

JEDDRE.—The Rev. R. D. Porter informs us that he has just returned from a very gratifying visit to the Church at Jeddore. Large congregations assembled on the several occasions in which he preached, during the week. On Lord's day the 23rd he baptized two persons. A good degree of seriousness and religious feeling is prevailing amongst them.

BROOKFIELD, COLCHESTER COUNTY.—We have learned that some interesting services have been held here lately.

Mr. T. H. Porter and his brother, Mr. W. H. Porter, have been engaged in preaching the Word, and not without indications of success. We forbear further remark, hoping to have more definite information shortly.

United States.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY held its twenty-first anniversary in the Tabernacle church, N. Y., May 18th. After the introductory exercises and the opening address by the President, Rev. B. T. Welsh, D. D., the Treasurer's and Secretary's reports were read.

The receipts for the year from all sources were \$57,049.98.

The Colporter statistics of labor for the year show, 550 conversions and baptisms. And for the two and a half years past the gratifying number of 2308, converted and added to Christ's visible church. A resolution was adopted,

That a committee of five be appointed to confer with committees from the Missionary Union, the Home Missionary Society, and the Baptist Publishing Society, with a view of harmonizing the efforts and operations of these several Societies, and of devising plans and measures by which the operations of said Societies may be rendered more effective, and their business attended with less expense; and that said committee report to this Society at its next annual meeting.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.—The twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of this Society convened on Friday morning, May 13, in the Meeting-house of the Tenth Baptist church, New York.

The following is a summary of labors and results at all the stations occupied by the Society's missionaries, during the past year:

The number of missionaries employed, was ninety-three; and of assistant missionaries, five, thirty were new appointments. The number in commission on the 31st of March, was sixty-nine. Six collecting agents, also, were in constant employment.

The number of States and Territories occupied by the missionaries, is sixteen. Twenty of those missionaries preached in foreign languages, and eighteen of them were natives of foreign lands.

The number of stations and out-stations supplied, is 247. The aggregate amount of time bestowed upon the field, is equal to that of one man for seventy-seven years.

The missionaries report the baptism of 593 persons, 136 of whom are converts from Romanism and German Lutheranism; the hopeful conversion of 408 others; the organization of twenty-seven churches; the ordination of seventeen ministers.

Seven churches, heretofore aided by the Society, have become able to support their pastors, and no longer ask aid from the treasury.

AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—The Annual Sermon before this Society was preached to a crowded assembly on Lord's-day afternoon, in the house of the Fourth Baptist church by Rev. W. R. Williams, D.D. Text, Ps. 149: 6-9.

Passing from the principle taught in the text, the preacher proceeded to notice the denominational lessons suggested by it.

In the great system of evangelical truth as held by all true Christians, with some dissensions among them as to lesser matters, we as Baptists are to rejoice, and to exult in Christ's triumphant work among other denominations wherever we can trace it. Baxter and Owen and others were of us and for us. But in our ready and frank recognition of this truth, we are not to withhold or disparage any portion of Christ's truth which they have failed in recognizing.

Our denominational distinctions may be said to concern especially the Master's monument, the gate and fences of the church, and the spiritual freedom of the inmates of the church. Christ has set before us, in the order of his house, a monument of his own dying love, and of his death, as the ground of our hope. As the loaf is the memorial of the grain hewn by the sickle, peeled by the flail, ground by the mill, and scorched by fire in the oven, that it may feed man, so is the broken bread to remind us of his agonies and shame and desertion and death incurred for our redemption—of a soul buffeted, peeled, ground, and scorched, as by Sinai fires, for our nurture. As the wine red in the goblet tells of clusters plucked and crushed in the press, and fermented in the winevat, to quench thirst and nourish life in man, so did the Son of the Highest yield himself to be emptied of glory—trodden down of earth and forsaken of the Father, that his blood might be our life. The banquets of the church were to be Christ's monuments.

But before sitting at that board, and as the gate of the enclosure of his church, he set in the path another most significant monument. Into the grave went the resigned victim, and out of it emerged the Redeemer. That death of his was not followed by embalming, nor by burning and casing the ashes in an urn, as Old Greece and Rome were wont to do. He was buried in a tomb, and in coming forth from that tomb, proved himself the conqueror of death.

Now, when the disciple is buried by baptism, it is in emblem of his Lord's burial, and when he emerges, it is in a profession of a new life and an overcoming hope. Had our Lord been laid on a Roman pyre, he could have reclaimed and reanimated his own white ashes, and had it been thus with him, sprinkling might have been as fit a me-

morial as immersion. But we hold that the monument of his appointment was the only fitting one for his church to receive and to perpetuate. We Baptists are not, like the old Crusaders, the avengers of the Holy Sepulchre, with blood and fire. But it is one of our denominational claims to stand by the integrity of the Master's monument at the gate of the Master's house, as the Master designed it and as the Lord delivered it to us.

Another of our peculiarities concerns the fences of the church of Christ. Infant membership we suppose to involve remotely or immediately the confounding of the church with the world. Our views, also, of the independence of the churches, are, in our judgment, of the highest importance in their bearing on the spiritual freedom and the ready out-growth of the church, and its aggressiveness against the world.

A New York correspondent of the Journal and Messenger thinks that the great work in that city goes steadily forward, and that instead of any abatement, that it has rather increased.—"There is not so much talk about the union prayer-meetings now, perhaps, as there was then, and the more imposing one of the meetings which was held at Burton's old Theatre, has been given up. But meetings that draw the largest crowds are not always the most important." As an instance he refers to the prayer-meeting held daily at noon in an upper room at No. 24 Greenwich street, and says he knows of no similar one which has been blessed with so many conversions. "It has been said, again and again, that every person asking for the prayers of that meeting, has been converted. This is wonderful, but we believe true. No day passes without some convert making the meeting glad by the story of the love of the newly found Saviour."

A secular paper says that the prayer-meetings, commenced some time since, in most of the churches of New Orleans, are still continued. Notwithstanding the attractions of the gay season and the claims of business, they have been well attended, and the results, though not remarkable, have been worthy of notice.

BINGHAMPTON.—The Lord has again visited his people here. About one hundred have been hopefully converted. Sixty-five have been baptized, and numbers have returned from their backslidings and been restored. The church is greatly revived.

GROTON, TOMPKINS COUNTY.—A correspondent writes that a revival has been in progress here three weeks. Rev. L. C. Bates began his labors as pastor of the church in February last, since which time forty-five have been received into the church, most of them by baptism. At the last communion, a season of memorable interest, thirty-seven received the hand of fellowship.

WEST HOBOKEN.—Rev. C. A. Buckbee, pastor of the West Hoboken church last Sabbath baptized fourteen candidates in the Hudson. The banks of the river were thronged by an assembly of at least two or three thousand persons, and the services, impressive on all occasions, were rendered still more so by the circumstances. Amongst the candidates was a family of six persons, the father of whom had been an infidel for twenty years, and who had experienced the power of saving truth within the last three weeks. Between fifty and sixty have been immersed very recently, many of them from Pedobaptist churches. The interest is still good, and, we hope, many more will be led to follow Jesus in all His appointed ways.

The Revival Message, a periodical published in this city by William C. Conant, and devoted to the "Great Religious Movement" of the day, has a tabular list of 96,216 conversions in the country during the last four months.—Examiner.

We copy from the N. York Examiner the following complimentary notice of the Episcopal head of the Church of England, in Nova Scotia. We believe it is well merited and true:—

"A RARE BISHOP.—A letter from Nova Scotia describes the devoted character of the Bishop of that Province, who has filled his office now for about seven years. He preaches every Sabbath in a chapel which he opened two years and a half ago, at his own expense, as a free church for the poor and the stranger. He now has a congregation of six hundred of these neglected classes, and connected with it, a Sabbath School of two hundred children, many of them colored, in which the Bishop himself teaches one of the classes."

MOVEMENTS IN ENGLAND.—The various missionary societies in this country have been concentrating their attention during the past month upon the subject of India. The Church Missionary Society will be able to report at its meeting the collection of a very large special fund to be devoted to missions in India. The Wesleyan Society has addressed a vigorous petition to Parliament, and proposes, we believe, if its circumstances permit, originating a mission to Bengal, having previously had no missionaries in any of the Presidencies but Madras. Twelve candidates have already offered themselves to the London Missionary Society, which intends to send out twenty additional missionaries to Bengal. The evangelistic spirit has been aroused, and we trust will not again become dormant till, at last, the gospel be presented to the people, with a zeal somewhat proportionate to the urgent call of Providence. Britain has been warned that she cannot retain the destinies of hundreds of millions in her hands for the gratification of the paltry love of gain, but that she has a great duty committed to her charge, which is not to be satisfied by supplying some four hundred missionaries to labor among a population of nearly two hundred millions; that she is called upon to extend the word of life through the length and breadth of the vast regions over which she rules.—News of the Churches for May.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND ITS DOGMATIC FORMULARY.—"We now learn," says The Inquirer, "that Dr. Krummacher, one of those divines who, at the Berlin convention, advocated with most warmth the cause of the Alliance, has just pronounced against its dogmatic formulary. At a late meeting of the Berlin branch of the Alliance, Dr. Krummacher urged that its members ought to seek for unity, not in doctrine, but in spirit and in life; he declared that in his opinion the right course was to leave each member of the Alliance to formulate his faith according as he understood it, but if a common confession were desirable, he preferred to the Nine Articles imposed by the Alliance, the following simple declaration:—'All who hope to be saved by Jesus Christ, and by the grace of God, and who are resolved to live and die with Christ, are members of the Alliance.'"

European & Foreign News.

CHINA.

"Canton continues tranquil. An Imperial edict was received on the 6th of March.

"Yeh's conduct is condemned. He is degraded, and a successor appointed. The latter is to settle disputes with the barbarians, who, excited to wrath by Yeh, had entered the city.

"The Inflexible, with Commissioner Yeh, had arrived at Calcutta."—Times.

ITALY.—Mr. Lyons has presented a note to the Neapolitan Government asking for an indemnity for the English engineers of the Cagliari, who were kept in prison by order of the Neapolitan Government. It is said the indemnity demanded by the English Government is 100,000*l.* (4,000*l.*) The King appears inclined to negotiate.

THE EMPEROR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY AND THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—It is sometimes our province to record an attempt to take advantage of some technical or legal difficulty to avoid the payment of a claim for life assurance. It is, therefore, with pleasure we notice a fact of an opposite character. During the late mutiny in India, the rebels attacked a house in Delhi, to the cellar of which a missionary, the Rev. Mr. Mackay, whose life was assured in the Emperor Assurance Society for the sum of 300*l.*, had fled for safety. The enraged rebels not being able to get at him, and about twenty other Europeans who had also taken refuge in the same building, obtained artillery and battered down the walls. What became of the inmates after was not known, but none of their names are included in the list of those who escaped, and they were therefore supposed to be murdered. No proof, however, existed of the death of the assured missionary, nor could any trace of his body or clothing be found. The directors of the Emperor Assurance Society, after having the circumstances of the case laid before them, honorably and promptly paid the claim in full. Such a fact needs no comment.—Freeman.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S ARRIVAL AT SIERRA LEONE.—Sir Frederick Murchison has received letters from Dr. Livingstone, the latest date being Sierra Leone, March 30. The party were to sail that day for the Cape. The voyage of the Pearl had been a very favourable one.

Mr. Layard has arrived in London from an extended tour through the disturbed districts of India.

Mr. Murray and the Shah of Persia have got up another misunderstanding. The British minister complains that the Shah is not faithfully performing the conditions of our last treaty with him.

GOUGH v. LEES.—In the court of Queen's Bench last week, a rule for a criminal information for libel against Dr. Lees, the main Liquor Law advocate, on the application of the well-known teetotal lecturer Mr. John Gough, was refused. It appears that Dr. Lees has charged Mr. Gough with being habitually intoxicated by opium and other narcotics, which that gentleman on affidavit denies. Lord Campbell said that both gentlemen were highly respectable, and that no doubt Dr. Lees was not actuated by malice in what he had asserted. It was not a case for the interference of the court.

The Emperor of the French has completed his fiftieth year, having been born at the Tuileries on the 20th April, 1808.

Lady Havelock and family crossed from Dover, in the Belgium mail-boat Dianant, for Brussels, last Wednesday night.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND MAZZINI.—We are informed, on good authority, that had Government succeeded in obtaining a conviction against Bernard, they intended to arrest and put Mazzini on his trial on a similar charge. So certain did the Government feel of getting a verdict in Bernard's case, that preparatory steps were taken before the trial was over to arrest Mazzini immediately the jury was discharged. The jury's verdict of "Not Guilty" destroyed this scheme.—Northern Daily Press.

LIBRARY OF THE LATE REV. WILLIAM JAY.—Very considerable interest was excited last week among his admirers by the sale of the library of the late Mr. Jay, of Argyle Chapel. The works fell under the hammer of Messrs. Combes and Bracher, and they brought very good prices, many persons being desirous of obtaining a relic of the venerated deceased. There were several thousand volumes.—Bath and Cheltenham Gazette.

General Espinasse has signed a decree interdicting the circulation in France of the Independence Belge "for one month."

The Paris Pays affirms that, in a private despatch, Sir Colin Campbell has urgently demanded large and immediate reinforcements, on account of the great losses the army has sustained by sickness and from the enemy's fire; and that, notwithstanding the taking of Lucknow, Oude was in full insurrection, and the revolt, instead of being trodden out, extended daily.

INCIDENT IN THE DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW.—A singular incident startled the garrison and the people.—"Three prisoners were brought in, and were undergoing a summary trial by drum-head court-martial, when a round shot struck and killed the trio."—A Lady's Diary of the Siege.

The Patrie announces, in answer to the rumours of opposition in the Corps Legislatif to the bill for spending 186 millions in further alterations and improvements in Paris, that the Government adheres to its proposition, and will not accept the slightest amendment to it.

M. Jules Favre has received a magnificent watch and chain from Orsini's family. On the inside is inscribed, "To Jules Favre, the dying bequest of Felice Orsini."

United States.

THE MILK EXCITEMENT.—New-York and Brooklyn have been carried to a high pitch of excitement, by the late disclosures of the quantity of swill-milk sold to families under the name of "Orange County" and "Pure Country Milk."

A well-known citizen of Brooklyn states that on Friday last it was estimated five hundred gallons of swill-milk were returned to the various stables in East Brooklyn, unsold, from the different "Orange County" and other "Pure Country Milk" depots. On Saturday several waggons returned to their stables with full cans, for which there was no market.

THE CROPS.—In Texas the crops were suffering on the 1st inst., for want of rain. Great injury had already been done by the grasshoppers, in the neighborhood of Corpus Christi. In other parts the corn was doing finely, the wheat was decidedly promising, and the fruit abundant. From Bermuda we learn that the potatoe crop will fall short fully one-half of last year's product. The entire return for this year is not expected to exceed 20,000 barrels—and about half this amount had already been exported, on the 5th inst.—Examiner.

THE UTAH NEWS.—The St. Louis Republic received a despatch on the 16th inst., stating that an express reached Fort Leavenworth on the 13th inst., from Camp Scott, April 10th, bringing intelligence that the Mormons had laid down their arms.

Governor Cumming, on invitation of Brigham Young, had entered Salt Lake City, without an escort.

Many of the Mormons had gone to the southern part of the Territory, and the women and children were preparing to follow.

SECOND DESPATCH.—The steamer Lucas, from the Missouri river, arrived here last night, but brings no further particulars of the Utah news already telegraphed. General Smith had not reached Leavenworth when the Lucas left.

THIRD DESPATCH.—A despatch from Leavenworth, the 14th inst., states that the news from Utah is unofficial, but that a private letter, received by Colonel Rich, at the fort, corroborates the statement, and that it is universally credited at Leavenworth.

Governor Cumming entered Salt Lake City on April 1st, and the army was in readiness for immediate action in case of an emergency.

CALIFORNIA.—The U. S. mail steamship Star of the West arrived here last Thursday morning, with the California passengers and mails from San Francisco, up to the 20th of April. She brought \$1,615,352 in gold. The Legislature has adopted what is called the Sunday Law, and the Governor has given his approval. It will go into effect on the 1st June.

The missionary ship Morning Star had sailed from the Sandwich Islands with eight missionaries to the Marquesas. Three of the missionaries and their wives, were native Kanakas. In Sacramento City, several Chinamen had been hopefully converted to Christianity under the ministry of Rev. J. L. Shuck, missionary of the Southern Board.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

The Gonzals (Texas) Inquirer has an amusing account of the invasion of that city by grasshoppers, and the attempt of the citizens to repel the intruders: "Everybody turned out—men, women and children, white and black—everybody, with 'fire and sword,' brushes and brooms, blankets and buckets, carried off the deadly conflict, but to no avail; the hoppers hopped on, and the defending forces were obliged to beat an inglorious retreat, leaving the barbarians in possession of the conquered city."

A person at Hawleyville, Iowa, writes that "the grasshoppers or locusts have again made their appearance in countless millions, and commenced destroying our spring wheat. Fears are entertained that they will destroy everything in their way this season."

The N. Y. Examiner says:—The vast swarms of grasshoppers which have been devastating the prairies of Texas, says the Philadelphia North American, steered a Northeast course upon their departure thence, and as they rose to a great height from the ground, as though for a long journey, it is a melancholy conclusion that they are coming up this way. Myriads of them are now eating up vegetables in Ohio. It is, therefore, no very violent supposition that Pennsylvania, with a rather milder climate than Iowa, is not unlikely to be visited by them. These insects are not like the common grass-