

land Sabbath School Union, or procured from other sources, at the discretion of the Committee.

6. That a general meeting of the Society shall be held annually, in the month of June, at such place as shall be from time to time appointed by the Committee; and that at such general meetings, the Annual Report of the Society shall be presented, and the Officers and Committee chosen for the year ensuing.

7. That the Committee shall be authorised to frame Bye-Laws for the transaction of business, which shall be submitted to the Society from time to time at its general meetings.

8. That no alteration shall be made in this Constitution but at a general meeting of the Society, and by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

#### American and Foreign Bible Society.

We have been favoured by the Secretary, Rev. Dr. Babcock, with the Seventeenth Annual Report of this Society. It is an able document, evidently got up with much care, and containing a fund of valuable information, in regard to the operations of the Society. The Report speaks of the past year as one of unexampled prosperity, having been especially signalized by the erection of a costly edifice, in a very prominent position, in the City of New York, where the business of the Society is henceforth to be conducted. This circumstance, not only speaks volumes in favor of the liberality of the denomination by whose munificence this important object has been accomplished; but it will, doubtless, be highly conducive to the health and progress of the Institution.

The distribution of God's holy word, without note or comment, amongst all nations, and in all languages, is a work of vast magnitude, the issues of which stretch far into the eternal ages, and as such, must commend itself to the affection and prayers of all those, who in sincerity pray,—"O, Lord! send out thy light and thy truth." God grant increasing success to this and all kindred Institutions!

#### Missionary Meeting.

A deeply interesting Home Missionary Meeting was held on Tuesday evening last, in Rev. Mr. McKay's Chapel, in Union-street. The Pastor occupied the chair, and addresses were delivered by the chairman, and by Rev. Messrs. Burpee, of Toronto, Stirling, of Keswick Ridge, Bennett, Knight, and Bill. The special object of this meeting was to promote the interests of a Home Missionary organization recently established by our Congregational brethren in the Province, the object of which is to supply the destitute portions of the country with the ministry of God's word. Heartily do we bid them God speed in this praise-worthy effort.

#### Eastern Association, N. B.

As stated in our last issue, this body meets with the 2d Church of Wickham on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Brethren Ring, Francis, and Thorp from Nova-Scotia are in the city, on their way to the meeting. We hope for a full attendance, earnest praying, powerful preaching, wise decisions, united action, and last, but not least, a heavenly unction from the Holy One. Let us pray, dear brethren, with our whole hearts that God may be with us.

We beg to express our gratitude to our local agents for their timely remittances during the week, among which we may especially notice those of the Rev. Messrs. D. Cranall, Towzer, and Emerson. Such tangible expressions of good will are truly encouraging.

Declaration of the scrutiny terminated on Saturday gives Mr. Ritchie five votes above Mr. Goddard. —*News.*

## General Intelligence.

### Four Days Later from England.

NEW YORK, July 1.

The *Europa* arrived last night. Silistria held out up to the latest date—the 14th. It is announced that Austria and Prussia have jointly framed a reply overruling the objections of the smaller German States.

The Baltic fleet was at Boresund, twenty miles from Helsingfors.

The Allies are still proceeding to Varna.

A Bill giving Canada an Elective Senate passed to a second reading in the House of Lords.

Very wet weather in France—excites fear for the crops.

Prince Paskiewitch has been severely wounded.

Nothing later from Asia, Greece or the Black Sea.

Breadstuffs advanced 1s. on Flour; 1d. to 2d. on Wheat; Corn declined 6d. to 1s. General markets unchanged.

Arrived at Gravesend, 14th, ship Wild Wave, from St. John.

### Arrival of the 'America.'

(By Telegraph to the News Room.)

HALIFAX, July 5.

The *America* sailed from Liverpool, 24th ult., and arrived at Halifax 5th inst., at 10 P. M. The Baltic arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

The war news is of the greatest importance.

It is telegraphed that at the Conference at Teschan it was decided that Prussia would not formally declare war on Russia, but would place a proportion of the Prussian army under the orders of the Emperor of Austria.

### THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

The siege of Silistria has been raised, the Russians having been defeated by the Turks and driven across the Danube. Order of events is as follows: Siege operations were begun on May 17th; until June 15th attack and defense were carried on incessantly and with equal bravery on both sides, repeated storming parties directed against the entrenchments, mines and counter mines were exploded, causing immense slaughter to besiegers and besieged. June 2nd, Mussa Pacha, the brave Turkish commander, was killed by a shell; soon after which Prince Paskiewitch, Russian commander, was struck and disabled by a spent ball and will probably die. June 13th, tremendous attack was ordered under Gortschakoff and Schilders, but after severe fighting were repulsed. Turkish brigade sent from Shumla by Omer Pacha succeeded in entering the fortress; thus reinforced the garrison, on the 15th, made a sortie, a desperate hand to hand contest ensued and ended in the complete discomfiture of the Russians.

Prince Gortschakoff was severely wounded, and Schilders had his leg shot off, and two other general officers were killed. The carnage among the Russian troops was dreadful, and they retired fighting across the river; pursuing their advantage the Turks crossed the arm of the river, seized the islet of Hopa, and blew up the Russian siege works thereon, the Turks then brought out their guns and erected temporary batteries on the bank of the river before the North face of the fortress. Russian batteries East and West of Silistria having retreated in good order across the river and destroyed their bridges behind them. The Russians are now in the vicinity of Kalarasch awaiting reinforcement and orders. Gen. Liprand's division and several detached corps are marching in haste from Silistria to join them. This victory was gained entirely by the Turks, the French and English not having made their appearance.

The siege of Silistria being raised it must alter the whole Russian plan of operations in Bulgaria, and consequently must change the plan of the allies.

It is surmised that Paskiewitch will order his whole force to fall back on Jassy; before this the Russians have probably relinquished all their positions on left bank of Danube, excepting forts of Hirsova, Matschin and Isaktcha, and the apprehensions of their advance on the Balkan is for the present at an end.

Russian accounts, via Bucharest, admit that operations against Silistria are suspended, but say that the siege is not finally raised. Russians have evacuated Mogurelli and Sinsnitsea. Five thousand Turks have occupied Turkielkui, and it was reported doubtfully that Turkish garrison of Rutschuk crossed to Giurgevo, killed 400 Russians and took nine guns.

BLACK SEA.—Admirals Dundas and Hamelin issued a circular on the 7th announcing close blockade of the mouths of the Danube. Most of fleets was cruising off Sebastopol. Six or eight ships were at Varna assisting embarkation of troops, transports with heavy guns having arrived. Perhaps Sebastopol may be attacked soon.

BALTIC.—Nothing of importance. Two English steamers destroyed wharf and some gun boats at Kemi, Gulf of Bothnia.

The English ships *Odin* and *Vulture* landed 150 men at Gamba Kaleny, but were attacked by the Russians and driven back to their ships with loss of 3 officers and 3 seamen killed; 2 officers, 14 seamen wounded, and 29 taken prisoners. Napier

has sent four ships against the place, and all Russian pilots are sent into the interior.

The British under Admiral Plumridge have taken possession of Tornea, unopposed, and will be fortified as a station for English troops.

Activity continues in fortifying Swedish ports.

Report is current that Russia again makes peace overtures, through Austria, but as terms are said to be immediate retirement of Allies from Turkey, it can scarcely be regarded as true. Rumour is again afloat in English papers that Czar will abdicate, but no dependence can be placed on the statement.

Czar likewise reported to be sick and for that alleged reason did not meet King of Prussia. Has, however, ordered Prince Dolgoraki, Minister of War, to proceed immediately to Danubian Principalities and to draw up accurate report of position of affairs in a military point of view. This unusual mission produced profound sensation at St. Petersburg.

It is officially announced that the convention between Austria and Porte for Austrian occupation of Moldavia Wallachian Principalities was signed June 14th; and at a cabinet council at Vienna, on the 19th the Emperor presiding, it was resolved that if evasive answers come from Russia, Austria will forward a final ultimatum demanding a categorical reply within 8 days.

It is stated that Napoleon has intimated to the Austrian government that France will interpose to crush any revolutionary movements in Hungary or Italy, while Austrian troops are engaged against Russians. Similar declarations is expected from England.

Russian loan is negotiating at Hamburg, sixteen million roubles, five per cent., at 87.

GREECE.—Advices from Missolonghi, June 14th, say that the insurrection is totally extinct in Epirus, but Turkish troops are marching to Thessaly, where Haud Petros refuses to submit. The frigates Cumberland and Saranac were at the Pireus.

ASIA.—Sifer Pacha is appointed Governor of Circassia and Adasia. The Circassians are commanded by Emir Mehemit.

Schamyl's lieutenant reports to have defeated the Russians at Dariel, near Karesch, with great loss to the enemy. Schamyl was in full march upon Tiflis, no date given.

FRANCE.—The conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor during his promised visit to the baths of Pyrene, &c., has been discovered in the Department of Lot and Garonne. 150 arrests were made. The Prefect was dismissed, and is succeeded by M. Levasieur, the friend of Lafayette.

The crops are reported better from the South and very favourable from Algeria.

ITALY.—The French Agent having arrived at Naples to buy corn, the Neapolitan Government forbade the export of breadstuffs. The King has returned to Gaeta, which he is fortifying.

BRITAIN.—Government organs still advocate immediate attack on Sebastopol, of Crimea also. Recommend that part of Baltic fleet be sent to the Black Sea.

Brevet has taken place in British and Indian army.

Breadstuffs.—Holders at Liverpool are eager to realise at a decline of 1s. to 2s. on flour; 3d. to 6d. on Wheat, and one 1s. to 2s. on Indian Corn.

#### LATEST.

Saturday, June 24.—Gen. Damburg has succeeded to the chief command of the Russian forces in consequence of the wounds received by the Generals lately in command.

Gen Luders had his jaw carried away by a cannon ball.

The Baltic.—The reports of the English loss at Gamba Kaleny are confirmed. On the 21st all the screw steamers proceeded to Cronstadt. A Stettin telegraph says the fleet of upwards of 40 vessels had been signalled from the western end of the island of Cronstadt.

Peninsular Mails.—Russian Agents were trying to infuse some new spirit into the Miguelite party. Vines of Madeira had been almost universally covered with blight.

St. Petersburg, 12th.—Several ships had arrived with goods, and they were likely to find return cargoes.

The officers and crew of the *Tiger* it is said were to be exchanged for Russian prisoners.

ACCIDENTS IN LIVERPOOL.—In the year ending the 31st December last, 1913 persons suffered from accidents. Of these 436 were run over by carts, cars, &c.; 48 fell from buildings, 31 were injured at dock works, 157 on dock quays, 302 on board vessels, 369 fell into docks, 24 were burned, 45 were drowned, 3 were injured by firearms, and 488 by other means. The cases which terminated fatally numbered 159. The police saved 80 lives in the course of the year, and 129 lives were saved by other persons. Assistance was rendered by the police in 1247 cases of accident, and by other persons in 457 cases. —*Liverpool Paper.*

THE NEW MONSTER STEAMER.—The keel for the gigantic steamer for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company is now being laid in the yard of Messrs. Scott, Russell, and Co., Millwall, opposite Deptford dockyard. Her proportions are to be nearly twice the length of the great Himalaya, and more than three times her tonnage. She is to be completed in two years, and is expected, it is said, to do the distance to Australia in little over thirty days, and, if necessary, to carry sufficient fuel for the voyage out and home. She is to be fitted with paddlewheels and screw propelling power. —*London Paper.*

BURIED ALIVE.—A shocking instance of premature burial is related in a *Manheim* journal. A woman who, according to the official register, had died on Easter Monday in child-bed was duly buried. The curé of the parish, whose house was close to the cemetery, afterwards hearing moans from that place, called a medical man and ran to the cemetery—but it was too late. The unfortunate woman was found turned on her side in the coffin, weltered in her blood, but still warm. Her real death appeared to have been preceded by a severe struggle, as the coffin had been forced open, and the woman had torn her hair from her head. She could not have been dead many minutes before the persons arrived. This subject of premature burials has excited the attention of the French Government, and it is proposed to establish *depositories*, where the bodies of deceased persons may be kept until decomposition commences, as that is now universally allowed to be the only sure evidence of death. Similar houses have long since been established in many parts of Germany.

THE SPANISH NAVY.—The *London Chronicle* thinks that, in the event of a war, the United States will not find the Spanish Government a contemptible foe. In addition to the immense injury she may do by a system of privateering, which she would undoubtedly adopt, on our extensive commerce, she has now a navy of a somewhat formidable character, as follows: Line-of-Battle ships, 3; Frigates, 6; Sloops, 5; Brigs, 14; Schooners, 10; Steamers, 29; Armed Transports, 8; making a total of 902 guns, a steam power of 6,952 horse power, carrying 997 officers, 4,397 sailors, and 1,361 troops. Two frigates, seventeen brigs, and nine steamers are stationed at Cuba and a reinforcement is about to be sent out.

#### FATAL EFFECTS OF AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, states that on Monday evening, a box was sent to the Marine Hospital, corner of Longworth street and Western Row, and deposited in the room of the steward, J. H. Allison. About ten o'clock the steward and his wife being above in the room, opened the box, when it exploded with terrific force, mangling the bodies of both Mr. and Mrs. A. in a frightful manner. Mrs. Allison had both her arms blown off and her skull fractured, while Mr. A. was shockingly mangled. The furniture, windows, ceiling of the room, &c., were shattered to atoms. The indications are, that the box contained a bomb shell about 6 inches in diameter. The noise of the explosion was heard a distance of five squares.

The Allison's are both dead.—Mr. A. made a statement before his death, which, with other information obtained will probably lead to the detection of the guilty parties. It is said that a fellow named Conwell committed a murder, sometime since, and that Allison was acquainted with the facts,—consequently it is supposed that Conwell desired to take Allison's life. The description given by the latter of Conwell, answers that given by the boy who delivered the box, of the person from whom he received it. —*N. Y. paper.*

BEEF.—The report of the Baltimore Cattle market on Monday, shows a decline of 50 cents per cwt. live weight. Sales were made at \$4 to 4 75 on the hoof—equal to \$8 to 9 50 net. In Philadelphia the stock was left unsold, the butchers refusing to buy. The Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday says:—

"The dealers find it hard to maintain the present price of beef. Yesterday they had to submit to a further decline; and the prospect is that the consumption is considerably diminished, in consequence of the high price and the warm weather, (when a vegetable diet is more wholesome and seasonable) the price will still further decline.—supply seems to be fully up to the demand, so that the plea of scarcity will hardly avail. If a determination on the part of the butchers not to buy will bring the price down to any reasonable point, a great good will be accomplished. If the high price is the effect of speculation, the combining of butchers and consumers will prove a tolerably effectual cure for such forestalling. If it results from scarcity, non-consumption is a good cure also, but one which arises as much from necessity as design."

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—It is gratifying to be able to chronicle the continued excellent state of the health of our city. We doubt if there is any other city in the Union enjoying at present a greater degree of exemption from sickness than our own. From inquiries, we do not find any particular malady and but very little sickness, prevailing in private practice; and our only public institution for the reception of the indigent sick, the Charity Hospital, indicates an unusual degree of exemption from disease among that class of persons most exposed to its causes. —*N. O. Pic. June 20.*

The Cholera in Mexico seems to have raged with great fury, although according to the latest accounts, the dreadful scourge had begun to abate. In addition to Madame Sontag, Mr. Barkely, the Secretary of the English Legation at Mexico, Senor Bustamante, Secretary of the Spanish Legation, and many other distinguished persons, were among the victims in the city of Mexico. In one day the deaths by the epidemic reached two hundred.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The heat in this city and in Philadelphia is intense. At Philadelphia the thermometer was 93 degrees in the shade.