

The Anniversary of the American Bible Union was held in the church, corner Oliver and Henry Streets, N. Y. City, the 26th and 27th of October. There were three services each day, commencing at 10 o'clock, A.M., 2 1/2 and 7 1/2 o'clock, P.M. The church was filled with a goodly number of friends and delegates, from all parts of the country, from Maine to Texas, the British Provinces, and Great Britain. There was no abatement of interest in the exercises from the first day to the close of the Anniversary.

Such a union of thought and feeling, it has been very seldom my lot to witness, in so large a gathering, more especially, as they represented so many different sections, North and South, East and West, in all that was said and done, they were moved by one common impulse,—working together with the heart and hand, for the consummation of one grand object: the giving to the world a faithful version of the word of God, as in the original.

The opening address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Thos. Armitage, the President of the Am. Bible Union, in which he gave a history of the society from its start to the present time. In his remarks he says, though we were weak in the infancy of our society, yet as year by year has rolled over us, we have become strong, strong in the wealth of friends, who have spared neither intellect nor means to carry out the noble aims and plans of the Bible Union. From a little band of friends we have grown to a noble host. We see with pleasure and satisfaction the influence exerted by our publications over the minds of God's people in all countries, as seen more especially in Great Britain, in the action taken by the Convocation of Canterbury in the appointing of a revisionary committee, consisting of a board of scholars of the church of England and dissenting denominations for the purpose of revising the Scriptures. Dr. Angus, one of the American Bible Union revisers is a member of that board.

The Annual Report was read and accepted. It was a document full of the work and labor already done, giving great hope and promise of the future. It made mention of the providential openings in Italy, Spain, South America and Mexico, for the circulation of the Scriptures. Of the Spanish translation by the Bible Union, the universal favor with which it has been received, not only by the people, but its approval and acceptance by Spanish critics and scholars. Of the work among the Freedmen, many copies, not only of the Testament, but of the small primaries, a little work printed more expressly for their use have been donated and circulated.

Of its finances it says,—our gross receipts the past year, over Fifty Thousand dollars, have all been expended in revision work and donations of the scriptures. As the results of our labor we offer you the New Testament, the Books of Genesis, Job and the Psalms. We hope to be able to lay before you, early in the spring the Book of Proverbs, to be followed shortly by others.

Of the speakers I noticed more particularly, Rev. G. F. Pentecost of Brooklyn, Rev. S. G. Wadrow and Rev. John Martyn of England, Rev. Dr. Everts of Chicago, Rev. J. W. Wilmarth of New Jersey, Rev. Dr. Cathart of Philadelphia, Rev. P. L. Davies, Rev. Fred. Everts, and Rev. C. C. Foote of New York.

A Poem composed and read by the Hon. Chas. Thurber of Brooklyn, was listened to with marked attention and satisfaction.

The Anniversary was a complete and decided success. The work yet before them is one of time and toil; they need the help, the prayers, and the hearty co-operation of the people of God. It seems to be the unanimous opinion of the world, that this work is needed, is one of the great requisites of the age, and that so much of it has already been furnished.

Yours truly,
B. C. LEVERIDGE.

Hoboken, New Jersey.

For the Christian Messenger.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. ZIPPORAH CHUTE.

Died in Granville, near Bridgetown, June 27th, 1870, Mrs. Zipporah Chute, wife of Mr. Abel Chute, in the 51st year of her age. Mrs. Chute was for several years a member of the Baptist Church, and took delight in fellowship and worship with the people of God. She prized the ministry of the Gospel highly. In the long and severe illness which pressed so heavily and heavily on her for several months, she manifested much patience and submission to the will of God. She entertained strong hope through the name and atonement of Jesus Christ, and was much comforted in suffering, by the prospect of a speedy deliverance from all evil and admission to unimpaired and unending happiness. The grace of Christ was magnified in her—thereby she obtained the victory. May this

severe bereavement result in much spiritual good to Bro. Chute and his motherless children.—*Com. by John Rice, Clerk of Annapolis and Upper Granville Church, Nov. 12th, 1870.*

MRS. SUSAN MESSENGER,

Wife of Mr. Alfred Messenger and daughter of Mr. Simon Daniels, died of Consumption, September 18th, 1870, at Centreville, Annapolis County, in the 32nd year of her age. Mrs. M. made a profession of religion in early youth, and endeavored to act in accordance with it before the world. The cares, anxieties and temptations of life rendered this sometimes very difficult, and she became at times much discouraged in consequence of her failure to more devotedness to Christ. In her protracted sickness she realized the folly of allowing the mind to be set upon the world; by the grace of God she came to feel the unspeakable value of true piety, and felt the sustaining power of faith in the blood of the cross and the mediation of our glorified Lord and advocate. She selected the text and hymns to be used at her funeral services; the former was, "Whom have I in Heaven but Thee; and there is none on earth that I desire beside Thee."—May God richly bless with spiritual blessings the stricken husband and father, and the bereaved children.—*2b.*

MRS. MARY S. DEXTER,

died at Milton, Nov. 9th, Mary S., the beloved wife of W. Dexter and second daughter of the late John Kempton, in her 70th year. Mrs. Dexter professed religion while young, and united with the Baptist Church, some 40 years ago, and remained a member and constant attendant on the means of grace until laid aside by her last sickness. She suffered much but clung fast to Jesus and departed in peace, beloved by all who knew her.—Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.—*Communicated by Stephen S. Kempton.*

MR. JONAS BALCOM,

died at Willnot, on the 4th inst., of Cancer, Mr. Jonas Balcom aged 73 years, Mr. B. professed religion in 1818, was baptized by Rev. Thomas Ainsley, and joined the Willnot Church. From the time of his marriage and commencement of house-keeping he always kept up family prayer. He was a constant attendant at the House of Worship, and the public means of grace generally. He bore his sufferings, which were intense, with christian fortitude, putting his whole trust in the divine Redeemer, and is now gone, we believe, to join the church triumphant, and to shout victory through the blood of the Lamb.—*Com.*

Missionary Intelligence.

SIAM.

LETTER FROM DR. DEAN.

Bangkok, May 20, 1870. The work among the Chinese here is gradually progressing. There are now one or two Chinese waiting for baptism at each of the three churches here. What glorious tidings from the Telooogoo.—"The lone star," that was threatened, by an annual consultation for years, with being obscured by the dark cloud of abandonment, has become the brightest of the constellation. What a cheering to our faith, and what a cheering to our work! And still, were the whole constellation of glittering mission stations blotted out, our chief inspiration and the main encouragement of our work still remain, in the power of the gospel, and the promises of the Bible.

BURMAH.

LETTER FROM MR. CARPENTER.

Progress in Self-support. Bassein, May 14, 1870.—Very few Baptists in America have any idea of the extent of the work here, or of the remarkable progress made towards self support and true independence. Let it be known by every Baptist in America, that the work commenced and carried on by our denomination in Bassein, is in many respects a more striking demonstration of the principles upheld by Mr. Wheeler than his own noble work in Eastern Turkey. The experiment here has been tried on real heathen grounds, and the degree of success attained is at least equal. The success is the more remarkable, from the fact that this great field has never had more than one effective foreign laborer for any length of time. More than once it has been left with none for years together. Until 1852, Bassein was Burman territory, and inaccessible to the white missionary. Abbott settled at Sandoway in 1840.

Bassein. In July, 1852, after the occupation of the country by the English, both of the missionaries went around to Bassein, and found themselves within easy access of the whole circle of churches. At the end of six months, Abbott was compelled to return home finally. Beecher remained two or three years longer, and then left the station without a Sgaw Karen missionary. In January, 1858, he returned to his post, where he remained until 1866, when he too left to die before reaching America. Thus we have fifteen years of missionary labor in Sandoway, and in Bassein itself, including the more recent laborers, about eighteen years, which is all the foreign culture this portion of the Karen field has had.

Abbott was emphatically the father of the Bassein churches. His counsels and acts are still remembered and often quoted. He was a hero in their eyes, and his name will never perish here. Beecher was not as popular among the Karens, but his labors were if possible of greater value, as tending to develop their institutions, and draw out their own resources. Both were noble men of God. It is of the results of their labors, and of the good and true

Karens who wrought with them, mainly, that I now write.

Some have supposed from the amount of their contributions that the Bassein Karens are a rich people, compared with the Burmans and the Karens of other districts. This is a mistake. They are a poor people. Unskilled in trade and other employments, nineteen twentieths of them gain their livelihood by cultivating rice. Without bullocks or buffaloes, they can do nothing at this; and yet within the last five or six years they have lost more than two-thirds of their cattle by a dreadful murrain. Their rice brings a lower price than in other districts. They are taxed more heavily than the cultivators of any other part of India or Turkey, itself. They are a hard-working people, however, for Asiatics, and as clothing and houses of the cheapest and scantiest description answer their purpose, they are able to get rice enough to eat, and do what they do for the support of their pastors and schools.

For the last two years, not one of the fifty-eight pastors in this Association received a pice from America or other foreign source. Most but not all of them had a comfortable support from their own churches. Some eight or ten of the neediest pastors have received twenty or thirty rupees a year each from the funds of the Association. Perhaps fifteen or twenty have eked out the support of their families with the labor of their own hands,—no new thing among the Baptist ministry. None, I am sure, have really suffered for the necessities of life. All are better and stronger men,—their churches are immensely stronger,—the kingdom of Christ in this part of Burmah is advanced immeasurably beyond what it would have been under a different policy.

How the Chapels are Built. Their chapels, as a matter of course, have long been built by themselves, without the least assistance from mission funds. They are plain, but always better than any of the dwelling-houses in the village. Several of them cost from Rs. 1,000 to 2,000 each, and a few are furnished with very strong and neat benches from the school workshop in town. Generally their chapels are good enough, only built much too large, partly to accommodate one or two great meetings of the Association, which every Karen church is ambitious to do as often as possible, and partly to allow the ordinary congregation to squat around the periphery of the house, each with a comfortable back against the wall, leaving the great central plain in front of the preacher quite clear for the numerous babies to "cut up" in.—*Missionary Magazine.*

Dominion and Foreign News.

The Ontario Legislature will assemble on the 7th of December.

Twenty-four Druggists in Toronto are charged by Mason, the whiskey informer, with selling poison without the required certificate.

Rev. Morley Panshon was to lecture in Montreal on Saturday evening on the Huguenots.

MANITOBA.—The Ottawa Times has been informed that the winter clothing for the troops arrived at Fort Garry in good condition, early in the present month. The two battalions of Canadian Rifles in Manitoba, numbering from 700 to 800 men are now fully provided against the inclemencies of the approaching season.

OTTAWA.—The Chronicle reports that Green Marble has been discovered near this city, in the district back of Templeton, close to the Laurentian range of mountains. No road made to it. Marble is worth one hundred and fifty dollars per square foot in Ottawa!

Tenders for Ontario harbors of refuge were opened on Saturday. Reported that there were 24 for Rondeau, 18 for Goderich, and 25 for Chantry Island. Result will not be known for several days.

The Government intend purchasing a self-propelling iron steam Dredge for service in the lower St. Lawrence and channels and harbors of the Maritime Provinces.

The Dominion Parliament has been further prorogued until the 5th of January, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

The official "Gazette" contains the following appointment: Mr. Cameron, of the town of Baddeck, Province of Nova Scotia, to be Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The political aspects of the European horizon have not much changed during the past week. The hosts at present beleaguering Paris have made no advances and appear almost inactive, probably, awaiting the result of the diplomacy now going on amongst the great Powers.

The North German Parliament was opened on Thursday last, King William in his address, read by Deputy, congratulates Germany on the victories achieved, and says that peace would be certain if France had leaders who could identify their future with that of their country.

The Treaty uniting Bavaria with the North German Confederation was signed on the same day.

A despatch on Thursday the 24th stated that advices from Paris to the 18th, showed there had been no distribution of meat for four days: Cats, rats and guinea pigs were being consumed for food. Trochu was preparing for a sortie.

On the following day it was stated that a balloon with a mail from Paris on the 23rd, had arrived at Lorraine. Despatches showed the Parisians continued plucky and determined, and that they had plenty of provisions.

The report of the abandonment of the German attempt to invade the West and South of France, and the concentration of all their forces in the immediate vicinity of Paris, is confirmed.

Advices received from Paris by balloon up to Thursday noon, represent the situation as favorable, and the public morale satisfactory. The guns of the besiegers were all quiet.

The French have been successful in some recent skirmishes in the interior.

The Prussians and French have had several small engagements, in which the victory has been claimed by the latter.

A great French victory is reported at Vendome, in which the Prussians were badly defeated.

The English flying squadron has been ordered to be made ready for sea by the 10th of December.

Forty Essy, Vanviers, and Montogue near Paris opened fire on Saturday night.

It has been definitely settled that a meeting of Foreign Ministers of the powers interested in the treaty of 1856 shall take place in London in January.

War on the Eastern question is now improbable.

There was severe fighting on Friday and Saturday near Amiens, in which both sides claim the advantage.

The Paris "Figaro" implores the French Government to conclude peace, the defence of Paris being impossible.

ENGLAND.—The disturbance continues in Great Britain respecting the position taken by Russia. Differences of opinion are freely expressed by members of the Cabinet concerning the attitude in which England should stand.

On Wednesday the Duke of Cleveland wrote to the "Times" arguing against a war between England and Russia. The English, he said, have no army for foreign service. England has no allies but Austria and Turkey, and they are both bankrupt.

A despatch from Constantinople says the Sultan invokes the interposition of the guaranteeing powers.

On Friday Earl Russell wrote to the "Times," saying that if the Czar proposes to set aside the Treaty of Paris by force, "let us meet him with force, and the sooner the better."

He points out that a large number of Prussian troops are moving to the frontier of Turkey, suggests that 100,000 militia, in addition to the militia reserve, be called out.

The Queen has returned to London from Balmoral.

Austria's rejoinder to Gortschakoff's note supposed to have been prompted by England, is as follows: "Russia's wishes in regard to the Black Sea might have been put forward through diplomatic channels, and possibly have been acceded to by the Great Powers concerned; but an arbitrary expression of her will calls for the greatest resistance from all parties."

Serious divisions in the British Cabinet were rumored on Saturday involving the resignation of Lord Granville and other advocates of a firm attitude toward Russia, but not yet confirmed.

It is officially declared at Vienna that the Porte will not tolerate the slightest infringement of the treaty.

John Bright, it is rumored, has resigned the Presidency of the Board of Trade.

Even Von Bismarck, Austrian Prime Minister, in his reply to Russia, which has been received and an answer sent already, does not yield an inch, and the Press supports the ground he has taken.

The ironclad ship Sultan, just finished was found to be so top heavy, that she had to take on board 300 tons of ballast before it was considered safe to ship her armament.

New York, Nov. 28, p. m.—little doing in gold, at 111 1/4. Money easy, exchange firm.

Marriages.

At Brooklyn St., Cornwallis, by the Rev. John B. Logan, M. A., on the 23rd of Nov., the Rev. Abraham Stronach, to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Marchant, Esq.

By Rev. D. Freeman, Pereaun, Nov. 19, 1870, Mr. Enley Newcomb, to Miss Eliza Merriam of Parraborough.

At the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Chas. Tupper, D. D., on the 16th day of November, 1870, Mr. Charles A. Pearce to Miss Edith L. McKenne, daughter of Mr. Joseph L. McKenne, all of Aylesford.

In Windsor, Nov. 3rd, by Rev. D. M. Welton, Henry Dimock, Esq., Merchant of Windsor, to Miss Lorinda Geldert, daughter of James Geldert, Esq., High Sheriff of Hants Co., of the same place.

By the same, Nov. 22nd, Mr. Wm. Welner, to Miss Susan Elliot, both of Rawdon.

By the same, Nov. 23rd, Mr. Chas. A. Smith of Chester, to Miss Eleanor Caldwell, of Windsor.

By the same, Nov. 24th, John Sharp, Esq., Merchant of Windsor, to Miss Theresa Thompson, sixth daughter of the late James Thomson, of the same place.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. James Thomas, Mr. George H. Irvin, to Miss Mary Ann Tolliver.

On the 24th inst., by the same, Mr. Jeremiah Crawley, to Mrs. Grace Gardner.

At the Baptist Parsonage, Gaspereaux, on the 22nd inst., by Rev. E. F. Fosbury, Mr. John Payant of Black River, to Miss Mary Irene Curry of Cornwallis.

Also, on the 24th inst., by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Black River, Mr. David McRae of Cornwallis, to Bertha M. Eagles.

Deaths.

On Tuesday morning, Nov. 29th, of Paralysis, Elizabeth, beloved wife of John Harris, aged 70 years, leaving a husband, three sons and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. But they mourn not as those who have no hope. She lived for Christ, and "to die was gain."