

The Lord's supper was then administered to nearly 50 communicants. The entire service continued from a few minutes after 10 o'clock, a. m., until nearly 3 p. m., and will be long remembered by the people of Milford and Greywood as a gracious season.

Bro. Spinney is greatly encouraged. 80 have been added to the church since he commenced his mission. May the good work still progress! I hear favorable accounts of Rev. R. S. Morton's mission to Granville Mountain. That God may graciously revive His work in connection with all our missions and all our Pastors is the earnest prayer of

Yours truly, ISA. WALLACE.

Granville, Sept. 19th 1867.

Religious Intelligence.

INDIA.—The Calcutta correspondent of the Times writes: "These idolatrous festivals seem to be losing their hold on the masses. Take the Juggernaut Poojah at Serampore. In 1864 you recorded how one of the cars ran over six worshippers, killing four. This year the crowds were much less than usual, and consisted chiefly of women and children. One of the two cars was not dragged at first, because the people would not assist in an act generally considered as giving salvation, and the priest actually addressed a petition to the magistrate, of which the following is a translation: 'On account of the heavy rain and the small gathering of the people on the first day of the Ruth (car) festival, they could not be moved. To-morrow will be Sunday and there will be a large concourse of people. Unless your honour looks with favour it will be difficult to move the car. So I pray that the cost may be received from me, and that orders may be given by beat of drum, and the police be deputed to the spot to have the car moved.' Of course, the magistrate gave no assistance, and the priest's pockets filled when the car was dragged a little distance after heavy expenditure. It is a ponderous erection on ten pairs of wheels each made of one enormous piece of wood. The painted block which does duty for Juggernaut is in a tower on the top, and the other turrets are filled with priests, who clang cymbals, strike bells, beat drums, blow conch-shells, and infuriate or amuse the people with obscene exhortations in a truly devilish fashion.

The Baptist Mission in Delhi continues to prosper. The knowledge of the truth spreads to an extent beyond the most sanguine expectations. Mr. Smith, after completing a visitation of the outstations, and also of the city districts, says:—"What surprised me was the large and ever increasing number whom our Scripture readers have got to read the Bible. In almost every cluster of houses I visited, some, two, three, or more, would pull out their Hindi Testaments and read some portion out of them. Purana Killa and Pahar Gunge are both getting on remarkably well." As a consequence of this increasing study of the Scriptures, converts and inquirers are becoming more intelligent and more regular in their attendance at the house of God. "Our work is carried on with the utmost regularity, preaching in the bazaar every evening, and afterwards at one, and on some nights two, meetings. I never felt more hopeful as to our future prospects, and our native agents never worked so perseveringly. I am beginning to feel the importance of our native agency more than I did. Where not one in a hundred can read we must teach; and at present we are getting crowds of young people about us, who attend chapel and are free from caste, and promise to be of the utmost value, especially in the future. You would be delighted to see our congregation coming from all parts of the town of Delhi, perfectly indifferent as to their worldly affairs, and yet tolerably regular at services on Sundays, and always present at the evening prayer-meetings near their houses. Mohammedan controversy is becoming daily intensified. We are met almost every night by men who have systematically studied the Word of God. The other day, when I was speaking against fatalism, one of them referred me at once to Pharaoh, 'and for this same purpose have I raised thee up that I might show in thee my great power,' asking triumphantly, if that was not fatalism? This close inquiry must result in good, and will doubtless aid in the spread of the truth. The Mohammedans evidently feel that they are engaged in a death struggle."

Respecting the schools, Mr. Smith remarks:—"I cannot tell you what good our thirteen schools are doing, combined, as they are, with preaching and teaching from house to house. It is quite a different thing from the large schools among high caste boys, whose parents dread nothing so much as their becoming Christians. The parents of our boys themselves read the Bible, and are proud when their children can do so. Our object is openly proclaimed to be the spread of Christianity, and many children are sent to us for this express purpose. They also attend services on Lord's-day in the chapel, and meetings in their own neighborhoods."

Of the progress made in the Palamotta district, the Rev. E. Sargent affords ample evidence. Christianity there is a social leaven affecting the whole public life. "There is an increasing intelligence," he writes, "among our people generally; education has largely affected the whole body. If there are still very many who cannot read and write, they are nevertheless better informed on many important points than they used to be.

Christianity has taken firm root in the land, and must go on strengthening and increasing.

There is an improvement manifest in the domestic and social condition of our people. Their address to each other is more respectful; the use of bad language is very generally reprobated; and more cleanliness and tidiness, both of person and house, are everywhere visible. Christians are becoming more provident, than they used to be. Their condition is every way improving. There is less extravagance and debt incurred in marriages, more order and decorum in all their arrangements. Women are regarded with greater propriety and equality than formerly was their lot. They marry at a maturer age, clothe themselves more decently, have a firmer opinion of themselves as wives, are less ridiculously shy and clownish, while those of them who have learned in our schools have generally an air of refinement which we should look for in vain elsewhere among people of the same class of life in India. The prejudice against the re-marriage of widows is gradually giving way and not a few instances might be cited where such re-marriage has been happily effected.

WESLEYAN.—The doctrine of baptismal regeneration has a lurking place in the Wesleyan body, though but few of the ministers, we believe, are tainted with it. For example: the Rev. Thornley Smith, favorably known by his painstaking "Life of Joseph," has published a discourse on "God's Promise to the Children of His People." He exhorts parents to bring the children to baptism "with the expectation that Christ will honour His own ordinance, and will bestow on them the grace of His Holy Spirit." He places the ordinance somewhere between a certain means of grace and a mere rite. He does not hold that it is essential to regeneration or that regeneration is essentially connected with it; but he evidently believes that it is or ought to be the channel of grace, which he distinguishes according to an old formula into four kinds, foregoing (preventive), restraining, enlightening, and regenerating. He then goes on to say, that "potentially, children become, in baptism, God's children; and we do not hesitate to say, that, through the atoning sacrifice of Christ, the Holy Spirit imparts to them the germ of a Divine nature, which . . . need never be lost, but will ultimately ripen into the fullness of the life of God;" with more to the like effect. On this a Wesleyan critic (probably a brother minister) says, "Must a Churchman or a Methodist, whose children have been baptized, tell them (Mr. Thornley Smith's own words), that they are God's children? while a Baptist must tell his children that they belong to the devil? Is there any birth-right in baptism?"—London paper.

ANOTHER INDIAN BAPTIST CHURCH.—The following interesting account of the formation of new church of converted Indians is from the Canadian Baptist:

"Pursuant to a call of the Mohawk Indian Baptist Church, a council of sister Baptist Churches convened with them on Tuesday, 10th September, 1867, in their place of worship on the Indian Reservation, Township of Tuscarora. The following churches were represented by delegates and visiting brethren:—Boston, Bradford, Hartford, Onondaga, and Villa Nova English Baptist Churches; and Tuscarora and Sour Springs Indian Baptist Churches. The Rev. Wm. Stewart was chosen Moderator, and Dea. W. Barber, clerk.

The Rev. J. Burke explained that the council had been convened to recognize a branch of the Mohawk Church that was recently organized among the Oneidas in Munceytown. The difficulty of procuring interpreters and a suitable place of meeting in Munceytown, and as also a desire to secure the presence of the other Indian Churches, had led to the somewhat unusual step of seeking recognition there for a church whose members lived so many miles away. He explained, however, that the leading members of the newly-found body were present.

On behalf of the brethren and sisters Bro. John Hill made a touching statement in simple and broken English of their history, organization and views of church-order, and Christian doctrine. Statements were also made through interpreters by Elders Claus and Longfish, both of whom had visited, preached and baptized, among them. Elder Burke had also paid them a visit, and administered the ordinance of baptism. They now numbered some thirty members.

The council unanimously agreed to recognize them as a sister-church. When the right hand of fellowship was given to their representative by the moderator, the prayer of recognition was offered by the Rev. J. Longfish, and the charge to the church was given by the Rev. Seth Claus; prayer was offered by Rev. J. Reddick, and the council adjourned for one hour-and-a-half.

In the afternoon the same Council proceeded with the ordination service of Bro. John Hill, then pastor elect.

THE CAUSE IN BARRIE.—Rev. John Finch writes to us that the cause is still progressing on his field. Last Sabbath he baptized four, three of them heads of families.—Canada Baptist.

Rev. Jesse Allen, for some thirty years a Methodist minister, was baptized, July 7th, by Rev. L. Vanghad, at Abner's Creek church, S. C., and publicly recognized as a Baptist minister. Rev. Wm. Stephens, a Methodist of nineteen years standing, and for eight years a minister, was baptized, July 14th, into the fellowship of the Baptist church at Mt. Salem, Ky.

Rev. J. T. Bender, formerly of the Free-will Baptists, was publicly recognized as a regular Baptist minister and pastor of the church at Lower Providence, Pa., Aug. 12th. He is a graduate of the Lewisburg Theological Seminary.

Dominion and Foreign News.

Ontario.

UPPER CANADA EXHIBITION.—Joseph J. Northup, Esq., has received the following telegram from Mr. Lawson, Secretary of the Nova Scotia Board of Agriculture:—

"KINGSTON, Sept. 27, 1867.

"Agricultural Exhibition highly successful. Extensive purchases were made for Nova Scotia of Ayrshire, Durbams, South Downs, Hampshires, Shropshires, Leicesters, and seed wheat. Great Central Dominion Exhibition proposed to be held about the year 1870."

Quebec.

A special despatch from Montreal to New York on the 24th, says a man and child were killed on the Railroad yesterday. Four men were blown up at St. Helens Island yesterday and killed.

MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—The Executive Council held a meeting at Ottawa to-day. It is understood that the chief subjects to come before the House of Commons will be the indemnity bill of the International Railway; the fishery question; the transfer of local public works to Provincial contract; the equalization of the tariff; and the admission of British Columbia and Vancouver into the Union.

LATEST FROM UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—Funeral obsequies were held this forenoon over the remains of Sir Frederick Bruce in Trinity Church, on Summer street. The attendance was large, and embraced a large number of our English citizens, the front of the singers gallery was tastefully and appropriately adorned with flags, the Union Jack being shown upon the right and the American flag upon the left, the former being more prominently displayed than the latter as a mark of respect to the deceased and the nation he represented. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Potter, in the absence of Bishop Eastburn, nearly all the Boston Episcopal clergy being present in their robes. The services were conducted in the usual episcopal form, and were very solemn and impressive. Out of respect to the memory of Mr. Bruce, the custom house was closed from ten to one. Flags of the city were placed at half-mast, and the bells tolled during the funeral service. We received a despatch which says that Her B. M. S. Gannet has been ordered from Halifax to Boston, to convey the remains of Sir Frederick Bruce to England.

NEW YORK 30th Gold 143½.

Samuel B. Mallory, formerly Secretary of the Navy of the Southern Confederacy has been pardoned by the President.

The city of Roxbury has been annexed to Boston.

STARVATION.—The N. Y. Examiner says:—Strange as it may seem, in the midst of all the plenty around us, there are multitudes of people within the limits of these great cities, who are famishing for want of food. Several cases of afflicting destitution have recently been brought to the attention of the police, and doubtless many more exist not less distressing.

PEACHES.—A firm in Delaware who put up fruits in cans for the market, in a letter to a party in Boston, says: "We never saw so many peaches as this year. We are putting up 250 baskets a day, and although we receive them in a few hours after picking, we lose a great many by their rotting. We shipped to New York a thousand baskets last week, and they brought us but 14 cents a basket of three pecks; they cost us 50 cents; and yet the weather has been mild, and the only reason we can attribute their rapid decay to, is the unusual moisture of the atmosphere."

MISCHIEF BREWING.—The Boston Traveller states that General Grant, it is stated, has expressed the fear that there is trouble ahead, and he manifests great solicitude concerning the possible and probable events of the next three months. The times are critical, no doubt, but if the people do their duty no great evil can befall the country. If the people should not do their duty then we must look to General Grant himself to take the lead in saving the country. His position, power, services and character all unite to make of him the man to bridle Andrew Johnson should popular folly induce that foolish man to attempt the part of an usurper.

ROBERT BURNS, excollector of Eastport, Me. who was active in opposing the Fenians during their invasion of Campo Bello, and whose property on Indian Island suffered by fire in consequence, has received \$4000 in gold, as indemnity from the British Government.

MEXICO.

A despatch to New York dated Sep. 27th, says: Admiral Tegethoff has determined to return to Austria soon if he does not obtain the remains of Maximilian. Diaz has accepted the nomination for the Presidency.

A Mexican letter dated the 8th says that Admiral Tegethoff is endeavoring to obtain the remains of Father Fercher, Maximilian's confessor.

Marquez is delivered to imprisonment in the city. The Princess Salm Salm is in Queretara where her husband is serving out his seven years sentence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—London, Sept. 25.—The session of the Anglican Synod at Lambeth commenced yesterday.

Intelligence has received from Dover Castle of such a nature as to lead to fears of an attack on that place by Fenians. Arms have been sent down to the garrison, and precautions taken to prevent any such attempt.

Sept. 26.—There was another trial of the Rodman gun at Shoeburyness yesterday. In one case the Rodman gun was loaded with one hundred pounds of American service powder. The projectile passed entirely through an eight inch iron plated target at a distance of seventy yards. This target is the one that has been used for a long time for these experiments, and has withstood some of the severest tests.

The vessel seen off the Irish coast is said to be the barque "Fride of Erin," with a party of surveying and military gentlemen aboard to make a survey of the coast, and ascertain the most available place for landing in Ireland. She is the vessel that made the former trip to Ireland.

Manchester, Sept. 27.—The police are very active in arresting persons believed to be implicated in the recent Fenian riot and several have been apprehended since the last report. The prisoners are all discharged however as fast as examined by the court, nothing being proved to warrant their detention, nor has anything as to the plans of Fenian organization been elicited.

Sept. 29th.—The Pan Anglican Synod, last week discussed and condemned the writings of Bishop Colenso.

IRELAND.—A despatch from London dated Sep. 24th says.—"An unfortunate conflict occurred in the streets of Limerick yesterday between the people and the troops. The latter fixed bayonets and charged upon the crowd.—Eight persons are reported to have been wounded, and one man killed. The conduct of the troops is condemned."

ITALY.—Florence, Sept. 23.—The Roman Government is taking precautionary steps to guard against an attack from without, or a sudden rising within the city.

All the pontifical troops are being withdrawn from outlying points in the Provinces of Civita Vecchia, Viterolo and Velleuri, and concentrated in and around Rome. The Government is sending troops to the frontier of the Roman territory. Despatches from Rome state that many arrests have been made of parties suspected to be in correspondence with Garibaldi and his followers.

Sept. 26.—Garibaldi has been arrested while crossing the Roman frontier, and is now held prisoner by the Italian Government, who have offered him his liberty on condition that he will retire to Caprera, and give up his rash designs. Although this event has created much excitement throughout Italy, the policy of the Italian Government seems to be generally approved in Europe, and official journals say that this conduct affords another guarantee for the peace of the world.

Attempts have been made to renew the disturbances which occurred at Florence on the news of Garibaldi's arrest, but they all proved abortive. The Government, without resorting to regular troops, called out the National Guards, and with their assistance checked all outbreaks before they became formidable. Several men have been arrested by the police for participating in the recent scenes of violence and disorder. The city is now quiet. Reports from all parts of Italy show the country tranquil.

Sept. 28.—The latest despatches to London mention serious riots at Medora, Milan, Genoa, and Naples. Garibaldi is going to Caprera. The Pope sent a messenger to Napoleon, thanking him for the arrest of Garibaldi.

Sept. 29.—Garibaldi has written a letter in which he says the Romans have the right, which all slaves have, of rising against their oppressors, and it is the duty of Italians to help them in their struggle for liberty. He hopes his fellow patriots will not be discouraged by their last reverse, and expects them to reorganize and march on again to the liberation of Rome, and the letter concludes with an appeal to the liberal party of Italy declaring that the eyes of the world are turned upon them, and the nations of the world anxiously await the result of their action in the present crisis.

The particulars of the riots in various parts of Italy, last week, show that they were more serious than at first reported. In some cities the mobs were fierce and obstinate, and the troops were frequently obliged to use their bayonets and sometimes to fire upon the people. Many citizens and some soldiers were killed, and a large numbers wounded.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—A Constantinople special despatch of 27th states that the Russian demands for the cession of Crete to Greece and for equality of Christians, has been refused the Russian Ambassador. Gen. Lynatius went to make a report to the Czar. He has just returned to this city. The Czar declines to see the Sultan, there being nothing agreeable to say, neither party recedes from its position.

A despatch from New York, says:—Accounts from Athens state that a large party in Greece are in favor of deposing the King and proclaiming a Republic under the protection of the United States, and annex it in three states.