

life he experienced a hope in Christ, but did not make a public profession till Feb. 18th, 1855, when he was baptized by the Rev. T. C. Delong, and united with the church, of which he continued a useful and active member till called to join the church above. His interest in the welfare of the church and all connected with the advancement of the Redeemer's cause, is well worthy of imitation. He was for many years a zealous Son of Temperance.

During his severe and protracted illness he was never heard to murmur. His faith in Christ was always steadfast. When the last messenger came he said of Christ, "He is precious," and passed away like a setting star. A life of faith and love ensures safety in a dying hour, whatever may be the circumstances of that hour.

His funeral was attended by the members of the neighboring Division of the "Sons;" the ceremony of that order was read at the grave. The occasion was improved by the writer from 1 Cor. xv. 67, "But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."—*Com. by H. Morrow.*

Religious Intelligence.

GREENFIELD, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.—Rev. H. Achilles writes, August 3rd:—"The revival is still in progress in Greenfield. Last sabbath I baptized six happy converts—five of them heads of families, one upwards of seventy years of age. It was a great day for the church at Greenfield, God is still pouring out his blessing on this place. The work of God is spreading, and we believe that many more will be brought in to know the Lord. Thirty-seven have been added since the revival began, and the congregation is increasing. May the Lord continue his work. Brethren pray for us!"

The Editor of the St. John N. B., *Religious Intelligencer*, is making a pleasure trip to the western states. A letter from him at White Pigeon, Michigan, 165 miles west of Detroit dated July 27, says:—

"Farms are very high in price, from \$80 to \$120 per acre being the value placed upon them. Ploughing is going on now preparatory to wheat sowing."

Religiously there is no end to the variety of views. In this place there are four churches, the Baptist being the largest. A few miles distant is a community of "Dunkards" (they call themselves German Baptists) who practice baptism by immersing three times in succession with the face downwards. The men wear long beards and broad brim hats, and the women huge sun-bonnets, while all discard the use of buttons as a great wickedness, and use instead hooks and eyes, which, according to their views are evidently more consistent with the Christian character. They are "a peculiar people," but whether "zealous of good works" we cannot say; suffice it to state that they bear the reputation of being honest in their dealings, which is much more than can be said of many whose dress, etc., is more in accordance with the style of those professing what is called modern Christianity.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—Active recruiting for the Marine Service has been ordered at the English dockyards.

In the House of Lords on Wednesday last the Marquis of Salisbury wished to know when a discussion would be opportune concerning the recent negotiations of England with Foreign Powers.

Earl Granville replied that the papers with full details of what had taken place, were nearly ready and when they are submitted the Government would be prepared for the debate.

A Bill removing political disabilities of Clergymen passed Parliament.

A deputation from Newfoundland, waited on Earl Kimberly on Tuesday last, and asked that the British troops now in that Colony be suffered to remain as a protection against any Fenian attack. The Minister returned a discouraging reply intimating that the Colonies must rely upon themselves.

On Wednesday the 4th inst., the Bank of England announced a further advance in the rate of discount of one per cent; minimum rate of interest now 6 per cent.

The Danish Government is struggling hard to preserve neutrality, but the popular excitement is so intense that the ungenerous sympathy for France among all classes is very marked.

The ports of England are rapidly filling with North German vessels, who are anxious to escape from French cruisers.

Two British ships of war, of the contingent Channel Squadron, sailed from Plymouth on Wednesday for a secret rendezvous off the Belgian coast.

The new Foreign Enlistment Bill, forbids the enlistment of British subjects anywhere, and of aliens in the Kingdom. The building of ships is equally criminal with the fitting out and equipping of them. The Secretary of State may issue a warrant to seize them, and a Court Admiralty condemn them. If they escape, their prizes taken here shall be returned to their owners.

The following items are from a Special Despatch to the Reporter.

Mr. Gladstone says that England will at all

hazards maintain the integrity and neutrality of Belgium, and is prepared to enter into war for that end, if it should be found necessary.

A force of one hundred thousand Belgians are watching the frontier.

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, has announced in the House of Commons that the British army would be increased to one hundred and seventy-six thousand men. The announcement was greeted with great applause. In reply to one of the members, Mr. Gladstone stated that colliers supplying French fleets with coal, under contract with the French Government, will by that act lose any claim to British protection. This announcement was also greeted with immense applause.

Mr. Disraeli, in a speech made in the House of Commons, demands that England and Russia enter into a combination to preserve the balance of power between the countries of Europe on the basis of the treaties of 1815, made to insure the independence and repose of the different powers, and to prevent arbitrary violations of the rights and territories of the different States of Europe.

The Danes are assembling a great fleet—for what purpose is as yet unknown.

A special Envoy from France, in Denmark, is endeavoring to effect an alliance with that power.

English pilots have been forbidden to serve armed vessels of the belligerents.

England refuses to join Italy and Austria in an alliance of neutrality.

Italy is putting a large army on a war footing.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The Italian Government has guaranteed the preservation of order in Rome, and the French troops have vacated the city.

The first instalment of troops from Rome arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday 2nd.

King William, at Mayence on the 3rd inst., issued a proclamation to the armies of Germany assuming Commandership-in-Chief.

An official despatch to Paris reports a sharp engagement, lasting two hours, on Tuesday the 2nd near Saarbrück. The French assaulted and carried the heights near that town. "The impetuosity of our troops prevented any serious losses," says the Emperor.

The Emperor, on his return to Metz after the battle at Saarbrück, sent the following telegraphic despatch to the Empress:

"Louis has received his baptism of fire; he was admirably cool, and but little impressed. A division of Trossard's command carried the heights overlooking Saarbrück. The Prussians made a brief resistance. Louis and I were in front, where the bullets whistled about us; Louis keeps a ball he picked up. The soldiers wept at his tranquility. We lost an officer and ten men." (Signed) NAPOLEON.

After the retreat of the Prussians the French did not occupy the place.

It is admitted by the French that their hesitancy has sacrificed their advantage. An early start would have overwhelmed Germany, but France is now compelled to act mainly on the defensive.

The presence of the armies on the frontiers of France and the Rhenish Province of Prussia, has given rise to serious apprehensions of a famine there.

Two French gunboats had a naval encounter at the mouth of the Elbe, with a Prussian gunboat. One of the French gunboats was destroyed.

Aug. 4, (Midnight).—Some severe fighting was reported to-day at Wissembourg and that vicinity. The Prussians stormed Wissembourg and captured the place, taking several hundred prisoners.

The Prussian advance forced back the French lines between Wissembourg and Lauterbourg, and destroyed a portion of the railroad over which it was anticipated that General McMahon was intending to advance with the French right on a raid to cut off communication with Berlin.

The French General in command and two others of his staff are among the killed.

The Crown Prince led the Prussian attack in person.

Aug. 5th. (Midnight).—The report that Saarbrück had been taken by the French after a brilliant engagement proves unfounded. At one o'clock on Thursday afternoon, three Regiments of General Douay's division, and a Brigade of Light Cavalry, were attacked at Wissembourg by a very considerable force of Prussians which had been massed in the woods skirting the Lauter River. The French troops resisted for several hours the attack of the enemy, and then retired to the summit of Pigeon Hill, the eminence of which commands the line of the Railroad to Bitchi. General Douay was killed; one piece of Artillery—the horses having been killed, and the carriage broken—fell into the hands of the Prussians.

The London *Times* of Saturday last says that three Prussian armies will advance simultaneously from Saarbrück, and from Landau, and entering French territory, will force on a great battle before Metz. Much skirmishing is going on all along the line, eighty miles in length.

Private despatches published in *La Liberté* puts Prussian loss at 1050 in killed and wounded, and say the enemy was so crippled they could not follow the French when they retired.

BERLIN, Aug. 6, via London.—The Prince Royal has telegraphed the following bulletin from the field of battle:

"A victorious battle has been fought near Worth. McMahon was totally beaten by the larger portion of my command. The French retired upon Bitchi."

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM, Prince Royal.

Field of Battle, near Worth, 4.30, p. m.

King William sends the following despatch to the Queen of Prussia:—

"Good news. A great victory has been won by our troops. God be praised for his mercy. We captured 4,000 prisoners, 30 guns, 2 standards, and six mitrailleurs. General McMahon during the fight was heavily reinforced from the main army. The contest was very severe, and lasted from 11 in the morning until 9 at night, when the French retreated, leaving the field to us. Our losses were heavy."

Metz, August 6, midnight.—Marshal McMahon has lost the battle. General Froissard, who is on the rear, has been obliged to retire. His retreat was effected in good order. All can be re-established.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Metz, August 7, 3.30 a. m.—My communication have been intercepted with General McMahon. I am going to place myself in the centre of the position.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

The "Express" special telegram of Monday evening contains the following:

PARIS, Aug. 7th.—A Proclamation from the Empress of the French says:

"The details of our losses are wanting. The situation, however, is not compromised, but the enemy is on our territory, and a serious effort necessary."

"A battle appears imminent, and in presence of the grave news our duty is plain. We appeal to the patriotism and energy of all."

"The French Chambers have been convoked, and we are placing Paris, in all possible haste, in a state of defence. In order to facilitate the exertion of military preparations we therefore declare Paris in a state of siege. There must be no faint-heartedness, no divisions. As our resources are immense, let us pursue the struggle without flinching and the country will be saved. By order of the Empress, Regent."

Special Despatch to Morning Chronicle.

LONDON, Aug. 8, evening.—From the official news received here the following is given:

The Crown Prince of Prussia had driven Marshal McMahon from Weissenburg, Tautenburg, and Worth, and compelled the evacuation of Hagenau and Strasburg.

The victory of General Goben at Saarbrück and Speicheran, and the advance from Homberg, has driven the crops of Gen. Froissard from Froisenbach, St. Avolt, and probably rendered those places untenable.

McMahon's corps is at present cut off at Metz.

The prisoners taken by the Crown Prince and General Goben number 8000. The number of killed and wounded is unknown.

Immense quantities of army stores have been captured by the Prussians.

There are rumors which lack official confirmation of the evacuation of Thionville, the capture of Sierck and Hageunay, and the advance of the Prussians across the Rhine from South Baden. We know, however, that large Prussian armies are gathered at Saurlois and in the South part of Baden.

That combat commenced at one o'clock. It first seemed to be of little importance, but soon large masses of troops, hidden in the woods, attempted to turn over the position, and at five o'clock the Prussians appeared as if they had been repulsed, and had given up the attack. But a fresh corps arising to the assistance of the Prussians from Weerden, the attack was renewed, the result of which was that General Froissard was obliged to retire.

The conflict between Saarbrück and Forbach was a very severe and bloody one, and closed only with night-fall. It was opened by the 14th division, which was reinforced successively by six battalions and three batteries, and some cavalry which assaulted the heights of Speicheran, and flung the enemy back upon Forbach. At the same time the 13th division advanced on Fossem and with its advanced guard reached Forbach towards evening.

Another despatch dated Saarbrück, to-day, says: "the result of the fight exceeds our expectations. We have occupied Forbach where we have surprised the baggage and camp equipment of two divisions."

To-day the French troops which were dispersed yesterday are concentrating round Metz. In the battle near Fretheraller, near Soverd, Marshal McMahon had to support five divisions of ten battalions corps. After the battle these divisions were unable to join their corps.

The details of the battle are still very vague. It is said that many cavalry charges were made by the French, but the Prussians had mitrailleurs and *kugles prizon* which did us much harm.

General Sainmetz telegraphs to General Homanenfeldt, chief of staff at Berlin, as follows:—

BERLIN, August 8th.

General Steinmetz telegraphs the following particulars of the contest between Von Goben and the French forces under Gen. Froissard:—The fighting was opened on our side by the 14th division, which was subsequently reinforced by artillery and cavalry, and a fierce and bloody struggle raged along the line between Saarbrück and Forbach, lasting until nightfall. The heights of Speicher were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the enemy thrown back on Forbach. Meanwhile the 15th division had advanced from Veicklenkem and driven the enemy back, and reached Forbach at nightfall, when the broken divisions of the French army were driven upon that point. Here the baggage and camp equipment of the divisions and many prisoners were taken.

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM, Prince Royal.

Field of Battle, near Worth, 4.30, p. m.

King William sends the following despatch to the Queen of Prussia:—

Aug. 4th, by Rev. W. B. Boggs, Brenton H. Eaton, Esq., Barrister, to Mary Jean, third daughter of W. L. Evans, Esq., all of Dartmouth.

Also, by the same, Aug 31st, Mr. Geo. D. Harris, of Dartmouth, to Annie L., daughter of Mr. John R. Wilson, of Halifax.

On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. James Thomas, Mr. Richard Simons, to Miss Irene David, both of this city.

On the 6th inst., at St. Luke's Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Dean Bullock, Mr. Maurice MacLureth, to Miss Margaret Doherty, both of Halifax.

On the 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Granite Hall, by the Rev. James B. Uniacke, Hugh Bell, son of the late J. Alison Rathbun, Esq., to Sarah E., youngest daughter of R. Davis, Esq., at Ohio, Yarmouth Co., on the 13th ult., by Rev. Joseph H. Saunders, Mr. John H. Gavel, of Mar-

shaltown, Co. of Digby, to Miss Susanna Jane, eldest daughter of John G. Nowlan, Esq., of New Tasset, Digby Co. (*Wesleyan please copy.*)

By Rev. H. Achilles, June 24th, Mr. James E. Doiliver, to Mrs. Dorcas Vaughan, all of East Port Medway.

Also, July 18, Deacon Andrew Jane, to Mrs. Charlotte Ramey, all of Chelsea, Lunenburg Co.

Deaths.

On Saturday, the 6th inst., Thomas Healy, aged 24 years.

On the 8th inst, Geo. S. Brown, aged 31 years.

On the 6th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mr. Thomas Moriarty, in the 45th year of his age, leaving a wife to mourn his loss.

At Provincial and City Hospital, on the 4th inst., James Kervie, aged 63 years.

On Friday morning, after a short illness, Mary Jane F., eldest daughter of John and Elizabeth Harris.

On the 5th inst., Mary Isabel, wife of Wm. McLeod, and eldest daughter of the late Glibreth Hamilton.

At Liverpool, on the 1st, George H., second son of George and Helen Campbell, in the 27th year of his age.

At Goldenville, on the 1st of July, Jane, wife of John McLean, Esq., in the 39th year of her age. By her decease a kind husband has been bereaved of an excellent help-mate, nine young children of a wise and careful mother, and the Church of a pious and liberal giver.

Shipping List.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

Arrived.

Tuesday, August 2.—Brig Ruth, (of Maitland) fm St. Jago; schrs Fanny, Bagnall, Gower, Mue; Iva Mary, Andrews, Portland; Debonair, Linde; Canso; Eliza, Joyce, Boston.

Wednesday, 3.—Schr Victoria, — Boston; P. L. G. Crutshanks, Pictou.

Thursday, 4.—Schr Rapid, LeBlanc, North Sydney; Trial, Bond, Chester; Abeona, Forrest, North Sydney.

Friday, 5.—H. M. S. Cherub, Commander Digby; schrs Charles A. Ropes, (Am) Gay, Salem, Mass; Ripple, Hessler, Lunenburg, bound to North Bay; Handy Andy, Bachman, Labrador, bound to Lunenburg; Ella, Westhaver, Mahone Bay; Speedy, LeBlanc, North Sydney; Alfred, Grant, North Sydney; Hound, Williams, Gibara via Bermuda.

Saturday, 6.—SS Albion, Wright, Charlottetown, P. I.; barque Union, Fougere, New York; briggs Ellen H. Dwyer, Hillsborough, N. B.; Garibaldi, (Port) Oporto; schrs John Northup, McKinnon, Boston; Carrie F. Butler, (Am) Hines, Beverly, Mass; Surprise, (Am) Hebe, Plymouth, Mass; Alert, Allen, Labrador.

Sunday, 7.—SS City of Halifax, Jamieson, St. John's, N. F.; barque Boomerang, St. John's, N. F.; schrs Eva, (Am yacht) Labrador; Tremont, (Am) King, Western Banks; Iris, Peters, Batimore; William Inman, Gillo, N. F.; James, Fraser, Sydney; below—brigs Empress, Watkins.

Monday, 8.—Steamers Carlotta, Colby, Portland; Commerce, Doane, Boston; M. A. Starr, Doane, Yarmouth; briggs Ariel, Doane, Montreal; Elizabeth, Bursell, Sydney; schrs J. W. Felt, Sheridan, Bird Rock; Glad Tidings, Greaser, Sheet Harbor; Margaret, McDonald, Antigonish; Teaser, Burns, North Bay; Mary, Arsenau, Magdalen Islands; Greenock, Arsenau, Magdalen Islands; Annie L., Leary, Sydney; Sarah, Fraser, Sydney; Mary, Bagnell, Gower; Minnie, Campbell, Sydney; Rose, Grimes, Rustic, Beaton, Fugwash; J. K. Mundell, (Am) Beckwith, New London, Conn; Fear Not, Foote, Wallace; Appeline, Post, Cape Breton; Caroline, Ernst, Mahone Bay; Eagle, Eisenaur, Martin's River.

Cleared.

Tuesday, August 2.—SS Carlotta, Colby, Portland; barque E. W. Caboon, Fancy, Madeira; brig Carolina, Mesquita, New York; Kennet, Stephens, Kingston, Ja; Angola, Sutherland, Quebec; schrs Conservative, Farrell, Little Glace Bay; Ida, LeBlanc, River Bourgoise.

Wednesday, 3.—Schr Mariner, Bisser, Lunenburg; Majestic, Myers, Ship Harbor; Rover's Bride, Cleversey, Lunenburg; Mary Ann, Cann, Sydney; Elizabeth, Pictou; Sion, Westhaver, North Bay; brig Arthur, Ashwood, Porto Rico; schrs U. I. Leslie, Boudrot, Carleton, N. B.; Laura, McFarlane, Bay St. George; Mary, Murray, Port Hawkesbury.

Thursday, 4.—Brigs Lizzie, O'Brien, Porto Rico; Firm, Wiley, Bremen; schrs John Tilton Sewell, Caraque, N. B.; Eva May, Andrews, Cow Bay; Albert Edward, Atkinson, Bathurst, N. B.; Promenader, Lockhart, Windsor; Mary Jane, Forrest, Arichat; Laura, McFarlane, Bay St. George; Veget, Herman, Shipperan; Sarah, Bride, Tracadie, N. B.; Four Brothers, Muggah, Sydney.

Friday, 5.—Brigs Ottawa, Roberts, Liverpool, G. B.; (inward cargo from St. Jago); Alice Lohng, LeBlanc, Bay St. George, N. F.; Louisa, Coadsey, Lockport; Eliza, Joyce, Wallace; John Williams, Nickerson, Newfoundland.

Saturday, 6.—SS Albion, Wright, Boston; schrs Victory, Venot, Glace Bay; Mary Alice, Dickson, LaHave; Handy Andy, Bachman, Lunenburg; Four Brothers, Portier, Antigonish; Abeona, Forrest, Sydney; J. Williams, Nickerson, LaPointe, N. F.; Maria Joseph, Garrison, Bay of Islands, N. F.; Frances, Buffett, Burgeo, N. F.; New-boy, Messervy, Bay St. George, N. F.; Bloomer, Goodwill, St. Pierre, Mi; James Fraser, Hore, North Bay; Young Nova Scotia, Risser, and Spring Bird, Smith, do; Sea Foam, Curry, Pictou.

Monday, 8.—SS Commerce, Doane, Charlottetown, P. I.; brig Kingston, Woods, Havana; schrs Gen. H. Pearson, (Am) O'Brien, Gloucester, Mass; E. K. Brown, Hore, n. Guysboro; Ripple, Tremain, Bay of Islands.

All the year around, "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders" should be given to horses that are "kept up." To horses and cattle that graze in summer, they should only be given in Winter and Spring.

Marriages.