

GEORGE KIRK.

The eldest son of William and Eliza Kirk, died at Wentworth, April 18th, 1864, aged 21 years. In an interview with Rev. S. Thompson, he said while attending the baptism of a number of young persons he was awakened to discover the necessity of the new birth. We have reason to hope that he has entered into that rest, that remains for the people of God. May the Lord comfort his afflicted mother and sisters and brothers, and may all his youthful companions prepare for their dying hour.—Communicated.

MISS CYNTHIA MESSENGER.

Died April 17th, at Annapolis, Miss Cynthia, daughter of the late Henry Messenger, aged 32 years. Miss Messenger had experienced the power of divine grace some years ago, made a profession of religion, was baptized and united with the Annapolis and Upper Granville Baptist Church, and adorned, by a consistent and holy life, the doctrine of the crucified Saviour whom she loved. During her protracted illness, as she was gradually sinking to the grave, she gave increasing evidence of her love to Christ, her desire for holiness, for the divine glory, and the salvation of sinners. In view of death she had some years ago selected the text for her funeral sermon, and the hymns she wished to have sung on the occasion. The text was Psalm 73: 24, 25,—a beautiful and consoling one, which no doubt had often helped to nourish her faith and comfort her soul through her short pilgrimage in this vale of tears. But she understands and enjoys it better now than ever. May her mourning relatives and friends imitate her faith and piety, and be comforted by the hope of meeting her with the Saviour in glory. What glory awaits the Christian! May we press forward to obtain it through the grace of Christ!—Com.

W. FLETCHER LANGLEY

Died near Bridgetown, April 30th, in the 22nd year of his age. Mr. Langley was cut down by disease suddenly and unexpectedly, in the very flower of his youth, and when his presence seemed more needed than ever in the circle of his connexions and friends. Some three years since he was deeply interested in a series of religious meetings, and experienced, it is thought, the renovating power of the gospel. He had intended to be baptized and join the church, but for some reason now not known, this was not done. However, his life and deportment gave evidence of Christian principle, and his bereaved family and friends entertain a comforting hope that though suddenly removed from them, he is exalted to the presence of the Saviour in glory. This young friend had been married only a few months. May his sorrowing widow and other connexions find true comfort in the contemplation and belief of the gospel, and in the daily practice of its duties, till called to the Heavenly Kingdom. "Be ye also ready!"—Com.

Religious Intelligence.

New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN.—The Rev. Mr. McKenzie, pastor of Friendship street Baptist Church, Providence R. I., has declined the invitation of the Germain Street Church, St. John. His church have added \$500 to his salary.

ST. ANDREWS.—Rev. T. W. Crawley is much encouraged in his work at St. Andrews. He has had the pleasure of baptizing eleven candidates upon the profession of their faith since the church over which he presides was organized.

Rev. A. D. Thompson has baptized forty-five since the revival commenced in his field of labor last autumn, and still the good cause advances. Visitor.

Rev. Messrs. Garner and Powers administered the rite of Christian baptism on Sabbath morning last. Bro. Richardson delivered the baptismal address. Bro. Powers received eight candidates into the Germain Street Church in the evening. Our city churches are all gradually increasing under the faithful administrations of their respective pastors. God grant an abundant blessing!—16.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance will open at New Haven, Connecticut, on the 14th inst. The representatives from Nova Scotia are: Brothers A. Longley, Rev. J. Skinner, J. McD. Fraser, and P. Monaghan, Grand Scribe.

A Temperance meeting was held at the City Hall, Carleton, N. B., on Wednesday evening—at which the Rev. Mr. Quinn, the Hon. S. L. Tilley, A. Longley, and O. D. Wetmore, Esq., delivered addresses, both eloquent and persuasive.

From various parts of this Province we learn that considerable injury to vegetables and fruit has resulted from recent frosts.

R. P. GRANT Esq., has been appointed a delegate to represent the Merchants of Pictou at the ensuing conference to be held at Detroit.

Henry Poole, Esq., has been appointed Manager and Agent of the Caledonia Collieries at Big Glace Bay, C. B.

The Supreme Court which opened at Sydney on the 6th inst., had not a single criminal case on its docket—a gratifying fact to which suitable allusion was made by Mr. Justice Dodd.—Citizen.

It is said that a railway is to be constructed from the new coal mines lately discovered in rear of the Albion Mines, to the deep water of the Middle River; Mr. French, the discoverer of the new seam of coal at that place, is also making arrangements for the opening of these mines at an early day.—Col. Standard.

Canada.

OIL.—The Sarnia "Observer" learns that Mr. Wm. Hayley, lot 27, con. 10, Plympton, has found oil oozing from a hole which he bored last summer.

At the Bothwell oil wells, Luke's well is now pumping 200 barrels of oil per day with a three-inch pump. The Victoria well, belonging to the Petroleum Association, is pumping 80 barrels per day.

SCARCITY OF FODDER.—The Quebec "Chronicle" says:—Great complaints are made in several of the rural districts in the vicinity of Quebec respecting the scarcity of fodder for cattle. In some places on the South Shore the want is beginning to be very severely felt.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to Associated Press.]

TUESDAY, Evening June 6.—The departure of troops North & West from Washington continues with vigor. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has made arrangements for forwarding ten thousand men per day for the next ten days. They go in about equal numbers East and West.

The Herald's Washington despatch says the person who wrote threatening letters to the President, has been arrested, and proved to be an insane Frenchman, labouring under the idea that the Government owed him \$150,000, and threatened to have revenge unless paid by the 6th inst. His threat is not directly against the President, although the tone of the letter indicates as much.

WEDNESDAY, June 7.—The Cincinnati Commercial's Chattanooga despatch states, that the leading Southern journals are endeavoring to reconcile the people of the South to the loss of their slaves.

Large quantities of cotton are coming to light in Montgomery, Ala.

The Alabama delegation left Washington on their return yesterday without having obtained permission to re-assemble the Rebel Legislature. A provisional Governor will be appointed.

Mrs. Lincoln has received a letter of condolence from the Empress Eugenie, of France.

It is understood that Mrs. Jeff. Davis has expressed a wish to go to Europe.

Cotton has declined to 42 and 43 cents. Breadstuffs and provisions also show a decline in the New York markets.

Evening.—Herald's Columbia correspondence says the chivalry of that State are rapidly accommodating themselves to the altered condition of affairs and acknowledging the power of National Government to maintain its authority. The railroads of the State are being repaired rapidly, and in four weeks transportation facilities will be as complete as before the war.

It is said that Trenholm, rebel Secretary of the Treasury, is quietly living with his family at Abbeyville S. C. He will probably soon be arrested.

Secretary Seward attended a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, but was unable to remain through the sitting.

About six thousand rebel prisoners, who have already taken the oath of allegiance, will soon be released.

THURSDAY, June 8.—The Wilmington N. C., Herald of the 3d inst says that since the removal of restrictions on trade, numerous quantities of cotton and rosin have been discovered in that State.

Arrangements for collection of taxes throughout the South, also for the reconstruction of the United States mails, are rapidly progressing.

Evening.—A Washington despatch to the "Herald" says a general demand has been made on the Spanish Government for the surrender of the Rebel Ram Stonewall. It is not the intention of our Gov't to abandon or abate its demand upon England for damages upon our commerce by rebel pirates. Enough of our armies will be retained to enforce any demands upon Foreign Governments.

It is understood that preliminary measures have already been taken to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, and notification has been sent to Napoleon, that he must not only send no more troops to Mexico, but that he must withdraw those he has there, and leave the people of Mexico to decide for themselves whether they will have a Republic or an Empire.

FRIDAY, June 9.—Since May 31st, 8,000 troops have left Washington for their homes.

A despatch from Washington says, that Gen. Canby has hunted out and arrested the man who advertised in a Southern paper that he would be one of those to subscribe \$1,000,000 to procure the murder of President Lincoln. He is on his way to Washington.

In the assassination trial, yesterday, evidence was introduced implicating rebel leaders in the burning of steamboats on the Mississippi.

Evening.—The Herald's Washington despatch says it is not to be inferred that Jeff. Davis will be tried in the District of Columbia, because he was indicted there. He was not in-

dicted at the instance of the Government, and may likewise be indicted in Maryland and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He may be tried in the one to which the Government may see fit to turn him over.

The Confederate soldiers are active in subduing guerillas in the Southern States. No mercy is shown them.

SATURDAY, June 10.—It has been ascertained that the explosion of the Ordnance boat at City Point last summer, by which 77 or 80 lives were lost, and a large amount of property was destroyed, was the work of rebel agents who were paid in gold by the Richmond government.

Nearly all the leading Generals have left Washington. Generals Grant and Sherman have gone West.

President Johnson moved into the Executive mansion yesterday. He is constantly engaged with Southern delegations on the subject of reconstruction.

Evening.—The Commissary and Quarter Master's Depot, the largest building in the country at Nashville, Tenn., was mostly destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. It contained stores sufficient to supply an army of eighty thousand men two years. The quantity of rope consumed was valued at one million dollars. Total loss from eight to ten millions of dollars.

The testimony in the conspiracy case was all taken to-day, and the court adjourned.

Nassau advises states that the case of the British steamship Alexandra, seized on suspicion of being intended for a rebel cruiser, has been decided in favor of her discharge, with a caution. Gold 137.

MONDAY, June 12.—Steamer Admiral Dupont, before reported sunk, collided with ship Stadacona, from Philadelphia for St. John, and went down in 3 minutes. Seven lives lost. The Stadacona saved the survivors, but subsequently got ashore on Nantucket and is reported in a dangerous position. Crew landed.

Steamer Gov. Troup was recently burnt on the Savannah river, 11 miles below Augusta, and 40 lives were lost. The steamer had a cargo of Cotton, which, with the vessel, was a total loss. Gold 138½.

Evening.—The Times' Mobile correspondent represents terrible state of affairs in Alabama. There is absolute social demoralization. Labor is so despised by the whites that they actually prefer starvation or begging to work in any form; and even in their penury and wretchedness, they show the most violent spirit of disaffection. Military protection is necessary against the destruction of the whole population by anarchy.

The Herald's Florence correspondent says, a reconciliation has taken place between the Pope and Victor Emanuel, that the latter will be crowned Emperor by the former.

New York city is said to contain 150,000 Germans. Of these 43,000 are Jews, 46,000 are Roman Catholics, and 61,000 are Protestants.

It is estimated that upward of 9000 steam engines, for oil wells and other purposes, have passed over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, into Pennsylvania.

One of the features of the curiosity department of the Chicago fair is Abraham Lincoln's log cabin, which he helped build with his own hands, brought from its original location.

It is stated the official returns in the War Office show that the deaths in the northern army since the war broke out, so far as heard from, with the estimate made for those returns not yet handed in, including starved prisoners, &c., will aggregate about three hundred and twenty-five thousand! These are the deaths alone.—Recorder.

THE Pittsburg "Oil news" states that there are no big strikes being made in Pennsylvania; that the large flowing wells are in many cases reduced to moderate pumping ones, and that only small ten or twenty barrel wells have lately been opened. Oil mining, it says, will henceforth require a heavy outlay of capital—the business is becoming a serious and expensive one.

A RICHMOND LETTER says:—"A member of the English Parliament has offered Gen. Lee a splendid residence in London and a sum of money, the interest of which would support himself and family for life."

JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL.—The Washing correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

"The President yesterday settled the question of the trial. A Congressman reminded him of the desire of some people, that Davis be tried by court-martial, on the assassination counts, to vindicate his proclamation offering a reward for his arrest, to which the President responded that it seemed desirable that he be tried before a civil court for high treason, as a perpetual reminder that treason is the highest crime known to our laws; and he was willing to spread before the world the secret testimony in the assassination case, and trust to their verdict as to Davis' complicity."

A NEW CULINARY INVENTION.—An excellent arrangement has been devised by which the troops composing the Texan expedition, which sailed from fortress Monroe a day or two ago, may be supplied with warm food on the passage. The contrivance is thus described by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

"It consists simply in conveying steam from the boilers through a system of pipes. These pipes pass through a range of wooden barrels. The pipe passing through the barrels is perforated with holes, allowing the steam to penetrate the contents of the barrel. These barrels are filled with pork, beef, coffee or the ingre-

dients of bean or rice soup. The steam is turned on at the boilers, at once enters the wooden cauldrons and their contents immediately begin to boil and bubble. A barrel of packed mess pork or beef is done in two hours. Bean soup is rendered smoking hot and of excellent eating quality in one hour. Coffee, steaming and fragrant, the chief solace of the soldier is prepared in thirty minutes. Every vessel in the present expedition has been supplied with this admirable and useful culinary apparatus, and the practicability of the contrivance fully tested before leaving the harbor."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, June 12.—Steamship "Peruvian" with dates to the 2nd, has passed Father Point. Political news devoid of interest.

In race of the Derby the French horse Gladiator, easily won. London papers congratulate France on the triumph.

Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

Breadstuffs dull and irregular, and all qualities slightly lower. Provisions quiet and steady. Consols 89 7-8 a 90.

London Times editorially trusts that there is nothing in Alabama affair which need cause apprehensions of rupture either now or at any future time. The American commercial marine has indeed suffered, but such a calamity must be expected when a maritime and trading state enters into contest with an energetic and active enemy. It is with a clear conscience that the Government which declined every invitation to interfere in war, even by offers of mediation, now takes a stand on its legal rights, and refuses to make compensation where it has done no wrong.

In commemoration of the fifty years of uninterrupted peace which has prevailed between England and France, it has been decided that an Anglo-French Working-Class Exhibition shall be held at the Crystal Palace during the present summer. According to existing arrangements the exhibition will be opened on Saturday, the 20th July, and will remain open during the months of August, September, and October.—Recorder.

FRANCE.

The inauguration of the monument erected to the memory of Napoleon I. at Ajaccio took place on the 15th inst. On this occasion Prince Napoleon pronounced a speech which lasted one hour, and which occupies eleven columns of the Presse. Such a speech as this is nothing less than a profession de foi, and will, indeed, produce a deep sensation in political circles. The Prince has seized this occasion to express once more his enthusiasm for those liberties which France is still deprived of, and which it is anxiously waiting for. The Prince has always been considered a remarkable orator, and it is doubted whether he has ever pronounced a more splendid discourse than this one: It was tremendously cheered; so much so, indeed, that on one occasion, when the orator spoke of oppressed nationalities, he was suddenly silenced by the deafening applause of the audience.

RUSSIA.

Rev. Dr. Bidwell, of New York, has recently returned from an extensive tour through Russia, and reports to the American Bible Society that that great empire is now open to the Bible, and that the utmost efforts of its friends, both in England and America, must be put forth to supply the demand which will thus be made.

Recent accounts from St. Petersburg state that the malady which was prevalent there lately seems spreading again in consequence of the change of temperature caused by the breaking up of the ice, and a fresh influx of the working classes into the province.—Recorder.

NEW ZEALAND.

The inhabitants of Auckland, New Zealand, to the number of 7,920, have petitioned the Home Government for the division of the northern and southern islands into two separate colonies. The reasons given for preferring this request are based upon the difference of circumstances affecting the two islands. In the southern island there are hardly any natives, and the legislation required is mainly legislation for the settlers alone; whereas in the northern island the natives are still the most numerous race, and the legislation must be of a sort to meet the requirements of both races. On this account alone the petitioners think that no Constitution could ever be satisfactory to both parties. Then, the people of the southern island, having nothing to do but regulate their own internal affairs, are impatient of the control of the Home Government, while the people of the northern island, requiring the help of the Home Government, are willing to endure the interference with which that help is accompanied. Neither the Governor nor his Ministers have yet expressed any opinion respecting the petition.

The war with the Maories continues. Almost horrible and shocking event signalizes the latest intelligence. The schooner Eclipse was surprised and captured by the Maories—on board the schooner, in addition to the crew, were the Rev. Mr. Valckner, the Rev. Mr. Grace, Dr. Aggarly, and a captain whose name is not announced. The Rev. Mr. Valckner they hung, and then decapitated. The New Zealanders have a peculiar art in preserving the heads of their enemies. The fate of the other three prisoners is unknown, and the imagination is at liberty to picture their destiny.—Wm.