give him their support, but until they make up their minds decisively what their course is to be, the position must be very insecure. Rome has this great advantage meanwhile, that her course is clear, definite, unmistakable; while that of Dollinger and his friends must be more or less uncertain, and their attitude hesitating. It is no easy matter to break their ecclesiastical connections, and to set up an organization, to which probably but a portion of the people may adhere, and which, perhaps, may be but a compromise between Popery and Protestantism. Unquestionably the great power of the Protestant movement has ever lain in the definite place assigned by it to the Bible, the explicit recognition of its authority, and the fearless, earnest, and affectionate proclamation of its truths. While the movement of Dollinger and his friends is to be watched with the most respectful and hopeful interest, there is cause to fear that unless they are drawn more positively to adopt the *role* of Luther, the Papacy may prove more than a match for them after all. The chariots of Pharaoh have come upon them in the wilderness; it is only the pillar of the Divine guidance that can rescue them from their enemies, and bring them to the land of promise.—Sunday Magazine.

SWEDEN.—Shameful Intolerance.—The State Church of Sweden has the solitary distinction of being the only Protestant power that opposes religious liberty and persecutes those of other faiths. Baptists, who are increasing in numbers, and who are active in their evangelical labors, are subjected to harassing annoyance; and are

liable to fine and imprisonment, as the laws of Sweden forbid any dissenter to solemnize a marriage or officiate at a funeral, to hold religious services or teach doctrines not authorized by the State Church.

A letter from Mr. Pere Palmquist confirms the statements of Captain Schroder respecting persecutions in Sweden. By the laws of that kingdom "no Dissenter can solemnize a marriage or officiate at a funeral." Any one inducing a person under legal age to leave the Established Church, or holding religious services not duly authorized by the Church, is subject to fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. Mr. Palmquist writes that his Sunday-school, which has of late increased in interest, and numbers generally about three hundred, with thirty-three teachers, has been attacked under a law "forbidding any one not belonging to the State Church to impart instruction to children belonging to the State Church." He has been prosecuted for keeping an unlawful school. The first trial resulted in his acquittal, and the prosecutor has appealed. He adds, "By means of this, our Sunday-school work has become more widely known than ever before."—Macedonian.

BAD FOR PRUSSIA.—The Jesuits having been driven from Rome, have fled to Prussia. It is significant that these arch-plotters against religious liberty can only find refuge in Protestant countries, where toleration prevails and the conscience is free.

The Congregational Union recently in session in Guelph, has decided to memorialize the Quebec and Ontario Legislatures for the abolition of all ecclesiastical exemptions from taxation.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.—The Haldemund Association held its 53rd annual session at Whitevale, on Saturday the 24th ult. Rev. A. H. Munro preached the introductory sermon from 2 Cor. iv. 1. The letters from the churches contained the gratifying intelligence that with not more than two exceptions, every church within the bounds of the Association had received additions by baptism during the year. In all about 140 baptisms were reported. The name of the Association was changed from "Haldemund" to that of "East Ontario."

CHURCH RECOGNITION AT ALDBOROUGH.—In answer to an invitation from a number of Baptist brethren and sisters residing in Aldborough, a council was recently held to recognize them as a Regular Baptist Church. After a short deliberation it was voted unanimously to recognize them as the Regular Baptist Church of Aldborough.

MONTREAL.—Rev. T. Lafleur baptized two French Canadian converts on Sabbath afternoon 25th ult., in the First Church, Montreal. Four others have been received for the ordinance. Two were also baptized on the same day by pastor Montgomery in Beauneville.

In the evening, the ordinance of baptism was administered by Rev. J. Alexander, of Brantford, at the first church, Montreal, and by Rev. W. Stewart in Bond Street, Toronto. On the previous Lord's Day, Rev. G. Patten baptized several at Goble's Corners.

Dominion & Foreign News.

The election for Montreal resulted in the return of Hon. Mr. Holton, by a majority of 11. The polls stood, Carter 786; Holton 797.

Over 100 emigrants from Ontario, arrived at Winnipeg in one week recently.

A Bronze statue of the Queen, by Marshall Wood, sculptor, was unveiled on Saturday last, at Toronto with the view of selling it to the city. Speeches were made by the the Chief Justice and others.

Saturday was observed as a general holiday among the English portion of the citizens of Montreal.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In the severe hailstorm in Westmoreland and Kent Counties on Sunday the 23rd ult., it is reported that there were hail stones an inch and a half in thickness.

For the rest of the season, the steamers of the International Line will make three trips a week between St. John and Portland and Boston.

The first day's receipts of the Bazaar held at Mount Pleasant were over \$900—about \$300 of which was taken at the entrance to the grounds.

There are no more cases of Small Pox in St. John and Portland.

St. John is enjoying an "inundation" of religious anniversaries. The Wesleyan Conference opened its seventeenth annual session there on Thursday the 22nd ult., and continued for several days.

On Wednesday last the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces opened its Annual Session, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. Robert Sedgwick.

Two Ministers, the Rev. Jas. Murray of Antigonish and Jas. McKenzie, are to be designated as missionaries to the New Hebrides.

The Church of Scotland Synod met on the same evening. A sermon was delivered by the Rev. A. Pollock.

The new moderator is Rev. Jas. McLean of Belfast.

Rev. Wm. Duff, of Lunenburg, was unanimously elected Moderator.

There is a large attendance of ministers and elders. The majority arrived by the "Empress," amidst a tremendous thunder-storm.

The hotels are so crowded that some had to traverse the streets for a whole hour.

Revs. James Dunn, Boston, and Good fellow, Ontario, are present as delegates.

P. E. ISLAND.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The weather of late, has been delightful—alternate sun and showers. The crops are growing splendidly. The hay, which was in the early part of the spring in a somewhat backward state, has taken start and now promises well. Vegetables are springing up in the gardens, and flowers are coming out; but the gardeners complain sadly of the grubs. They are making sad havoc in some places.—Progress.

Sir Charles Fox & Son of London, have made an offer to the Government of P. E. Island, to build a Railway for £4,500, Island currency, a mile, receiving thirty year six per cent debentures in payment.

UNITED STATES.

We are informed from Washington that a letter from Sir Edward Thornton to Secretary Fish gives assurance that Her Majesty's Government will allow American fishermen, during the present season, every latitude in Canadian waters possible under existing treaties.

This indicates that a feeling of conciliation is prevailing. A rigid adherence by the vessels for the protection of the fisheries will doubtless be observed until the Treaty is adopted by all parties concerned.

United States Government has received a despatch from Commodore Hodges, that he captured five forts defended by 11000 men, with 481 pieces of artillery, and many small arms, 50 flags. Our loss 3 killed and 9 wounded. Enemies loss heavy.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Darien ship canal is reported satisfactory.

President Grant signed C. L. Bowen's pardon yesterday.

Fifteen suits, \$20,000 damages each, for libel on firm of coal dealers, was begun yesterday against the Jersey city "Evening Journal."—Chron.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

The Treaty of Washington has been made the subject of discussion during the past week in the House of Lords. We have by telegraph the following brief report of what was said and done there on Thursday last.

Lord Avonmore moved a resolution expressing regret that the Queen had been advised to sign the Treaty of Washington, a bargain so unbecoming the honor and dignity of the country. Its conditions were in conflict with the instructions given; abject and humiliating, and irritating to Canada without conciliating America.

The Earl of Argyll defended and praised the Treaty.

The Earl of Lauderdale said it gave everything to the United States, without securing an equivalent for England.

Lord Loughton was satisfied with the compact; because it would prevent future quarrels.

Earl Granville closed the debate with a vigorous defence of the action of the Government, and the motion of Lord Avonmore was defeated without a division.

On the previous day it was stated that the ratifications of the Treaty were exchanged on the 17th inst. That official notice is published to all Her Majesty's subjects having claims against the United States to transmit their demands to the Foreign Office within six months after date, for the first meeting of the Commissioners for adjusting such claims. The date for the meeting of Commissioners was not fixed.

The Treaty had not been before the House of Commons, but Mr. Gladstone said on Thursday, he hoped that an early day would be fixed for its discussion.

The question of voting by Ballot is being discussed in the Commons.

Sir Charles Dilke opened the debate on Wednesday last. He denied that voting by ballot had proved a failure in the United States.

The debate was continued by Sir Stafford Northcote, and Messrs. Foster, Gladstone, and Disraeli.

Small-pox is becoming quite prevalent in London. There have been 240 deaths per week recently from this terrible disease.

Thousands of workmen have been turned out of employment by the burning of a Manchester cotton-mill on the 25th ult.

The miners on a strike in South Wales now number 9,000, and there is no present prospect of a settlement of their difficulty with the Companies.

A subterranean fire is known to be raging at Sheffield, and fears are entertained that it is an old colliery which extends to the very centre of the town.

There has been a terrible riot in the Imperial Iron Works at Silicia, in Germany. The military were called out, several miners were killed, and martial law proclaimed.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are shortly expected to visit Germany.

The following statement appears in one of the dispatches coming via New York: Halifax, now that the Treaty of Washington has been ratified, will soon cease to be the rendezvous for the British North American fleet, and fleets in Canadian waters will be reduced to a Commodoreship. But little reliance can be placed in such stories.

On Friday last Her Majesty Queen Victoria reviewed the Royal Guards and Hussars in Bushy Park. About 6000 troops were commanded by Prince Saxe Weimer. There was a brilliant assembly of noblemen and ladies present. The Park was filled with spectators. Much enthusiasm for Her Majesty was manifested among the spectators.

The whole Royal family of France, the Duke De Nemours, and the Prince Imperial were present.

Mr. Howard, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, has been appointed agent in the United States to receive claims of British subjects coming within the articles 12 to 17, inclusive, of the Treaty of Washington.

Liverpool Chamber of Commerce remonstrates at the exorbitant charges of the Atlantic Cable companies.

The German attempt to excite dissatisfaction with the British Government amongst inhabitants of Heligoland has proved a failure.

The Crown Prince Frederick William and wife were to leave Berlin on Monday for England.

Odo Russell has been appointed Minister to Berlin.

Prince Alfred is to be married to the Princess Thyra of Denmark, sister of the Princess of Wales.

FRANCE.—The terrible disease which has existed in Paris is meeting a scarcely less terrible remedy. How to dispose of the prisoners is a question that is being answered in a very summary manner. The thousands to be dealt with are being thinned by speedy justice. We have in the telegraphic despatches glimpses of the work done upon some of the leading men who have had the sentence of Courts martial. At Marseilles on Thursday last. Cremieux, Etienne and Pellisser were sentenced to death; Duclos, Martin, Nastorg, Breton and Cochut to transportation; Noue to 10 years and Bouche to 5 years' labor in the galleys; Edhard to 10 years' imprisonment. Six were executed.

A Paris despatch on Wednesday states that another Franco-German feud recently broke out in Strasbourg. Even women were engaged in it, and poured hot water on their foes. Many arrests were made, and quiet restored.

The police have arrested many of the girls in the Paris cafes. Two hundred were taken into custody on Tuesday.

Life is held by a very uncertain tenure, in Paris and liberty is most insecure under such a condition of things. The government appear to be doing their best to destroy the embers left by the recent moral and political conflagration, and construct a more reasonable basis on which popular right and protection may rest.

The relation in which the country is to stand to Germany is a question not easily solved. It is stated in Berlin that the Emperor William has decreed the dissolution of the present army combinations in France, and the formation of all German troops in that country into one combination called the Army of occupation of France. Gen. Manteuffel is appointed Commander.

Gambetti is said to have accepted a candidature to one of the districts of Paris. In a speech at Bordeaux he protested his loyalty to the present government. As evidence of the confidence placed in the Government, it is said that the new French Loan called for has been subscribed several times over; and that the peasants and servants have invested their savings in it.

The Prussian army corps system has been adopted by France.

The Long Champs review is fixed for Thursday next.

A great effort is being made in Belgium to obtain subscriptions to the French loan.

It is believed that the Elections will result in favor of Theirs and the Republic.

French journals resent censures of North German "Gazette" on military expendi-