

Names of subscribers next week.
The Report of the Board of Governors of Acadia College was adopted.
Adjourned to 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M. with prayer by Rev. E. M. Saunders.

Prayer.

How exalted are the privileges enjoyed by Christians, particularly the privilege of prayer. There is an ocean of meaning in this one word—prayer! It is hardly necessary to remark that prayer is the special privilege of the followers of our Lord Jesus. The world may have the skeleton of prayer, but only Christians have the assurance of its life and spirit. One of the first grand points in our Saviour's teachings, is prayer; and our readers will readily call to mind, how earnestly both he and his apostles dwelt upon this subject. Some might ask, what is prayer? Volumes might be written in reply, briefly. Prayer is the penitent address of a guilty soul to its offended God. Prayer is expressed in the "burden of a sigh, the falling of a tear." Prayer is the chain connecting our souls to that "anchor sure and steadfast" within the veil.

A poet has not less truly than beautifully said, that "Earth hath her mysteries round which eternal shadows ever blend." If true, as is supposed, that we are surrounded by happy spirits who are messengers between us and heaven, how necessary that our prayers should be the very essence of sincerity, so that they may be offered up as sweet incense by our angel before the face of our Father who reigns in glorious and unapproachable majesty upon that throne, around which all systems are "wheeling unshaken through the void immense." Or, if it be true, that an extremely elastic ether is diffused throughout space which performs the office of receiving impressions from our minds and conveying them instantaneously to the mind of the Eternal One, how very careful we should be, that those impressions proceed from devout God-loving, Christ-loving, and neighbor-loving minds. Oh, be sincere! You may deceive man, but not God. Do not imagine that you can pray with greater acceptance than your neighbor. Christ paid an equal price for all.

Floral Concert.

Yarmouth, N. S., via Boston Mass, Aug. 20th, 1868.
Dear Visitor.—Previous to my departure from Yarmouth by the last steamer, I had prepared an article in part for your columns, illustrative of the all-pervading fogs of that town; which kindly withdrew, on several occasions, that the children of the several Sunday schools might enjoy grove festivities, as a useful, at least very popular, ventilation of those nurseries of the church; but it has been mislaid. In its absence, however, permit me to notice the "Floral Concert" of the evening of the 13th, at Ryerson's Hall. As nearly as I could learn, Prof. O. R. Bill had for months been training nearly two hundred young persons, of both sexes, in the art of vocal music. And it is due to that gentleman to say, that the result of his labours were highly satisfactory. The subscriber has witnessed many juvenile concerts, in several countries; but does not remember to have ever been an eye and ear witness where the teacher had such perfect control of mind and heart, as in the case before us. The platform of that spacious Hall (the largest in the Province), that will accommodate two hundred, was most tastefully decorated with arches of flowers and evergreen, amid which sat one hundred and sixty promising children, whose neat, if not rich, appearance told the admiring spectators what good and tasty mothers they have; and it was most of all noticeable, to witness the perfect control the Professor had over them all, as in their midst he stood. Would he have them rise, or sing, or stand, or sit, he had only to look, or wave his hand. The Hall was filled, above and below, to repletion, and all appeared to feel that "the time of the singing of birds had come." Surely the people of Yarmouth lead the van in her educational department, supplemented as it is by bringing out the latent music of the rising generation. Let other young towns throughout the virgin colony, (say "New Dominion,"—N. S. won't endorse it,) follow an example so worthy of a rising people.

I would like, dear Visitor, to speak of other meetings of interest in and about that Town, where your Editor's name is so fragrant, and his occasional visits are so highly appreciated; but as the object of this short article is simply to bear a deserving tribute to the great and grand "Floral Concert," I close.

From our Special Correspondent.

Mr. Editor—So little has come within the range of my observation during the last fortnight, that could furnish materials out of which to construct a readable letter, that if I had not promised to send you an occasional sketch, I would, at this time, be scarcely bold enough to make the attempt. The political waters, so seldom quiet here, are becoming more and more disturbed as the approaching Presidential Election draws near. The two great contending parties—Republicans and Democrats—are gathering strength, and rallying all their forces for the final contest. Huge flags are suspended through all the principal streets, bearing the names and mottoes of the rival candidates. The newspapers on both sides, are filled with sensation articles, sharp cross-firing, and angry recriminations are freely indulged. Large and enthusiastic meetings are gathered in the public Halls, and in the open air, and harangued by the hour by popular orators, who, by "words that burn," if not by "thoughts that breathe," seek to draw the current of suffrage in favor of their respective candidates. Looking at it from an impartial stand point, he were a bold man who would confidently predict the result, but time, and that not far distant, will decide the issue, and proclaim to all the world whether Grant or Seymour is to be the honored occupant of the White House for the next four years.

The Religious element, just now, is quiet. The pastors, with few exceptions, are off enjoying their vacations. The churches are left to take care of themselves, which, they seem to know well how to do. The congregations, at this season of the year are generally thin, as many of the people are away into the country, or at the sea shore. The weather, until within the last few days, has been most intensely hot. With scarcely a breath of air, the sun pours down an incessant torrent of heat, in which it seems almost impossible to move without melting, making one sympathize with the wish of Sydney Smith,—that he might take off his flesh, and sit in his bones, and then, as proposed by an ingenious Yankee, never to be outdone in extravagant conjecture, have the marrow bored out of them, so that a current of air might be drawn through.

rightful occupant. Thieves, pickpockets, blacklegs and Fenians, in abundance prowl through the streets at night, and like their Satanic prototype are seeking whom they may devour, but they have treated his like gentlemen, every one of them, when compared with the barbarous injuries inflicted by those pestiferous little wretches—Mosquitoes! Thus melted in perspiration by day, and desperately persecuted by night, one is reminded of Lord Byron's passage of malediction:—
"And to thee shall I deny all the quiet of her sky;
And the day shall have a sun which shall make thee wish it done."

Or the parallel outburst of menace by Æschylus, where the chained demi-god is told that he "shall pray to see the star-spangled night end the day, and pray to have the frosty morning end the night." On retiring, the first thing that warns the unsuspecting stranger of the dangers of the hour, is the mosquito-net, or gauze canopy, ingeniously wrought by some mother of invention, and suspended from a hook in the ceiling, and completely circumvallating his place of dreams; and however, at first sight, he may regard it with scorn or surprise, he soon learns that in the "dexterity and fidelity with which this seemingly careless arrangement has been made, lies his chance of blissful repose." Unhappy he, who, disdainful to intrinse himself with those tiny walls of defence, removes fold after fold, and waves the touch of defiance, or declares vengeance upon the troops of pernicious bloodsuckers that come buzzing round his ears, lighting on his nose, and tickling his weary eyelids. Thus rallying in full force, they sound the trumpet of war, make ready their spears, and prepare for a general onslaught. At first the victim is calm; he rests in the silence of desperation. He waits till the buzzing has ceased, endures with heroic fortitude the prick that tells him where the foe has landed, and then noiselessly his clenched fist is raised, to spend its force on—his own nose! While the real object of his vengeance sails off through the air, humming a "hillsburs" of contempt. Thus passes the night in sleepless anguish, vowing pitiless revenge, till the morning dawns, and he rushes to the glass to see his nose bitten into a shapeless lump; his eyes swollen and half closed, his forehead and temples covered with an unsightly eruption, not unlike the confluent small pox, and his visage generally bearing a stronger resemblance to a Christmas pudding than the human face divine. But this letter, commencing with the presidential election, and ending with the mosquito campaign, is long enough. Matters of interest in other departments of life and enterprise will be noticed in my next.

As soon as the sermon begins they all, save the organist, leave their places and take seats by the windows. The two ladies laugh. Then the gentleman and one of the ladies commence whispering. Soon after, the organist rises from in front of the organ, goes and whispers to one of the ladies, who gracefully smiles and bows, and the organist passes out of the gallery. The two by the window still whisper, the man with his back all the time towards the preacher. The gentleman who sits alone, so far as observed, is quiet. The lady who sits apart by the gallery door, behaves well, but pays no attention to the preacher. Now the lady by the window bows and smiles in very animated conversation with her gentleman friend. Again, the lady near the door speaks to the two by the window; they laugh, put the fan to the face and chat on. Now the lady by the door rises, and leans forward as if to look down on the people below stairs. Again, the two ladies lean toward each other and converse awhile. Then the gentleman in the window moves off from his lady friend some four feet, and sits quietly for five minutes. The inside window shutter swings around at right angles with the line of the wall, and screens the lady in the window from the sight of her gentleman friend. At the end of the five minutes, she leans away from the window and peeps round the edge of the outstanding shutter, and engages her friend in conversation again. The sermon now closes, and the minister prays. During prayer the organist again enters the gallery, and passes into the organ-loft. Apparently forgetting something, he passes back out of the gallery and meets the ladies coming to take their places in front of the organ. Soon the organist returns, the prayer ends, the two men singers come to their places, the hymn is read, the five performers execute the praise for the devout below stairs, and as the benediction is pronounced, the two lady singers gracefully bow their heads, which is the only recognition given by any one of the five that this is God's day and God's house, and that the object of being here is worship. The above performance is paid for by a Baptist church at the rate of \$1,500 per year.

In the evening the behaviour is varied somewhat by the fact that, during the first prayer, one of the men singers passes around out of the orchestra, and leaning over the partition which separates the singers' seats from the rest of the gallery, tickles the back of the neck of one of the lady singers with his fan; and she, in a fond and laughing manner, recognizes the playful attention.

If the \$1,500 was all the cost of this, it might be borne. But the spiritual loss we suffer in hiring persons of this type to perform the praises of God, instead of singing to his praise ourselves, as the New Testament enjoins, is every way greater.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Governors and Scholarship holders in the College Library, Wolfville, on Wednesday, September 23d., at 10 o'clock, A. M. A large and punctual attendance is requested.
STAPLES W. DEBLOIS, Secretary.

Acadia College.
The next College Term will commence September 17. The roll will be called at 8 o'clock, P. M. A Public Meeting will be held in the evening, in the Baptist Meeting House, when a lecture will be delivered by the President, on "The examples of the Reformers of the sixteenth century," after which the Matriculation Prizes will be presented.
August 24, 1868. J. M. CHAMP, President.

Notice.—The Westmorland County Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Moderator Baptist Church, commencing on the first Friday in September, at 7 o'clock P. M. Ministers and other brethren are invited to attend.
W. D. MANZER, Secretary.

Lines.

Written on the death of Miss Fisher.
ADDRESS TO HER PARENTS.
Death has entered thy dwelling, and taken the fairest;
The light of thy household—its joy and its pride;
In the morning of life, in the sweet flush of girlhood;
When summer was loveliest, calmly, she died!
Oh! death, robbed of terrors, how sweet to contemplate;
The death-bed of saints, just parting for heaven,
Wrapt in holy devotion—through suffering made perfect;
How sweet was that Sabbath day's journey toward heaven.
Parents supporting—loved ones around her,
Serene, when the shadow of death on her lay;
Calmly she closed those fringed eyelids forever,
While angels bore the blest spirit away.
Sad parents, away on the banks of yon river,
Whose crystal tide flows near the foot of the Throne,
Walk two angels—arrayed in the garments of heaven—
The elder saint greeting the younger one home.
Your seraphs, your daughters, blest parents, though mourning,
O'er the newly-made grave and one long since moss grown;
Although those loved forms moulder low in the church-yard,
Their spirit's bark now in the light of God's Throne!
Balm winds breathing the aroma of heaven,
Fanning those loved brows, with health on its wings;
There they flourish again, clothed with immortal vigour,
Blest with the light which from God's presence springs.
With feet never weary of roaming through Eden;
No heart-throb awakens a shadow of pain;
Immortal youth rests on the bright brow of beauty,
Never to languish or suffer again.
Oh! when the death-damp lies cold on your bosom,
As you pass through death's portals, and gain that bright shore,
May those heavenly attendants convey you to glory,
Re-united in heaven to part never more!
St. John, N. B., Aug. 17, 1868. E. L. PERRIS.

Mr. Editor—Permit me through the columns of your paper, to give your readers an outline of the noble efforts of a few individuals of Sussex, King's County, in the erection of a Baptist meeting-house with free seats. Scarcely has one year passed, since they laid the foundation, and now have the outside completed; also the plastering nearly finished, which has cost up to the present time, nearly \$2,000; and, when finished in all, \$3,000. One half of the above sum was paid by a few individuals, which speaks well for the place, as there is only six or seven Baptists belonging to the church in this community. They support Rev. W. A. Corey half the time without aid from the Home Mission Fund, which is worthy of notice by places of older date, who are still supported by the Board. And as they are desirous of finishing their house this coming winter, they intend making a call upon the generous, and upon those who wish the cause of God to prosper; and I have not the slightest doubt, but one and all will respond to the

call of those good people who have so nobly commended this work of building a house for the Lord.
August 24, 1868.
We understand that Bro. E. White, will visit different parts of the Province in behalf of the above object; and we trust, that the friends of the cause will respond cheerfully to the appeal.—Ed. Ch. Vis.

HERBON, YARMOUTH, N. S., Aug. 20, 1868.
This certifies that the bearer, the Rev. M. Normandy, is a regular Ordained Minister of the Baptists of this Province; that for the past ten years he has been employed as a Missionary to the Acadian French of N. S., and that he is now travelling as the authorized agent of the French Mission Board, for the purpose of obtaining material aid, and of securing the sympathy and co-operation of all lovers of the Saviour in our good work. By order of the Board.
JOS. H. SAUNDERS, Pres.
B. B. MOSEY, Sec.
The undersigned cheerfully recommend the Rev. M. Normandy to the benevolent regards of the Christian public.
J. M. CHAMP, D. D.
CHARLES TUPPER, D. D.
I. E. HILL.

Behaviour of Our Paid Choir.
Our paid choir numbers five persons—three gentlemen and two ladies. We pay them \$1,500 per annum to do our duty on Sundays in the way of praising God. Who these new comers are I am uninform. Whether they are suitable persons to lead us in the service of praise, the reader shall judge. Here is an account of their behaviour on a Sabbath day in the midsummer of 1868.

As soon as the sermon begins they all, save the organist, leave their places and take seats by the windows. The two ladies laugh. Then the gentleman and one of the ladies commence whispering. Soon after, the organist rises from in front of the organ, goes and whispers to one of the ladies, who gracefully smiles and bows, and the organist passes out of the gallery. The two by the window still whisper, the man with his back all the time towards the preacher. The gentleman who sits alone, so far as observed, is quiet. The lady who sits apart by the gallery door, behaves well, but pays no attention to the preacher. Now the lady by the window bows and smiles in very animated conversation with her gentleman friend. Again, the lady near the door speaks to the two by the window; they laugh, put the fan to the face and chat on. Now the lady by the door rises, and leans forward as if to look down on the people below stairs. Again, the two ladies lean toward each other and converse awhile. Then the gentleman in the window moves off from his lady friend some four feet, and sits quietly for five minutes. The inside window shutter swings around at right angles with the line of the wall, and screens the lady in the window from the sight of her gentleman friend. At the end of the five minutes, she leans away from the window and peeps round the edge of the outstanding shutter, and engages her friend in conversation again. The sermon now closes, and the minister prays. During prayer the organist again enters the gallery, and passes into the organ-loft. Apparently forgetting something, he passes back out of the gallery and meets the ladies coming to take their places in front of the organ. Soon the organist returns, the prayer ends, the two men singers come to their places, the hymn is read, the five performers execute the praise for the devout below stairs, and as the benediction is pronounced, the two lady singers gracefully bow their heads, which is the only recognition given by any one of the five that this is God's day and God's house, and that the object of being here is worship. The above performance is paid for by a Baptist church at the rate of \$1,500 per year.

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Secular Department.

From our Halifax Correspondent.
DEAR VISITOR.—Our Local Legislature is still engaged in debating the repeal resolutions—the progress made is but slow. Mr. Blanchard, the opposition leader and tall, has been addressing the house for the last two or three days. He combated the truth of the statements in the Minutes of Council and the resolutions, quoted largely from a celebrated speech of Mr. Wilkins, the present Attorney-General, made in 1854, in which he states that Confederation was necessary for the prosperity of the Province and the maintenance of the Queen's authority, and advocated a Legislative union, and the sweeping away of the Local Legislatures, would concentrate all power in a House of Commons, and concentrate all dignity in a House of Peers imported from the rich, unutilized commoners of England, who were to be ennobled for the occasion and transmit their titles to their descendants—Mr. Wilkins then contemplated making this radical change without any appeal to the people; the Imperial Parliament tries, by statute, to create the constitution. Mr. Blanchard also proved that Confederation had not only been frequently mooted in the Nova Scotia Parliament, but actually moved for adoption. Mr. Blanchard contrasted the financial statements prepared by different anti unionists, and showed that in one article alone they cost differed widely one from the other. He also stated that since Confederation, Nova Scotia had received more from the Dominion than it had paid into the treasury by \$378,000.

The Hon. Mr. Troop followed Mr. Blanchard. He of course takes an opposite view of matters, but the arguments of the repealers and anti-unionists have been so long before the public that your readers must be familiar with the argument and reasons on their side of the question; indeed the subject is now worn so threadbare that no speaker or writer on the subject can hope to attain any thing like originality in treating of the subject. His ingenuity can only be exercised in setting forth the same reasoning and statements in new language if possible. I was in hopes to have announced that the Local Government have arranged with the Dominion for the use of the new Provincial Building, which is so badly wanted for the Post Office and other Departments, but at a caucus of the Local Government and their supporters in the House it was decided not to allow the Dominion to use the building, which is in consequence destined to remain locked up for no one can tell how long. By this policy the Local Government entail a loss upon the Province of no less than \$1,000 per month, or \$12,000 a year in the way of interest on the cost of the structure. Surely it might have been hired for the public service under protest. This policy is not punishing the Dominion Government, but sacrificing the public interests, and it behooves the officials to select another site, and issue tenders for the erection of a Post-Office, for a change is absolutely required and can no longer be delayed. The Local Government have decided to permit the City Government to levy an extra assessment upon the citizens of \$12,000. Pleasant for the already heavily taxed rate-payers!

CASUALTIES.—Two men were severely injured at Saultby by the discharge of a fowling-piece in the hands of a third person. Mr. John Conway was instantly killed at Indian Brook, St. Ann, while profiting for gold by a powder blast. He leaves a wife and six children.
The new Military Hospital is being pushed vigorously forward.

METALS.—A fine bar of gold was exhibited, taken from the Sibley Hill diggings, Tangier. It weighed 124 ounces and was obtained from 40 tons of quartz. This is a splendid yield, being over three ounces to the ton, and is the result of 20 men for 8 weeks. A company here have possessed themselves of an excellent mine of copper ore situated somewhere in New Brunswick, and have started a company to work it, one gentleman alone took \$5000 worth of the stock.
Governor Dundas and lady, from P. E. Island, have been on a visit to this Province, and was the guest of the Lieut. Governor. They visited the House of Assembly while in session and took a seat alongside of the Speaker.

EMIGRATION.—The brig, *Emulous*, Capt. Ebenezer Cummings, sailed for New Zealand. She takes some sixty persons, including the crew, and has on board besides stores for the voyage a quantity of hardware, including axes, &c., and a number of other articles which may be serviceable to the settlers on their arrival. The vessel is owned by a company, the members of which are all passengers. The crew work their passages, getting no wages. The Stewardess pays a certain sum of money for her passage in addition to her services, while the passengers generally pay \$100 each. It is intended on arrival, and after a suitable place for settling has been fixed on, to sell the vessel, and divide the proceeds among the shareholders. The *Emulous* is a good vessel of 166 tons, built at Hanptsport in 1866. She has been fitted specially for the occasion, and has every requisite for such a voyage.
Dr. Honeyman has been appointed Provincial Geologist for Nova Scotia, and is now in conjunction with Dr. How, of King's College, Windsor, prosecuting scientific researches in connection with the Geological Survey of the western shore.

Robberies and burglaries have been the order of the day, or rather of the night, in the Liverpool County of King's. A store in Canning was broken into and robbed—fortunately one of the robbers was captured. The store of E. M. McLatchy, Lower Horton, was robbed of \$150 worth of goods. The shop of John Rounsell, Wolfville, was broken into and some clothing stolen. The store of Harris & Healers, Church street, was robbed of \$500 worth of goods.
Business has been inactive during the week, little merchandize changing hands.

Foreign and Domestic News.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On the 23d inst., a train of cars from Holyhead, containing the passengers and mails from Ireland, which was proceeding towards Liverpool at the usual rate of speed, met with a bad accident at the little town of Abercric, in the county of Denbigh. A long train of petroleum trucks had just been switched off on the siding to make way for the Irish mail, but the switchman had neglected to place the switch, a dreadful collision was the consequence. Seven persons, all passengers in the Irish mail train, were killed outright and many others were badly injured. The cars on both trains were reduced to a shapeless mass. The concussion produced an explosion of the petroleum, which instantly enveloped both trains in flames. Before the fire could be extinguished, eighteen persons had been literally burnt to ashes.

MORE FANTASIES.—A despatch from Lucerne, in Switzerland, of the 21st, states that upon information received by the Swiss Government that an attempt was intended to have been made upon the life of the Queen of England, during her recent sojourn in that place. A strict search was made by the Police for parties concerned in the diabolical act. A man whose name is not given, but who is ascertained to be a Fenian, was arrested, and upon examination, made such statements as to leave no doubt that it was his deliberate design to assassinate Queen Victoria. He has been committed to prison to await a requisition from the British authorities. A late London telegram says that nothing official has been received there from Switzerland respecting this attempt upon the Queen's life.

CRICKET.—The select Eleven from the most celebrated cricketers of England will sail from Liverpool, September 2nd, for New York. A series of games will take place between them and the Cricket Clubs of the States and in Canada.
REWARD OF VALOUR.—The Victoria cross has been given to the drummer and private who were the first to enter Magdala.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—[It has been very stormy around the coast for many weeks. Ship Tara, from Liverpool to Quebec, was lost in the Mersey. The Captain only was saved.
The Queen of Beauty, for California, put back dismantled. The ship Magdala, from Liverpool bound for Charleston, is ashore near Leasowes, dismantled. She may possibly get off.

News has been received here of the death of Gen. Dalca, one of the Spanish officers recently sent into exile on the Canaries.
Dispatches from Madrid says the Prime Minister, Gonsales Orava, contemplates a series of administrative reforms to relieve the discontent of the country. It is rumored that the reduction of the standing army, the situation of embitterment for conscription, and the abolition of the octroi are among the measures proposed.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The *Constitutionnel* in its issue to-day says:—"Since the pacific speech of the Emperor at Troyes, the European situation is more settled, and confidence in the permanence of peace is everywhere gaining ground." The *Constitutionnel* advises capitalists to reassure themselves to act on the guarantee of security thus given by the Government. M. Magas, Minister of Finance, has made a report to the Emperor on the success of the loan proposed by the Government. He says, every good citizen should rejoice to see in this measure the most efficient means of maintaining peace and making it the source of prosperity to the Empire.

FRANCE.
A Paris despatch says that a review of the troops at Marseilles, on the 19th, which attracted an immense crowd of citizens—a popular demonstration was made in favor of peace. Loud cries were raised by the spectators for peace and against war. The crowd was orderly and there was no interference on the part of the police.

SPAIN.
Dispatches from Madrid state that a crisis has occurred in the Spanish Government. The Minister of War was withdrawn from the Cabinet, and the Captain Generals of Madrid and Barcelona have resigned.

AUSTRIA.
Apprehensions are entertained that the recent attempted rising against the Turkish authority in Bulgaria will be renewed. Accounts received from that quarter represent that the country remains in an unsettled condition, and though the irregular bands have disappeared or been dispersed, the indications are that secret preparations of a formidable character are being made for an extensive outbreak. The attention of the Austrian government has been called to this threatening state of affairs by the unusual demand for fire arms from the other side of the Danube, and orders have been issued prohibiting the exportation of arms or ammunition from Austrian territory into the Danubian Principalities.

INDIA AND CHINA.
Crop reports from Calcutta to 23rd July have been received. They state that the ratoon in the North Western districts of India has suffered greatly from heavy rains, and the yield in that part of the country will fall below the estimate of the planters.
Adios from Hong Kong to July the 10th have reached England via Calcutta.

At Hong Kong, the commission appointed to consider the subject, reported against granting finances by the Colonial Government for subsidizing. To this the Government of Hong Kong made a laudible reply, which gave great offence to the merchants of the Colony.

SOUTH AMERICA.
Advices from Rio Janeiro are to July 21st. An attack on the Paraguayan fortress of Humaita took place on the 16th of July in the morning. The combined Brazilian and Argentine forces under Marquis De Cascais advanced to the assault in three columns numbering 10,000. At the same time a heavy fire was opened upon the fort from the fleet in the rade and land batteries. After desperate and prolonged fighting at the foot of the entrenchment the allies retired without effecting a lodgement in the enemy's works.
The reported loss of the Allies is 8,000 killed and wounded. Nothing is known of the loss of the Para-