

THE RECORDER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1850.

RAIN. After a protracted and scorching drought, from which the crops in some places have greatly suffered, we have at length been refreshed by a liberal, and it would seem, a pretty general fall of rain.

ONE DIFFICULTY SETTLED. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Pearce's bill for the settlement of the Texas boundary question, has passed the Senate by a large majority, all parties and sections voting for it. We have not been able to learn the precise provisions of this bill; but find it generally spoken of with favor, and regarded as a measure preliminary to the speedy adjustment of all other existing difficulties. We sincerely trust that it may be so, and that we may soon have the gratification of seeing harmony restored to our councils, and union and strength to our institutions.

THE NAME OF COM. JONES, whose death is mentioned in another column, is associated with one of the most brilliant naval victories in the history of our country. Commodore Jones was a native of Delaware. At the commencement of the war of 1812, he was the commander of the Wasp at the time of her engagement with the British ship Frolic. "The Wasp" had but eighteen guns; the Frolic twenty-two. The latter commenced the action, and within the first seven minutes, succeeded in bringing down several of the Wasp's spars and sails, and in especial her main-topmast, which fell in such a manner as to render most of her head sails unmanageable during the remainder of the conflict. In this crippled state, however, and with a very rough sea, the Wasp continued a deadly and most effectual fire; until finally, having raked and grappled her antagonist, boarders were called, and, led by Lieutenant Biddle, rushed on board the Frolic, to find her deck a scene of blood and carnage, with no living persons to be seen save the man at the wheel and three officers, who threw down their swords in token of surrender. The very ceremony of hauling down the flag required the aid of American hands, and was performed by those of Lieutenant Biddle. The loss of the Wasp was five killed and as many wounded; that of the Frolic was thirty killed and fifty wounded, the vessel herself a perfect wreck; and all this was the result of a conflict of only forty-three minutes' duration. No wonder this victory was deemed of so striking and important a character that the Legislatures of New York, Massachusetts, Delaware, and, we believe, other States, voted Captain Jones their thanks, with swords, and that Congress conferred pieces of plate upon him, his officers and men, a handsome pecuniary testimonial. His prize and his own vessel, were captured immediately after the fight, by the Poitiers seventy-four.—Ch. Observer.

Death of General Taylor in Europe.

The steamship Niagara, which sailed from Boston on the 10th of July, took the news of General Taylor's death to England. The steamship Canada, when about four hours out from Liverpool, met the Niagara, with the flag of the United States at half-mast at the fore. As the Canada appeared in sight, the Niagara commenced firing minute guns. The two vessels then approached within speaking distance, and the mournful intelligence of the President's death was communicated to those on board the Canada. The Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 20th ult. thus carrying the news of the President's death to England in eleven days after his decease, and without any previous warning of his illness. It produced a great sensation in England. The leading journals devoted much space to a review of his character and exploits, in which they pay a just tribute to his worth and fame. A large meeting of American citizens in London assembled on Thursday, 25th ult. at which the American Minister presided, and passed a series of highly patriotic resolutions, expressive of their sense of the great loss their country had sustained in the death of the President, and of their sympathy with his family. In consequence of the death of the President of the United States, the President of the French Republic will go in mourning for one month. A grand solemn service will be performed at Notre Dame, and for ten days the national flag will have black crepe attached.—Pres.

Colportage in California.

The Colporteur in California writes cheering reports in relation to his field, and the success of his labors. Notwithstanding the population is chiefly emigrant, there are a large number of children, he says, in all the principal towns. A public school in the Baptist church in San Francisco, embraces nearly 200 children, and there are several private schools in different parts of the city, and yet but a small portion of the children attend school anywhere. The attention of the city authorities has been directed to the subject, and he is doing all in his power to excite an interest in public and Sabbath Schools. The Spanish population are ready for evangelization and eager to possess themselves of Protestant works in their own language. They are all intelligent readers, and far less bigoted than most Roman Catholics. Some Catholic children attend Protestant Sabbath Schools, and many of them are found in the public schools. The churches are well filled on the Sabbath. The colporteur reports a number of hopeful conversions that have fallen under his observation, as well as the reformation of many backsliders. "The brethren who attend the prayer meetings," he writes, "seem recently to be more ardent in their piety than heretofore, particularly in the Baptist church, where I have seen more than a hundred assembled for prayer and conference."

have recently fallen in with anxious sinners in considerable numbers." He urges strongly the importance of sending more laborers to that field. "Send us two or more every month," he says, "and we will support them."—American Messenger.

The Bible in France.

At a public breakfast given to Rev. Mr. Mond of Paris, and the Rev. Dr. Barth, of Wurtemberg, by the Evangelical Alliance in Glasgow, the former stated that in the year ending last April, 160,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures were disseminated through France, 110,000 by colporteurs, and about 1,000,000 religious tracts; and he gave the following as an instance of the way in which the colporteurs go to work there, of the power of the word of God, and of the blessings that often attend their labors:

One of the colporteurs, about eighteen months ago, knocked at the door of a poor widow, and, as they always do, showed her a New Testament, and asked her to buy a copy. The price was five pence. The woman was poor—she refused at first, but at length she was prevailed on to purchase one. Turning round to open her press and get the five pence to pay for the New Testament, a rough, stout young man came into the room; seeing what she was about, he became very angry asking her if it was for this he tumbled so hard, to let her throw money away in such a manner; he began to upbraid the colporteur, struck him, shut him out of the house, and taking the New Testament, he opened it, tore out the last leaves, put them in his pocket, saying this will do to light my pipe with, and threw the rest of the volume out of the window. The same evening, when this young man went to bed, he thought of what he had been doing—his conscience smote him; he asked what the colporteur had done that he should have so ill-used him, and from one thought to another he came to think of the leaves he had put in his pocket. He took them out to read them, when his eye fell on these words, "If any man shall take away from these words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life." He was struck. The Spirit of God brought the passage to his conscience. Next morning he sought the colporteur, bought another New Testament, asked him to instruct him; and now that man is one of our faithful and diligent colporteurs himself.

Zions' Advocate.

A Fact worth Knowing.

We have received the following information from an authentic source, and should it prove what is represented to be, we maintain that everybody who realizes the benefit of it ought to subscribe to the True Union forthwith. The facts as we state them are assured, are quite reliable, and how many men, let us ask, have made fortunes by secrets of far less worth?

A distinguished General (Twigs) returned from the Mexican war covered with "glory." He had, however, two marks of hard service which laured could not hide—as they did Caesar's baldness. One was a head as white as wool; and the other a cutaneous eruption on his forehead. For the latter he was advised to try a mixture of sulphur, and sugar of lead and rose water. In applying it some of the mixture moistened the hair on his forehead, and after a while this part of his hair resumed its original color. He then applied the mixture to all his hair, and it all became, and is now, of its primitive sandy hue. He communicated the fact to some of his friends in Washington—especially to some ex-members, who aridowers and seeking preferment—and it has been found efficacious in every instance. It does not dye the hair, but seems to operate upon the roots, and restores the original color.

The recipe is as follows: 1 drachm Lac Sulphur, 1-2 drachm Sugar of Lead, 4 ounces Rose Water.

Mix them, shake the phial on using the mixture and bathe the hair twice a day for a week or longer if necessary.—True Union.

Gambling in New York.

The large number of persons ruined in New York, by the cunning arts of the gambler has of late attracted the attention of a few philanthropic men, who have formed themselves into an association for the suppressing of gaming. Should the association be able to carry out their plan of operations, they will very greatly check this evil, if they do not drive it from the city. An intelligence office is to be opened and a register kept of the name, occupation and place of business of every clerk and business man who now gambles or may hereafter become a gambler. A double object is secured by this register; it will deter men from gaming through fear of exposure, and at the same time will protect employers against being robbed. Another feature in the plan is, to give aid to those whom the gamblers have victimized; to do which the association have retained permanently an able and experienced attorney and counsellor. Many an unsuspecting young man visiting the city and unacquainted with its wickedness, has been introduced to the elegant saloon, and, as he supposed, to the society of gentlemen, and been feasted and robbed. The entertainment, like the free lunch in drinking saloons, is gratuitous, and well pleased with such treatment, the stranger is made an easy victim. The association, through their lawyer, will take up the cause of the victim, and if possible, punish the victimizers. It is also proposed to diffuse knowledge on the subject of gaming, in all its forms, through lectures, books, tracts, &c. The lottery business will be taken up and exposed, and the legislature of the States of Maryland, Delaware and Virginia will be invited by petitions to prohibit lotteries in their respective States.

J. H. Green, the well known reformed gambler, is the executive agent of this association, from whom all necessary information can be obtained by addressing him at No. 37 Chatham street, New York.—Washington & Recorder.

From the N. Y. Recorder.

Italy.

Rome, June 23d, 1850.

To the traveller, whatever be his tastes, Italy has charms which no other country possesses. If he is an admirer of nature, there is stretched out before him a beautiful and fertile country rising from the extended plane until hills grow into almost mountains; while over him are stretched those clouds of beauty, whose delicate tints by day and whose richer loveliness by night have made "Italian skies" a noted subject for the painter and a favorite theme of song. The scenery about Naples is unsurpassed—the city itself, its beautiful bay placidly sleeping before it, its islands and terrible Vesuvius. If he is an antiquarian, surely he can find here relics enough to feast his eyes and challenge his curiosity. You can scarcely ride a mile without finding the remains of some ancient building, about which perhaps volumes have been written to decide whether this or that one was its honored occupant. One, from the style of its architecture, places the time of its building during the rule of the Cæsars; another, from the peculiar character of the mortar used, claims that it belongs to a time anterior to that; while a third with equal clearness makes out that it has no antiquity at all. If you are fond of paintings, you cannot fail of being pleased, for they are here without number, running through every grade of merit, from the very poorest up to the highest achievements of the art, at which you might for ever and without weariness gaze. Are you interested in sculpture, here is statuary in its faultless perfection. I have been delighted in roaming through the Museum at Naples, visiting the Vatican at Rome, and other places. Such specimens of art it is almost impossible for an American to conceive of. But if you wish to study man, Italy furnishes rare facilities. Here are those who roll in wealth, and those too who have scarcely rags enough to cover them—all castes from the highest to the very meanest. You may chance to see kings and princes, counts, cardinals, bishops, archbishops, priests, monks, nuns—yes, and a Pope. Surely this is variety enough.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE POPE'S INAUGURATION.

On the 21st inst. we saw the Pope. That day being the third anniversary of his inauguration, of course there must be some exhibition of joy. In the morning, services appropriate to the occasion were held at the Sistine chapel. All the cardinals at Rome, the higher grades of priests, and foreign ambassadors, were present. I never saw such an assemblage of strange and gay costumes—the sight was really beautiful. The Pope entered with many attendants, and was seated upon a throne. Each Cardinal in turn kissed his hand and made obeisance. The services consisting of singing, and all sort of fooleries, were nearly two hours long. Not one word was spoken. We had some respect for the priests, but it is fast drying up, for we cannot think they have one spark of sincerity in going through with such ridiculous nonsense. In the evening all Rome was splendidly illuminated.

MONKS.

Of all the outcasts on earth, the monks are the worst looking. Think of their impudence in twice calling upon us yesterday for charity! to support and sustain their religious sect. We very soon sent the lay vagabonds about their business.

POPI SH SUPERSTITION.

This afternoon we attended vespers at the Basilica, St. John Lateran. Near by are the steps said to have been removed from Pilate's hall at Jerusalem, and to be the identical ones that our Saviour descended after his judgement. They are twenty in number, and can be ascended only on the knees. There we saw the poor duded souls, men, women and children, ascending the steps and kissing the brass cross at the top.—Such scenes we witness every day, and do you wonder that we are losing every vestige of respect for those who study to keep the people in such ignorance and degradation? Were we not anxious to get away to the mountains of Switzerland we would remain at Rome until the 29th, and witness the Fete of St. Peter, when the magnificent cathedral which is called by his name is illuminated to its very dome. But our appetite for mummery will doubtless be fully satisfied tomorrow, which is St. John's day. We leave the Imperial City on the 26th for Leghorn and Florence, thence to Venice and the Alps.

Dr. Medhurst in a Chinese Temple.

The Rev. Dr. Medhurst, with three missionaries at Shanghai, supplied themselves with books, and took a boat to visit a city thirty miles distant. On landing, they passed along one of the narrow streets, for many of them are not more than four or five feet wide, when they came to a thoroughfare with splendid shops on each side. A multitude instantly poured forth to see them, asking in a friendly manner who they were and what they wanted, till they were completely hedged in. Mr. Medhurst appealed to their politeness—an appeal which is generally successful—and said if they would go to a temple, he would answer their inquiries. "They instantly cleared a way to take us there," says Mr. Farebrother, one of the missionaries, "and the crowd followed. As we passed under the gateway leading to a square courtyard, seats were placed for the ladies. We stood in an elevated position, and near the end we saw the three golden images, the three precious Buddhas. Standing in the presence of their gods, an elderly gentleman in a satin dress rose and said, 'Give an account of yourselves. Where do you come from? Where are you going? What is your business?' and what are your ancient family names?" These questions were answered, and the people expressed themselves satisfied. I suppose they never saw a European before. The doctor said, 'We bring with us a book which the great God of whom you have some knowledge is your savior, and will give you life, and we are commissioned as his servants to go into all the world to carry the book, and make it known

to every creature.' The astonishment of the crowd I cannot describe. They all came closer to the place where we stood to hear something more about this wonderful book. The book was opened. The doctor said, 'If you will give attention to its contents, I will state them.' In a quarter of an hour he gave a simple outline of the truths of Christianity. They listened with profound attention; and though I have passed through many troubles and dangers, as I stood gazing on that vast crowd, many of them educated young men, and saw them listening to the great truths of the gospel, I felt that it was a moment worth living for; it repaid me for all I had experienced. As soon as we had done, a shout arose from the crowd, 'When will you come again, and tell us more?' We said, 'We will wait on you in a month, but in the meantime we have books to give away.' We had a sack of tracts; we placed them near a wall, where we could defend them if an attempt were made to steal them. Standing there, we distributed the tracts, allowing each one to come, and when he had received a tract, to pass away. I believe all had one or more.—Am. Messenger.

Mysterious Knockings.

Much in the papers of late has been said about these, but now they are pretty well understood to be a delusion. The New York Independent thus speaks of them:—

The Rochester ladies have thought proper to terminate their "knockings" in this city. The Tribune is laden with discussions of the question whether or not the true method of the imposture has been discovered. The Stratford wenders have ceased. We do not believe that Dr. Phelps has intentionally helped to delude the public. But we blame him, as the head of the family where it occurred, for not putting a stop to it at once, by a removal and separation of all the parties implicated in any way in it. And we blame the Observer, the Tribune, and all others who have, directly or by just implications, lent the sanction of their influence to the atheistic delusion that there may be a spiritual or supernatural agency in the business, or that there can be anything more than a juggling trick by somebody who seeks to make sport or puff out of popular credulity.—Ch. Chronicle.

Nova Scotia Baptist Association.

This body, embracing all the Baptist churches in the Province, met at Nietaux on the 21st ult. The Rev. Dr. Pryor was elected Moderator, and the Rev. Mr. Chipman, Secretary. The editor of the St. John, N. B., Christian Visitor was present, and he records with the greatest satisfaction, and with thankfulness to God, the fact that the session was one of the most delightful, one of the most harmonious, and he trusts one of the most useful, he ever had the privilege of attending. Many vexed and perplexing questions were to come up for discussion, and many hearts were full of fear. God, however, interposed in a most signal manner; the triumph of religious principles was complete; and all, of every opinion, were subdued by it. He says that the Association has always been most honourably characterized by its unanimity of sentiment, and by the happy and harmonious co-operation of its ministers; and he is persuaded that whatever degree of affection has hitherto existed among them, they never loved each other more, or had more real occasion for profound respect and esteem one for another as ministers and servants of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Head of the Church.

These certainly are most encouraging facts.—Father Manning, who preached on Sunday, "is now eighty-four years of age, has been preaching the glorious gospel for upwards of sixty years, and is now happy in the enjoyment of his consolations, and is patiently looking for his change, which, in the ordinary course of Divine providence, cannot be expected to be long delayed."

The Association was divided, with the utmost unanimity, into three bodies—the Eastern, the Western, and the Central Nova Scotia Baptist Association. We copy from the Visitor: "During the afternoon, Rev. S. T. Rand made some very encouraging statements in regard to his labors among the Micmacs Indians, and in translating the New Testament into their tongue. Bro. Rand finds a ready access to them, and in despite of the jealousy of their priests, easily wins their confidence, and they delight to hear him read of Christ and his doctrines."

Brother Rand has completed the translation of the gospel by Luke, and is prosecuting his work as rapidly as circumstances will allow. He finds their number much greater than he anticipated or had previously reported. From a recent visit to New Brunswick, he ascertained that there were many Micmacs in this Province to whom he would find the same easy access as in other places.—Watch & Reflector.

Revival Among the Nestorians.

The work of grace which has visited the Nestorian Mission, continued at the latest dates with unabated interest. The following extracts are from the Journal of Rev. Mr. Cochran, the Principal of the Male seminary:

The young men spent much of the past night in prayer. The most stubborn individuals seem to be reached and powerfully shaken. At 9 o'clock the school assembled for study. I spoke to them a few moments, begging them not to forget the truths and impressions they had received the previous day, (Sabbath.) All seemed moved. Some eight or ten confessed their sins and want of preparation for the work.

The prayerfulness of all is truly marvellous; and for some it seems more than their meat and drink to pray. Some spend several hours daily in applications. The earnestness, importunity and peculiarly graphic power of their prayers gives me the strongest assurance that their work proceeds from burdened hearts. I have sometimes stood at the door of my closets and listened to their prayers, until I have been affected to tears by their simplified touching path-

os. How refreshing are such tokens of reborn- ing and sanctifying grace in this dark and heretofore godless land!

At 10 o'clock last evening poor Meshill breathed his last. Just before he expired a semi-consciousness was restored, and he exclaimed several times, as it were his dying message: "Repentance! Repentance!" and then in ancient Syriac cried, "O Lamb! O Lamb!" Such exclamations coming from lips we had supposed forever closed in death were thrilling and oppressive. He was in the seminary two years ago, but last year was prohibited from entering—was beaten by the brothers of the Patriarch, and bore the marks of violence to his grave.

Last summer, when on one occasion he was advocating gospel truth, his friends and neighbors rose against him and drove him out of his village. When he came here, he was heard to remark, that he wished to die where the Gospel was preached. His mind was much exercised upon the subject of death, previously to his sickness. He was much awakened, and became deeply solicitous for his soul's interest. I conversed with him several times. He uniformly expressed a willingness to give up all for Christ. When asked if he could bear the opposition of friends and kindred, he replied, "I have long done this and can do it easily;" showing me at the same time his front teeth, which were loose in consequence of having received a blow from one of the brothers of Mar Shimou. During his short sickness he conversed daily, and often prayed with his companions, and manifested, as was thought, an unshaken confidence in the Redeemer.—Zions' Advocate.

American Rum in Africa.

We find a short article under this title in a Boston paper which contains sentiments of a most humiliating character. How long shall our missionaries endure such things at the hands of a professedly christian nation! Let us be slow of our boasting in practice at least so long as such facts meet our eyes and stare us in the face. Such things as we refer to are a greater obstacle to success in heathen lands than all the error, sin, and crime that exist there. They are a source of greater trial and discouragement to our brethren who toil there for the salvation of these dark and benighted Pagans than any and all things else. Read them, and then weep and pray over them. Here they are:—

An American gentleman in West Africa, thus writes, under a recent date: "American rum has done this people ten thousand times more injury than French gun. For the last five months, the people have been literally flooded with rum. Madness has reigned, and pandemoniums have met us at every turn.—Men who had not drunk for years, are now not only habitual, but continual drunkards. And more than all, a renegade white man, having possessed himself of a quantity of goods, has settled down here a burning curse among the people, alaming the worst of the heathen by wallowing deeper in filth than they ever dreamed of, rendering intoxication more madden- ing, impiety more impious, depravity more depraved, and villainess more vile. Heathenism here is the very blackness of darkness; and it is no improvement to have the lurid glare of civilized villainy rendering that darkness visible."

Well does an indignant commentator on such facts remark: "How long must Christian missionaries meet among the heathen influences from Christian lands, so opposed to all their efforts, so blighting to their most cherished hopes, and so trying to their feelings. Do not African heathenism, ignorance, degradation and depravity, strengthened in their opposition to the truth by the remembrance of all past wrongs inflicted on Africa by Christian nations, present obstacles enough to the success of missionary efforts? Must the Christian laborer, seeking African's redemption, be still doomed to meet the influence of New England rum, and of men from Christian lands more abandoned and depraved than even the most abandoned of the natives."

Boston Traveller.

Progress of Religion in France.

The following letter, received by a gentleman of this city, will be read with interest:

DOUAI, May 24th, 1850.

You gave me no news of yourself before leaving England, but I do not hesitate to improve the opportunity to send you a word. My letter of April, addressed to you in London, informed you of our progress up to that moment. The young men left Douai 9th and 10th inst., to attend our annual meeting at Servais, and I followed them on the 11th, taking the diligence by Cambrai and St. Quentin, arriving at Laferme Sunday. The next morning I accompanied Foulon to Servais—it was to be with him on that occasion that I set out from home so soon. For the morning service eight persons were examined for baptism, and accepted. We then went to that fosse of water which I showed you at the bottom of the garden. Ledouble had made some steps for descending into the water, and the females were all dressed in robes made for the occasion. The multitude on the roadside, where the view is so perfect, was immense. I never saw such a crowd so still in this country; all panted off well, and some were affected even to tears. If you could have stood with me that day, how you would have rejoiced. And if those who comforted me when I was first coming to France with the assurance that it was impossible to do anything here, had been with us that day beside those baptismal waters, what emotions would they not have experienced! Is not the Lord doing great things for us? That same day Mr. Ledouble baptized two persons at Bethanourt. He had a baptizing there also April 25th, when six persons were immersed; but it was a little squally. The cure sent his people to make trouble, but Mr. Ledouble, with their attention, said held more of them.

Nevertheless, certain of those who were without sought the brethren as they left the place of meeting, beating some with clubs and throwing two of them into a hedge of thorns. There has been no disturbance there since, and the rioters seem to be ashamed of their conduct. But the cure unable longer to, endure the sorrow, his flockers forth in swift wrath against the miserable Baptists. Our hero Dede says he hopes he will continue, as it does much good by directing the attention of the people to the truth.

Our present number of active laborers is nine, where one hundred are needed.—Our anniversary were not of much interest, but I hope they will improve; you know that a beginning must be made. The building of the Chapel at Chauby has frightened the priests exceedingly. I suppose that the walls must be finished by this time. When we open that chapel, we expect that a gendarme whom I saw at Servais will come from Soissons with his wife to be baptized, and perhaps an institutrice from Paris, if she be not baptized before. There are others also waiting, and we shall probably have a very interesting time. The Lord bless his work.—what a consolation for us who have been so long plodding through difficulties and persecutions, neglected and forgotten by most men. Including the five we saw baptized April. In the brethren have baptized twenty-eight persons. New York Baptist Recorder.

REVIVALS.

EAST AUBURN, Me.—By a communication from the Rev. C. Estes, we learn that an interesting revival is in progress in East Auburn. 13 have been added to the church of late, eleven by baptism.

A pleasant interest exists in North Newport. Three were baptized July 2, all brads of families.

WEST ACTON, MASS.—There has been quite a work of grace in this place during a few months past. Four were baptized by the pastor, Rev. H. Richardson, on the first Sunday in this month, making ten in all who have recently received this ordinance; and all of whom were connected with the Sabbath School.

LOWELL. Twelve persons were received into the Northern Street Baptist Church, last Sabbath, they having recently been baptized by their pastor, Rev. Lemuel Parter. Others are expecting soon to follow their Saviour in the same expressive ordinance.

In Beverly, Me., on Sunday, the 9th inst., there were eighteen persons baptized by Rev. C. W. Flanders, three of whom were heads of families. The ordinance was administered in the presence of over a thousand spectators, and the scene is represented to have been a very impressive one.

At the Second Baptist Church, Salem, on the same day, ten individuals were also baptized.

WILBRHAM. Rev. Mr. Bowen gives to the Puritan Recorder an account of the recent work of grace in that place, from which twenty-four have already been added to his church, and as many more are expected.

CONNECTICUT. The Union Plainfield Baptist church, Rev. Mr. Brown, pastor, have recently enjoyed a precious revival, as we learn, in which sixty-four converts have been added by baptism. A very interesting state of things still exists.

NEW YORK. The fruits of the revival, which many of the churches in New York city and vicinity enjoyed during last winter and spring, have been pretty generally gathered. At the last meeting of the pastor's conference, eighteen baptisms were reported.

SOUTH BUTLER AND ALEXANDRIA, N. Y. The Baptist Register, Utica, N. Y., publishes letters from South Butler and Alexandria, N. Y., communicating the results of recent revivals in those places. Twenty persons have been added to the church in South Butler by baptism letter and experience. At Alexandria the work has been powerful among the students of the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—The Vermont Chronicle states that Middlebury College is enjoying the gracious influence of the Spirit. Professors of religion are much revived, a general seriousness prevails among the students, many are enquiring for the path of life, and a few rejoicing in the belief that they have found it. In the Congregational church, too, there are encouraging appearances.

The Morning Star publishes accounts of revivals of religion among the Preswell Baptists at Tamworth Iron Works, N. H., and Westville, Me.

In Carlton, New Brunswick, a revival is in progress. Rev. E. N. Harris writes to the Christian Visitor: "The Church is blessed with monthly seasons of the flower and hope of this part of the city. We had two delightful seasons of baptism last month, and others, converted to Jesus Christ, will come forward soon." A deep and heavy solemnity pervades our congregations, and the old meeting-house has become too strait for us."

PHILADELPHIA.—SAMSON ST. CHURCH.—The Christian Chronicle learns that this body are making efforts to sell their house of worship with the intention of rebuilding in a more favorable site. The location of the present building, says that paper, adds its ungainly dimensions are insurmountable obstacles to permanent growth and prosperity. Many of the pious members, who in their present home with a fondness which gives daily strength from the hallowed associations of the past; but we hope they may all exhibit with cheerfulness the exigencies of the case, and find their new abode firmly stoned by a large increase of spiritual property in a new house.

GALESBURG CHURCH.—Our city reader, writes to the Christian Chronicle, that recently, at the house of worship, formerly owned by the German church, under the care of Rev. Mr. Taylor, there was a revival. This step was taken by the pastor, and he had a large number of converts. The church is now in a very interesting state.