

The Sabbath Recorder.

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GLIMPSES OF DOMESTIC LIFE IN CHINA.

As affected by the Rebellion. Oct. 21st.—Again visited the city. But little change seemed apparent, except that the streets were more deserted and silent, the grass had grown tall in the once crowded highways, and the weeds were rank and unheeded. Our street was in the same desolate state as that in which it was left by the devastating fire of February last; the rubbish lay in heaps, except that a foot-path had been cleared away. There was no man to rebuild these once elegant dwellings, and few to inhabit, had they been rebuilt. Of the former inhabitants, many had left the city before the fire; some had since been sheltered beneath our roof; and others might have been still in the city, concealed from the search of their oppressors. Our own gateway, which was destroyed by the fire, had been replaced by a rude dead wall, so that our only entrance to the house was by a narrow back lane. We at once went to the chapel, and I was much surprised to find the seats regularly arranged, as if for service, and several persons present, apparently awaiting the usual Sabbath exercises. Such proved to be the case, for our house had become the rendezvous of the oppressed, and in the momentary feeling of security, past trials and future forebodings seemed forgotten, and we were met by cheerful faces, glad voices, and the boisterous welcome of children. I had expected to meet old friends, but was not prepared for these most striking features in the scene, and they went to my heart like the reviving of old memories long buried with the past.

After a brief interval, we left this interesting group, and went to seek out the abodes of our suffering friends. Called first at the house of the Chung family; but no familiar face was there to greet us. She who alone had remained (the mother of Ne-May) sole tenant of the deserted mansion, and who had often welcomed Mr. Carpenter as the only messenger who might tell her of those she loved, now scattered abroad, without the city walls, was indeed there, but with no voice of greeting for us. More than a twelvemonth had she lived on, and borne her grief and sickness, in solitude and almost alone. But she had at last sunk beneath them, and all was forgotten in the quiet sleep of death. Her simple unstained coffin contrasted strangely with the elaborately carved one of her brother-in-law, which stood beside it. But his had been the offering of a proud and opulent family, and hers the humble tribute of a widow's sister's love. It was strange to see the coffin of a female thus left exposed in the family hall; but where were the friends to bury her out of their sight—and had they been with her, how could permission be obtained to carry her forth to the burying? A beleaguered city is not the place in which one might choose to live or to die, yet we trusted that her afflictions had been blessed to her, and although, from the display of the mock lotus flower on the head of her coffin, and the position of the shoes beneath it, we knew that the shadows of heathenism still darkened that dwelling, yet we remembered her professions of penitence, and love to the Saviour, and reliance upon his merits, and we trusted that although at the eleventh hour, she had indeed accepted the long-sought mercy of God. Her last Sabbath on earth had borne witness to her tears and expressions of confidence in God, and we trusted that her weary spirit had found rest with him.

It was a sad walk to the house of Nya-ee, through the desolate streets. Occasionally a shop would be open, and at the door of one we saw a well-dressed woman weeping bitterly. We learned it was want, or fear of it, that distressed her, and while Mr. C. was handing her some cash, a rebel officer with several attendants passed and inquired what was the matter? Mr. C. told him, when, with a pompous display of incredulity, he turned away, saying in English, "Oh, no!" and we saw at once the kind of sympathy these poor sufferers must expect from those who have usurped authority over them. Nya-ee and Annah welcomed us, with silent tears, and a new cause of grief was soon made known. The youngest son of Nya-ee had recently married, and his wife was kept secreted at this house. "We do not fear starvation," said Nya-ee, "but we fear for our lives. Should the rebels discover so young a woman here, they would seek to take her away, and if her husband opposed them, they would strike her head." They hoped we could bring her out with us, for they knew Mr. C. had relieved many from their bondage, and why could he not rescue her? They little knew the repulses he had latterly met. They knew not how often their Pharaoh had been entreated to let the people go, nor how his heart seemed to grow harder at every petition, until it seemed an actual injury to the oppressed to solicit in their favor. The poor girl's hope had evidently centered in us, and it was cruel to disappoint her; but there was no alternative. A terrible foreboding light came over them all, and we wondered not for terrible had been the infliction of misery upon the wretched families, detained against their will, prisoners in that doomed city. The heart revolts from the rehearsal of such inhumanities, of which vol-

umes might be written. Let this "glimpse" suffice.

A week later Mr. Carpenter brought word that the husband was at liberty, having bought himself over the city wall; and another week, the still more joyful news, that the young wife was also free, rescued in like manner through the efforts of her husband, with whom she was safe beyond the power of their cruel oppressors. L. M. C.

LETTERS FROM PALESTINE—NO. 9.

Jaffa and Vicinity—Scenes of Domestic Life—The Arabs. JAFFA, April 2, 1852.

This is one of the oldest towns mentioned in the Bible. It is called Japho in the Old Testament, and Joppa in the New Testament. It is now called Jaffa and Yaffa. The Scripture references to it are Josh. 19: 46; 2 Chron. 2: 16; Ezra 3: 7; Jonah 1: 3; Acts 9: 36; 10: 5, 32; 11: 5. From these citations it appears that Japho was near to or over against Rakkon, one of the border towns of Dan. On some maps it is included in the territory of Ephraim. There is a tradition that it existed before the flood! and that the rock to which Andromeda was chained was to be seen in the harbor in the time of Pliny!! Some suppose the city was built by Japhet, the eldest son of Noah. Certain it is, that it existed before the Israelites entered Canaan, if not previous to their settlement in Egypt. The cedars of Lebanon for the Temple were brought "by sea in floats" to this port, and carried hence to Jerusalem. Also the same for the second Temple. Here Jonah took ship in his flight from his mission to Nineveh; here Dorcas was raised from the dead, and here Peter had a vision on the house-top, and hither Cornelius sent messengers to him to come to Caesarea, where the door of faith was first opened to the Gentiles, by preaching "that whosoever believeth in Him shall receive the remission of sins." Acts 10: 43.

The appearance of the town, as seen from the approach by sea or land, is bold and beautiful. But, like many paintings, it is seen to best advantage in the distance; the nearer the view, the less beauty to the beholder. It rises cone-like on a high point of land or sandy ridge close by the sea, and parallel with the coast, whose course is north and south. The highest point of the city may be one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet above the sea. The town itself is surrounded by a wall and fosses, except the latter by the sea-side. There are but two entrances; one from the harbor, opposite the Custom-House, and the other at the terminus of the Nablous, Jerusalem and Gaza roads; the latter is guarded by an outer and inner gate. Only the former, I believe, is used at present; it is closed an hour and a half after sun-set, and opened at daylight in the morning. It is also shut on the Mahomedan Sabbath, Sixth-day, between the hours of twelve and one P. M. This is done to favor the Muslims during prayer at the Mosque. Along or near the principal street, which winds its way to the sea, and thence south to the end of the city, are two fountains, the Mosque, the bazaar or merchant stalls, and still further on the Armenian, Latin, and Greek convents, situated on the left, and overlooking the sea; also the French, English, Spanish, and American consulates.

Without the wall on the north are a few dwellings, one or more smith shops, and the Mahomedan cemetery. On the east and more immediately at the junction of the aforementioned roads, is quite a spacious market place, including orange men and fruit merchants, tinkers, cobblers, venders of bread, mats, home-made earthenware—a khan and café, and a few Egyptian smiths in low black tents, seated a la Turque at their small anvils, and keeping stroke as necessity and business require. The wife or one of the children blows the fire with a bag of skin under each hand. Shades of Vulcan, what a sight! A caricature upon Tubal-Cain and the smiths of the days of King Saul! There is no use in trying to describe them. Barnum might exhibit a sample and make money. Indeed, they look like the last dregs of human kind, and yet unite most strangely a little industry with a great deal of wretched squalidness and apparent misery.

South of the city are the quarantine buildings, and the cemeteries of the Greeks, Latins, and Armenians. The Protestant burying ground is near by, a little to the east of the town. Still further south, and down the coast, close by the sea, are several rude tanneries. The Catholics, who in regard to sacred places in the Holy Land are the know-every-things, point out Simon the tanner's house within the walls in the southern part of the city. Of late some pits have been discovered at the south-west corner of the wall without, at the water's edge, where they surmise the house of Simon to have stood. The Armenians show a walled cave two miles east of the town, near their convent garden, where Dorcas was raised from the dead!

The harbor of Jaffa is in fact nothing but the open sea, very unsafe in winter, but calm for the most part in spring, summer, and autumn. In time of storm, vessels put to sea, and steamers cannot land either mails or passengers. Though rocky and dangerous, it has always been the chief port of Palestine. The commerce of the place is considerable. I should think the trade would warrant a transient trip of some vessel from New York direct. It would be much to the convenience of our little colony for such a line to be established as would secure the arrival of a vessel from home in the spring and fall of the year, or in those months most favorable for

trade and safe anchorage. It is the opinion of many, that it would pay.

The population of Jaffa is variously estimated from 5,000 to 7,000 inhabitants. Some say that fifteen hundred of these are Greeks, Latins, and Armenians. The Jews number seventy families. The Church Missionary Society has a mission here, with a membership of not more than twenty. The rest of the population are Mohammedans. "The mean geographical position of the city 32 deg. 3 min. 6 sec. N. E., and 34 deg. 44 min. 24 sec. E. longitude." Bergham's Memoir, p. 26. A most splendid view is presented on all sides of the town. To the west, the extended open sea; north, east, and south, the vale of Sharon, so celebrated in sacred song, and beyond the long unbroken range of mountains of Ephraim, extending south to the desert, and north to Ebal and Gerezim, and thence to Mount Carmel. Though the stranger has greatly marred the face of the country, the Christian traveler, on first entering the land, sees here a vast and varied outline of vale and mountain, goodly indeed to look upon, especially to the eye of faith, which beholds it as the glory of all lands.

The Arab, with all his wildness, appears social, kind, and hospitable. Yet the exercise of these virtues to strangers would seem prompted by the expectation of a liberal reward. Even this may in part be accounted for by his religion, which teaches him to regard the stranger as an infidel, as one forsaken of God, and having no claim upon the followers of the Prophet. Half the year the fellahs, or laboring class, (literally the plough men, live in the open air, where they cook, eat, and sleep, and enjoy life in real primitive style. As to personal cleanliness, they seem to think such a habit detrimental to health! Bathing is attended to rather as a religious ceremony than for any physical benefit. Sore eyes and blindness, one of the curses predicted, afflict great numbers of men, women, and children, much of which might perhaps be avoided by a free use of cold water.

The Bedouin loves his tent, leads a roving life, regards himself as superior to the Fellah, while the latter appears not conscious of inferiority, either in mind or body. Both have dealings with each other, though living in separate communities, and both are followers of the false prophet, but not so devoted to and irrevocably lost in the delusion, as to be beyond the reach of hope and mercy. Such at least is my hope. Many Christians whose acquaintance with the Arabs justify an opinion, have expressed themselves decidedly convinced that the day of their redemption draweth nigh. They affirm, that the Moslem faith is growing weaker. If so, and I have no reason to doubt it, our representatives should be ready to do their part in preaching unto them a more excellent way. The Lord of missions hasten the conversion of the Moslem in His time. WM. M. JONES.

BAPTIST MISSIONS.

At the 41st Annual Meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Union, held recently in Chicago, a printed abstract of the forthcoming Annual Report was circulated, from which we copy such paragraphs as will show our readers what fields this organization is occupying, and the extent to which those fields are being cultivated:—

During the last year five missionaries and two female assistants have been removed by death; Mrs. E. C. Judson, of the Maulmain Burman Mission; Rev. J. Benjamin, of the Tavoy; Rev. E. L. Abbott and Mrs. M. F. Beecher, of the Bassee; Rev. S. Van Huse, of the Telooogo; Rev. J. Goddard, of the Ningpo; and Rev. J. Meeker, of the Shawnee Mission. Three missionaries and two female assistants have, also, retired from their connection with the Union.

The receipts into the Treasury during the year, from all sources, were \$114,907 58; the expenditures, \$145,523 31. Of the receipts, \$5,000 were from the American and Foreign Bible Society, \$2,200 from the American Tract Society, and \$4,000 from the U. S. Government. Compared with the preceding year, there was a falling off in expenditures of \$860 05; in receipts, of \$21,894 84; and in donations and legacies, \$12,682 58.

Rev. H. B. Sherman, late of the African Mission, has been designated to Assam; Rev. C. Bennett embarked on his return to Burma in February, and the Rev. E. B. Cross and Mrs. Cross in December. Rev. Messrs. A. B. Satterlee and G. P. Watrous, and their wives, appointed to Arracan, and the Rev. F. A. Douglass and wife, designated to the Telooogos, sailed for their respective designations in October. Mr. Samson Talbot, a member of the Newton Theological Institution, and Mr. Robert B. Loomis, of Boston, a printer, have been appointed to Asiatic missions. Six applicants for appointment wait the consideration of the Committee—action in respect to them having been arrested by the state of the mission funds.

The Missionary Union has 5,281 life members, constituted by the payment of \$100 each, of whom 476 were constituted the past year.

The Maulmain Burman Mission consists of one station, one outstation; 5 missionaries, one a printer, and 4 female assistants; 4 native assistants. Maulmain Karen Mission—One station, 16 outstations; 4 preachers, one a printer, 4 female assistants; 16 native assistants. Tavoy Mission—One station, 24 outstations; 20 missionaries and three female assistants; 23 Karen and 2 Burman assistants; 3 missionaries and 5 female assistants; 8 native assistants. Bassee Mission—One station, 50 outstations; 3 missionaries and 2 female assistants; 60 native assistants. Rangoon Burman Station—One station, 4 outstations; 3 missionaries, one a physician, and 3 female assistants; 8 native assistants. Rangoon Karen Department—One station, 28 outstations; 2 missionaries and 3 female assistants; 23 native assistants.

Henthada Mission—One station, 2 outstations; 2 missionaries and 2 female assistants; 6 native assistants.

Shwaygyeen Mission—One station, 5 outstations; one missionary and 3 ordained native assistants.

Toungoo Mission—One station, 5 outstations; one missionary and 1 female assistant; 4 native assistants.

Prome Mission—One station, 3 outstations; 2 missionaries and 2 female assistants; 2 native assistants.

Mission to Siam—One station, 4 outstations; 4 missionaries and 5 female assistants; 3 Chinese assistants.

Hongkong Mission—One station, 4 outstations; 2 missionaries; 4 native assistants.

Ningpo Mission—One station, 3 missionaries, one a physician, 4 female assistants; 4 native assistants.

Assam Mission—Three stations; 6 missionaries and 7 female assistants; 3 native assistants.

Mission to the Telooogos—One station; 3 missionaries and 3 female assistants; 1 native assistant.

Mission to the Basas—Two stations; 2 missionaries and 2 female assistants; 4 native assistants.

Mission to France—Eight stations and 9 outstations; 1 missionary and 1 female assistant; 7 ordained preachers and 9 other French assistants.

Mission to Germany—Forty-five stations, 406 outstations; 5 native missionaries and 31 other native preachers and assistants.

Mission to Greece—Two stations; 2 missionaries and 3 female assistants; 1 native assistant.

Indian Missions—Three missions; 10 stations, 11 outstations; 6 missionaries and 9 female assistants; 9 native assistants.

The number of missions under the direction of the Board is 22, of stations 84, and of outstations 574, including 406 in Germany. The number of missionaries is 57, of female assistants 63, and of native pastors and preachers 237; total 357. Three missionaries and 3 female assistants have joined the missions, 3 missionaries and 2 female assistants have retired from the service, and 5 missionaries and 2 female assistants have died. Two missionaries are under appointment, and there are six applicants. There are 218 churches, to which there have been added by baptism, so far as reported, 2,910; whole number of members is 17,548. The number of schools is 107, and of pupils 2,500.

From a notice of this meeting by one of our cotemporaries, we copy also the following statement:—

It is a day of trial for our Missionary Union; a debt of \$30,000 having been incurred this year, which, added to a previous debt, makes \$61,333. Worse than this, serious collisions have occurred between the Executive at Boston and several worthy missionaries, growing out of the work of a recent deputation. A difference of opinion obtains among the friends of missions generally as to the true theory of prosecuting missionary operations, especially as connected with schools and the teaching of English. Rev. Dr. Peck, Foreign Secretary, read a very elaborately-prepared paper on the mutual relations of the Union and its missionaries, a subject which has for some time past been the occasion of no little discussion. It was a principal point of debate at this session, under cover of resolutions touching the difficulties between the Executive and several of the tried and valuable laborers under their direction. No definitive action was had, the whole matter being substantially referred to a large committee for thorough and careful investigation.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST BENEVOLENT OPERATIONS.

The Southern Baptist Biennial Convention held its meeting at Montgomery, Alabama, commencing on the 11th of May. The Watchman and Reflector condenses from full reports the following items of general interest:—

The Board of Foreign Missions reported the receipt of \$30,066 60 during the year, and an expenditure of \$31,949 11, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$4,325 35. Missions have been sustained at Canton, Shanghai, Liberia and Central Africa, embracing 20 stations, 44 missionaries and assistants, 17 schools, with 500 scholars, and 163 baptized during the year. The Home and Foreign Journal has a circulation of 14,000 copies, but its cost of publication exceeds its receipts by \$900.

The Board of Home Missions reported receipts of \$21,153 74, and expenditures of \$22,132 06. The Board have nine agents, including the secretary, 90 missionaries, in connection with 250 churches and stations, number of baptisms during the year 1,096, membership of the churches sustained in whole or in part 9,019, meeting-houses begun or finished during the year 25.

The Publication Board reported a year of general prosperity, and alluded to the death of the late general agent, George Parks, with expressions of high esteem for his character, and of sorrow for their great loss.

The chief points of interest in the meeting were the transfer of the Indian Missions to the care of the Home Mission Board, which after much friendly discussion was finally adopted, thereby effecting a large saving both of men and money. A disposition to simplify the machinery of benevolent operations, and centralize instead of expanding the working force, would secure most beneficial results to the churches.

A rigid inquiry was also instituted into the reasons which actuated the Foreign Board in discharging Rev. I. J. Roberts from their service. He was allowed to speak at length in his own defense, but a judicious committee reported resolutions approving the course of the Board, and the convention adopted their report by a unanimous vote.

Important deliberations were also held upon the importance of establishing one Union Theological Seminary for the whole South and South-west, and the project seemed to meet with general favor.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.—The Board of Managers of the American Baptist Missionary Union held its forty-first annual session at Chicago, Ill., last month. The report of the Treasurer, presented on the occasion, showed rather a sad state of things. The total receipts for the year, from all sources, were \$115,000; the expenditures were \$132,994 83; making, with the balance of last

year, a debt against the treasury of the Board of \$61,333 25. The causes and cure for the existing state of things were much discussed in the meeting; some thinking that it was the result of internal dissension, and others that the blame rested on the plan of agencies to collect funds.

AGREEABLE SURPRISE.—Eld. James Bailey, pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Plainfield, N. J., has been building a house for himself, which was nearly completed when he was called away, week before last, to attend the meeting of the Eastern Association. On returning, last Sixth-day, and entering the apartments which he had left vacant, or in possession of the painters, he was surprised to find the parlor neatly and tastefully furnished, from carpet to curtains. On the center table lay a letter, which explained the mystery, and must have been as grateful as it was unexpected. Having obtained a copy of the letter, we print it, in hope of encouraging others to "go and do likewise."

MAY 30 1855

Dear Brother,—We, the younger members of the Seventh-day Baptist church and congregation of Plainfield, N. J., have taken the liberty, during your absence, to furnish, in this simple manner, this apartment of your new dwelling, as a testimonial of our regard for our esteemed and beloved pastor. We trust we shall always repose that entire confidence in your Christian character, and shall ever cherish that deep respect for yourself and family, which your residence with us has already inspired. We hope that the commodious edifice you are about to enter will continue to be your habitation, until, after many years of parental guardianship over us, and of successful labor in the church we represent, the great Architect may call you to take up your abode in that temple, not made with hands, whose builder is God, eternal in the heavens.

One and all, we tender you the assurance of our Christian affection.

THE YOUNGER MEMBERS OF YOUR PASTORAL CHARGE.

THE BABY SHOW AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.—A great deal has been said, written and published in the papers against this exhibition. It has been pronounced to be immodest, unseemly, and materialistic, in its tendency. Mr. Barnum has been much censured for getting it up. We will on the present occasion say nothing upon this exhibition. But we are tempted to say a few words upon general principles involved. It has long been the custom to give testimonials, rewards, premiums, prizes, &c., for intellectual and moral achievements, for faithful obedience to discipline, for the successful prosecution of moral, literary, and scientific studies, as Grammar, History, Geography, &c. The world never seems to have had its moral sensibilities disturbed by those things. Now the body is susceptible of cultivation as well as the mind. If a mother shows us a specimen of health, symmetry, and beauty in her child, and we are fully satisfied that this physical excellence is in consequence of faithful obedience to the physical laws established by the Creator, even as moral excellence is from humble and constant obedience to God's moral and divine law, or that intellectual achievement is from faithful and persevering study, why should a testimonial be right and proper in the one case, and immoral and unseemly in the other? We ask for information. ENQUIRER.

THE CLERGY IN GERMANY.—The Bibliotheca Sacra has no exalted opinion of the literary attainments of the parish clergy of Germany. They seem to have little of the working spirit which prevails in this country. It says:—

"The almost entire neglect of study by the German clergymen, after they have left the University, is a very striking fact. An inquiry has been instituted by the well-known publisher, Perthes, of Hamburg, who publishes all the works of Neander, Tholuck, Ullman, and others of the most widely read authors, the result of which is, that on an average only one copy in fifty of Neander's works has been purchased by a clergyman. All literary activity is confined to the universities, and to professed scholars. The indolence and stupidity of many of the country pastors is without bounds."

RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN ALBION.—A business letter from Eld. Thomas E. Babcock, dated Albion, Wis., May 22d, contains the following cheering paragraph:—

"It may be pleasant for you to know, that we are enjoying the gracious presence of our Heavenly Father, here in Albion, under a measure of labor, which, with improved health, I hope may be permanently increased. A religious interest has been for some time gradually rising. About twenty-five, who have held connection with churches in other places, mostly in our own fellowship, have joined the church; some of them have come from a position of voluntary exile, where they have lingered many years. It is pleasant to see them bending their steps to the church, as a field of useful labor, and an asylum to shelter them from the sorrows of exile. The awakening influence has extended to sinners, and a number have found peace in believing, while others are seeking the same precious treasure. Eleven have united with the church in profession of faith. We have been to the water for baptism the last four Sabbaths in succession. May the work progress until all within the reach of its influence shall share in its blessing."

MILTON, WIS.—A letter from Bro. Albert Whitford, of Milton, Wis., orders a quantity of "Carols," and says: "We have organized a fine Sabbath-School of ten classes and about seventy students and teachers, and hope to add still more to our number. . . . Milton Academy was never in more encouraging circumstances. We have this term between fifty and sixty students—a goodly number for our humble conveniences. The new building will be finished in a few weeks."

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Anniversary of this Society was held in Boston last week. The following statement of the condition of affairs, including both the parent society and its various branches in different parts of the country, was submitted:—

Receipts into the treasury of the parent society at Boston, for the year ending April 30, \$33,615 19; of the society at New York, \$4,322 89; of the society at Auburn, N. Y., \$1,106 36; of the Philadelphia society, \$4,956 97. Total receipts into the treasury of the American Education Society, \$34,001 41; balance in the whole treasury at the beginning of the year, \$14,942 42; total available funds, \$48,943 83.

Disbursements by the parent society, \$20,627 43; disbursements by the Central Society, \$7,566 60; disbursements by the Western Society, \$1,092 36; disbursements by the Philadelphia Education Society, \$5,614 95—total disbursements, \$34,901 43; invested, \$7,895; balance in treasury, April 30, 1855, \$6,147 40.

Number of Young Men Assisted.—By the Parent Society, at Boston, 328; by the Central Society, at New York, 92; by the Western Society, at Auburn, 18; by the Philadelphia Education Society, 62; total, 500. This is an increase of fifty over the previous year. Ninety new applicants have been received by the Parent Society, and twenty from the Philadelphia Education Society. From the Central and Western Society the number of new men is not reported.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The anniversary of this Society was held in Exeter Hall, London, on May 2d, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding, who congratulated the meeting on the fact that, notwithstanding the pressure occasioned by the war, the income of the Society exceeded that of any former year, except on the occasion of the Jubilee, and the total circulation of copies of the Scriptures was greater than during any previous year of the Society's existence.

The Secretary read the Annual Report, from which it appeared that the amount received during the year for the general purposes of the Society was \$64,878, being \$5,221 more than the preceding year. The amount received for Bibles and Testaments was \$59,600, making the total receipts from the ordinary sources of income \$124,478. There had also been received \$3,694, further contributions to the jubilee fund, and \$7,860 to the Chinese New Testament fund; making a grand total of \$136,032. The issues for the year have been as follows: From the depot at home, 1,018,882 copies; from depots abroad, 431,994 copies; total, 1,450,876 copies; being an increase of 83,348 over the circulation of last year. The total issues of the Society now amount to 29,389,507 copies. The expenditure for the year, was \$149,040, being an increase on the payment of \$29,782.

EXCLUSION OF THE CHINESE FROM CALIFORNIA.—There has been a very interesting discussion in the Legislature of California, on a bill to exclude the Chinese from the mines. The bill, if passed, would subject the Chinese to great sacrifices and suffering. A substitute was adopted, increasing the monthly tax for license from four to six dollars a month, and after a year to ten dollars. The Chinese question is very embarrassing, and our California neighbors discard the doctrine of equal rights in disposing of it. The Sacramento Union of April 19th says:—

"The Chinese cannot be admitted as citizens; the law and the constitution place them in an inferior position; they are not protected by the law against a white man, as they are not permitted to testify in court against him, occupying in this respect the position of the Southern slave; they are treated as an inferior race, and must continue to be so treated from the force of circumstances; and no other legislative line of policy is open to the just and humane legislator, but that which, as its ultimate object, looks to a restriction upon further immigration and to the final exclusion from the State of those already here."

SUNDAY IN NEW ORLEANS.—The following advertisement, clipped from the New Orleans Picayune, will give our readers some idea of the way they keep Sunday in that city:—

Second Popular Festival to be given on the Union Race Ground, Sunday, May 27, 1855, from the morning to the evening. The undersigned Committee invite all their fellow-citizens to that festival, which last year proved most attractive.

Target and Bird Shooting, Dancing, Pole Climbing, Foot, Horse and Carriage Races, Equestrian Exercises, Catching Pigs, Cock-Striking, Candle Drawing, and other popular amusements, are arranged, and prizes will be given to the best performers.

Omnibuses will carry visitors from several stations to and from the Union Bridge. At 7 o'clock A. M. a procession will be formed on the Congo square, and march to the place of the festival.

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.—This Society held its annual meeting in Boston last week, at which Mr. Beckwith read the report of the directors, including a statement of the treasury account. From this it appeared that a slight advance in their receipts over last year had been realized. The receipts were \$5,345 56, and the expenses \$4,781 47, showing a balance in favor of the treasury, of \$574 09. The report speaks encouragingly of the cause of peace, and of a great change in public sentiment with regard to war, tending towards the establishment of arbitration as the policy of the world in the adjustment of difficulties.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONS.—The threatened rupture in the Baptist Home Mission Society has been averted, or at least postponed. The Convention called at Chicago, by the friends of the Bible Union, to consider the expediency of forming a new Home Mission Society, determined, in view of the appointment of a Committee by the old Society to obtain a location independent of the American and Foreign Bible Society, that it is not expedient at present to form such a new Society.

Miscellaneous.

Cultivate the Society of Birds.

The song of the robin under our window, that hails the approach of the sun at earliest dawn, and watches his receding rays at faintest twilight, reminds us of a promise long since made, to speak a good word for birds. They are man's natural companions, the guardians of his fruits, the graceful denizens of his trees, the minstrel choir whose tuneful notes wake him from slumber and whose vesper songs soothe him to repose. What car is sweeter than that first trill of the red-breast at dawn? The first note is scarcely audible, as if the poor bird were afraid of the lingering shadows, and were asking leave of his slumbering lord to sing. The dawn increases, and with it the boldness of his song. The sun himself at length comes forth like a bridegroom, and the robin pours forth his whole soul in tumultuous joy. We pity the poor souls that live in a wilderness of brick and mortar, and have no tree orchestra in the shadow of their dwellings on these bright May mornings.

But those who live in the country, often have no music in their souls, and have no eye to see what labor-saving machines the birds are—saying nothing of their capacities as artists. So the sportsman is suffered to prod about the orchard and fruit-yard, and the red-breast, oriole, bluebird, sparrow and wren become food for powder. When the robin claims his tribute of currants and cherries for the insects he has devoured, he is mercilessly shot, as if he were a vagabond and a thief. Whether such a merciless, unmusical soul be fit for treason, stratagems and spoils, or not, it is pretty certain that his trees will fall into that category, and will soon be despoiled of fruit and foliage.

A single bird's nest in your orchard is worth dollars. What a multitude of grubs and worms a single pair of robins and their young will destroy in a season! Watch their busy flight by day, every visit to their birdlings bringing destruction to a number of grubs. It has been estimated by a cautious observer of the habits of birds, that a single pair of jays with their young will devour two hundred insects in a day. This, in a season of two months, amounts to twenty thousand. It has been estimated that a single purple martin will destroy nearly five thousand moths and butterflies in a week. The moth, that does so much mischief in our wardrobe, is a small insect that might escape the sight of most other birds. A little hive of swallows close by one's dwelling-house, would probably be an effectual exterminator of these insects, which would be seized and devoured before they entered our windows. If we take into account the innumerable caterpillars and grubs that would spring from the eggs of all these different insects, we can but regard the martin as one of the most serviceable of all creatures. The lively twittering of these birds is one of the most agreeable accompaniments of the rural melodies of morn, and is associated with many delightful incidents in English poetry. Whoever has visited Burlington, Vt., has noticed in their fruit gardens a long substantial pole mounted with a martin-box. Their labors are highly appreciated by the fruit-growers there, and their example is worthy of imitation.

It is but little trouble to any one of common ingenuity to build a few bird-houses, and put them in various parts of the premises. Small boxes may be put in the cherry trees, and upon the fence near the currants and raspberries, for the wrens. They will almost certainly be occupied, and this little bird lives upon the insects that crawl upon the fences, and lurk in the bark of trees, and in the crevices of buildings. On account of its fondness for spiders, the wren has in some places received the appellation of spider-bird. The immense number of insects which he removes from our gardens and dwellings, ought to endear him to every cultivator, even if he had nothing else to recommend him. He is the appropriate guardian of our small fruits, and no robin or fruit-eating bird will venture near the home of this pugnacious little bird. It is amusing to see the reckless desperation with which they will pitch into a bird many times their size, driving all before them.

Cultivate, then, the society of birds. The robin needs no box, but if you let him alone he will put up his dwelling in the apple tree, or in a corner of the fence, and be much obliged to you for the privilege of killing caterpillars for you all summer long. The boy that comes nigh with gun, warn off from your premises; and if he does not heed the warning, put the law in force; and if there be no law, call in the aid of Judge Lynch. The birds must be saved if you would save your fruit. Your tenderness and care for the birds will not be without its moral impressions upon the hearts of your children. It will teach them many a humane lesson as they grow up, and save them from habits of cruelty which often begin in destroying the eggs and young of birds. Smooth-barked trees, unscathed by the wounds of insects, and smooth-skinned fruits, will keep company with children of fair characters, unspotted with vice.

[Am. Agriculturist.]

The Care of the Eyes.

First, never use a writing-desk or table with your face towards a window. In such a case the rays of light come directly upon the pupil of the eyes, and causing an unnatural and forced contraction thereof, soon permanently injure the sight. Next, when your table or desk is near a window, sit so that your face turns from, not towards, the window while you are writing. If your face is towards the window, the oblique rays strike the eye and injure it nearly as much as the direct rays when you sit in front of the window. It is best always to sit or stand while reading or writing with the window behind you; and next to that with the light coming over your left side; then the light illumines the paper or book, and does not shine abruptly upon the eye-ball.

The same remarks are applicable to artificial light. We are often asked what is the best light—gas, candles, oil, or camphine? Our answer is, it is immaterial which, provided the light of either be strong enough and does not flicker. A gas fish-tail burner should never be used for reading or writing, because there is a constant oscillation or flickering of the flame. Candles, unless they have self-consuming wicks, which do not require snuffing, should not be used. We need scarcely say that oil wicks, which crust over and thus diminish the light, are good for nothing; and the same is true of compounds of the nature of camphine, unless the wicks are properly

trimmed of all their gummy deposit after standing twenty-four hours. But, whatever the artificial light used, let it strike the paper or book which you are using, whenever you can, from over the left shoulder. This can always be done with gas, for that light is strong enough, and so is the light from camphine, oil, etc., provided it comes through a circular burner, like the argand. But the light, whatever it be, should always be protected from the air in the room by a glass chimney, so that the light may be steady.

Black Knot on Plum Trees.

About ten years ago, I purchased from Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, of Mount Hope, Rochester, N. Y., a lot of plum trees of the different leading varieties, planted, cultivated, and drove them right up into bearing, and for the last four years have had full crops of truly noble and luscious specimens of each, and, what is highly gratifying, the trees are entirely free from black gum, or black knot, and are kept so by freeing the branches from all diseased or rotten fruit as soon as it appears.

Strict and close observation for many years past, and the examination of branches upon which the Plum has undergone the process of decomposition, in the warm months of April and September, has served to settle the question with me beyond a doubt. I will here refer to the reader to trees in his own grounds, say Washington, Huling's Superb, and White Magnum Bonum. Take your knife, go to any of these that may have dried plums on; take them off, examine and cut, and in many cases you will find a mortal wound, black, cankered, bark burst, swollen, and perforated full of holes. These were made by the same worms and insects that were feeding on the decaying fruit, after which fails, they find nearly the same food in the well-saturated and decomposed bark, immediately under the rotten fruit, which they feed upon for a certain time, and then pass away. They were attracted thither for food only, and not to perpetuate their progeny. They are not the real first cause of the disease, as some have it, yet they hasten the complaint by eating holes in the bark, through which the deadly poisonous gases and juices enter, and so get into the circulation, are carried to the extremity of said branch, and if a scion is cut from such, the young tree will show it even in the nursery row. The worst cases will be found where the Plum rots on the top, or upper side, of a horizontal branch, about an inch or so in diameter, yet I have found even spurs and the smallest branches badly affected by the same, and many killed the first summer by the deadly juices of the affected fruit.

All who grow Plums well know that many varieties bear in clusters, and also know that when a cluster is attacked with the rot, if the diseased Plum is not timely removed, the whole cluster will be lost (particularly so in the finest sorts), in a few days. Just so, on the other hand, if the same poisons enter the circulation, and get into the body and very heart of the tree, death is certain, though, unlike the fruit, it will take years, instead of days, to accomplish it.

I look upon the above as the true cause of black knot, and as destructive to the plum as the bite of a mad dog, or as the juices from the flesh of a human being in a state of decomposition, would be to ourselves, if applied in a similar manner.

The subject is worthy of consideration. Will some able pen take it up? [Wm. H. Read, in Horticulturist.]

Pruning.

I have lately noticed, says the New England Farmer, some of my neighbors, with jackknives, hand saws and hatchet in hand, attacking their fruit trees, as though they were enemies whom it was their purpose to wound and mutilate and disable by all means in their power. After the battle had been fought I have seen the ground covered with branches, and in some cases, with heads and trunks lying scattered in all directions around the scathed and bleeding trees, that remain like wounded and maimed soldiers, after a hard fought conflict. And the trophies of the victory thus obtained are carried off by whole cart loads, in the shape of sound, healthy sprouts and branches, covered with leaf and fruit-bud, and consigned to the wood-pile.

It seems to me, sir, that these good neighbors of mine are trying an experiment to see how much injury they can inflict upon their trees, without destroying their lives. When the Inquisitors stretch a heretic upon the rack, they place a surgeon by his side, with his fingers upon the pulse, to decide when the torture has been carried to the limits of human endurance. But not so with our tree-trimmers. They seem to think that there is no limit to the endurance of vegetable life. This subject has often been referred to in your paper, and the evil consequences of such a course have been frequently pointed out. But the fact that this practice still continues, shows that enough has not yet been said. "Line upon line, and precept upon precept," seems to be the only way in which truth can be fixed in the public mind. If those who pursue this course will watch their trees carefully, and observe the effects of their treatment for two or three years I think they will be satisfied, that it is not only useless, but highly injurious. When the trees are trimmed in March, April and May, as soon as the warm weather comes on, and the sap presses into and distends the sap-vessels, it bursts out of the recently wounded vessels, and runs down and blackens and poisons the bark, and causes it to crack and separate from the underlying albumen, and thus effectually prevents the healing of the wound. Gangrene and death of a portion of the wood necessarily follow. Where several such wounds are made in a tree, its whole constitution will soon become impaired. It ceases to grow; and in a few years droops and dies. Trees that are trimmed the least, will generally be found to be the most vigorous, and to develop the best formed and most beautiful heads. Now then, a limb that is putting forth in an inconvenient direction, or in a direction which will injure the symmetry of the head, should be taken away. A limb that is shooting out more vigorously than the rest may be shortened, and when two limbs are chafing each other, one may be removed. Shoots that grow from the trunk, will generally die or cease to grow, when nature has no further service for them to perform. The idea of cutting out the whole central portion of an apple tree, to let in the sun, is wholly erroneous. The tree is thus deprived of a large portion of its lungs, as well as of many of its best bearing branches. In our climate the fruit, so far from requiring the

direct rays of the scorching sun in midsummer, requires to be protected from its rays by the foliage which nature has provided. The directions given in English books for the cultivation of fruit, are adapted to the moist and cloudy atmosphere of England. The attempt to apply them to the cultivation of fruit in our climate, has led to the adoption of much erroneous practice.

The best time for general pruning is a mooted question among intelligent men. But my own belief is that the proper time, in this climate at least, is in June and July, when the leaves have attained their full size, and are in full health and vigor, and are elaborating an abundance of sap. In this state, a fresh wound will commence healing at once. New bark is rapidly formed to cover the wound. It is the descending sap from which the new bark, as well as all the other tissues of the tree, is formed. When this sap, properly elaborated in the leaves, is not furnished to the formative vessels, no new growth of any kind is effected. Hence it is only when the leaves are in a condition to perform their proper office, that the new growth necessary to effect the healing of a wound can be accomplished.

Pens.

Dr. Watner, some years ago, happened to be in the shop of an eminent stationer in the Strand, London, when a member of the House of Commons purchased a hundred quills for six shillings; when he was gone, the Doctor exclaimed, "O, the luxury of the age! Six shillings for a hundred quills! Why, it never cost me a sixpence for pens in my life." "That is very surprising, doctor," observed the stationer. "I declare," replied the doctor, "I wrote my Ecclesiastical History, two volumes in folio, and my Dissertation on the Book of Common Prayer, a large folio, both the first and second copies, with one single pen. It was an old one when I began, and it is not worn out now that I am finished." This relation was spread abroad, and the merit of this pen was esteemed so highly that a celebrated countess begged the doctor to make her a present of it. He did so, and her ladyship had a gold case made, with a short history of the pen written upon it, and placed it in her cabinet of curiosities.

Byron wrote his celebrated poem of the Bride of Abydos in one night, and without mending his pen. This pen is yet preserved in the British Museum.

John Elliot translated the entire Bible into the Indian language, and wrote the whole of it with one pen.

Chinese in New York.

The number of Chinese at present in this City is about 1,000, or perhaps 1,500. The greatest part of these live in Gold-st. and Cherry, near Pearl-st. The house in Cherry-st. is kept by a speculating Hollander, who lived for one time as a sailor in the Chinese Seas, and thus acquired a smattering of the language and some knowledge of their customs. He conducts his Hotel de Chinois partly on the European, and partly on the American plan. A portion of his customers prefer boarding together, doubtless appreciate the intellectual enjoyment of daily reunion at the table d'Hôte; while others merely hire lodgings, providing their own food, and attending to their own cookery. We could find but two Celestial females in the City, and these were regarded with the most jealous care by their countrymen. There was certainly nothing very prepossessing in their appearance; their faces wearing the same expressionless stolidity which characterizes their people generally, and cleanliness with them appearing to be a foreign element. Unlike any other class of our inhabitants, the Chinese herd together in what may be called their social life like so many cattle. It is no unusual thing to find twelve or fifteen occupying one small room, and using the same for all culinary and other purposes. Brutalized by condition in their own country, they become doubly so by vice and dissipation in their contact with the low and vile of our population. It is not to be wondered at that their countenances evince stupidity, and their very gait the lassitude of despair. The manner of their lives is indeed the most unenviable that it is possible to conceive.

The occupations of the Chinese settlers are not remarkably various, nor are they, as a general rule, extremely particular as to the respectability of the business in which they engage. A few have had the good fortune to find occupation in tea warehouses and in the service of some respectable citizens. These have improved both in a moral and physical sense, and constitute the better class of Chinese residents. But the majority have had to fall back on the lowest expedients of finding a subsistence in order to prevent their incarceration in the Alms-Houses, of which they stand in extreme dread. By far the greatest number peddle cigars through the streets and occupy our public places with little stalls on which they display a variety of cheap cigars and candies. Others depend entirely on public charity.

Starbuck.

To MAKE STARCH.—I saw an inquiry in the "Dollar Newspaper," asking the best method of preparing starch. Clear starching we conceive to be of so much use in female economy as to deserve particular attention. Take of Poland starch a table-spoonful; add cold water enough to wet it; when it is thoroughly dissolved, pour on (stirring it gradually) a pint of boiling water; let it boil five minutes; take two ounces of fine white gum Arabic; powder fine; pour on a pint of boiling water; let it stand all night; in the morning pour off the liquor; a table-spoonful of this gum water into a pint of starch, made in the usual manner, gives a fine glossy appearance; wipe the linen with a dry cloth; roll up; in four or five hours iron.

To MAKE STARCH FOR MUSLINS.—Take a pint of pump water to a quarter of a pound of starch; put the water in a clean skillet, and put over a clear fire till it is lukewarm; then pour in your starch, after wetting with a little cold-water; keep stirring it one way till it boils a minute or two; if it boils too long it makes it look yellow; pour it into a clean pan, cover it until it is cold, then take some upon your hand, and some blue in your other hand, mix them together, but make it not too blue, (you must use your own judgment,) take your muslins, double one by one in your left hand, and spread the starch with your right hand.

MUSLINS SHOULD BE STARBUCKED, left in the starch ten minutes, then wrung out and wiped with a dry cloth and clapped. You can hold it up to the light, and if clapped enough it will observe it to fly squander, and not stick to

your hands as often as you perceive any wet or starch on them. Observe to clap very hard and quick, and when you see no shining it is enough; never clap by the fire but in frosty weather, for that spoils the color; let all muslins be ironed upon a clean soft woolen cloth, two or three times doubled; the thicker the ironing cloth for washed muslins, the richer the work will appear. You must always iron on the wrong side. For calico and lawns, you must make a very thin starch, and iron within a damp cloth, laid over and under them. Iron on the wrong side.

Care of Carpets.

Nothing is so soon observed on entering a room as the carpet. If that is nice and clean, there will be an air of comfort about the room, however plain the furniture may be. On the other hand, if there is a shabby and soiled carpet on the floor, if it is all askew, and half put down, the room will look uninviting and cheerless, even if the furniture is covered with damask. It is better to have no carpet, than one that is ragged and filthy.

With proper care carpets can be made to last a long time. In the first place, moths must be guarded against. Every crack in the floor ought to be filled with putty, and well dried. If there is not time to dry the putty, papers can be laid over it. Carpets should never be laid next the floor. The sand wears them out if they are. A little straw or soft hay scattered on the floor does very well, but old straw matting, or drugged, or an old wool carpet, does better. For very nice carpets, cotton batting, tacked between coarse, unbleached cotton, is the best thing that can be used. Experience has proved to me that carpets wear a third longer for being wadded. The dust goes through to the floor; and the carpet needs much less sweeping than it otherwise would. A little damp grass or brown paper, sprinkled on a carpet when it is swept, saves the wear of it. For a nice carpet, a broom should be kept which is not used for other purposes. Every spot should be washed off as soon as seen.

Wool carpets should be taken up and shaken once a year, and if the room is a carpet is taken up it should be carefully examined, and if any places are burned or worn, they should be carefully darned with the ravelings to match. A carpet can be saved very much by guarding the entrance doors with mats, etc., especially the door leading from the kitchen. Where there is a small entry between the kitchen and the carpeted room, it is a good way to cover the entry thickly with straw, and put over it a piece of carpet or drugged. Even cotton carpeting will wear a long time over straw. This is much better than mats to take the dust from the shoes. Get a large pattern, so as to have some left to repair with. Much can be done by turning and mending carpets, to keep them looking almost as well as new. [Am. Ag.]

REMEDY FOR SCALDS AND BURNS.—In the American Medical Gazette for March, Dr. Reese thus earnestly reiterates his advice to apply flour to scalds and burns: "We still see reported, almost daily, an appalling number of deaths by burns and scalds, not one of which, we take upon ourselves to say, need prove fatal, or would do so if a few pounds of wheat flour could be promptly applied to the wounds made by fire, and repeated until the inflammatory stage has passed. We have never known a fatal case of scalding or burning in which this practice has been pursued, during more than thirty years' experience, and we have treated hundreds in both public and private practice. We have known the most extensive burns by falling into caldrons of boiling oil, and even molten copper, and yet the patients were rescued by this simple and cheap remedy, which, from its infallible success, should supplant all the fashionable nostrums, whether oil, cotton, lead water, ice, turpentine, or pain-extractors, every one of which has been tried a thousand times with fatal result, and the victims have died in excruciating agony, when a few handfuls of flour would have calmed them to sleep, and rescued them from pain and death. Humanity should prompt the profession to publish and republish the facts on this subject, which are established by the authority of standard medical works on both sides of the Atlantic. Flour is the remedy, and the only one, in severe cases of scalding and burning casualties, which else so often destroy life. Let us keep it before the people, while the explosion of steam boilers and burning fluid lamps are so rife all over our country."

EXTRAORDINARY WELL.—In an interesting letter to the New York Courier and Enquirer, Mr. E. Meriam, the New York meteorologist, states that there is in Lockport, New York, an artesian well four hundred feet in depth, from the bottom of which rises a vein of salt water, holding in combination a large percentage of diluquescing chlorides, which, mingling with waters of other veins, produce instantaneous crystallizations of beautiful selenite in flattened eight-sided prisms of about an inch in length, an eighth of an inch in width, a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. The laminae of these are so perfect that a single crystal may be divided, by means of heat, into two dozen distinct sheets. This well is peculiar in more respects than one. It is accustomed to spout salt water for but a few moments at a time, and then subsiding remains quiet for the space of an hour, at the conclusion of which it again begins to puff and roar, and shoots forth its saline jets. When the workmen were sinking this well, the auger, upon attaining a depth of two hundred and thirty-five feet, fell suddenly about fourteen feet, and reached the bottom of a subterranean river, flowing with so strong a current as to produce a perceptible motion in the upper part of the stem of the auger.

ENGLISH PAPERS.—The number and circulation of English religious papers, bear no comparison with those of the United States. The Church of England has two papers: the Record, published twice a week, with a circulation of 3,379 each number; and the Ecclesiastical Gazette, weekly, with a circulation of 2,750. The Baptists have one paper. The Independent denomination has three. These are—the Patriot, issued twice a week; with 1,268 subscribers; the British Banner, with a weekly circulation of 3,888; and the Nonconformist, with a weekly circulation of 3,211. The Wesleyan Conference has only one paper, the Watchman, with a subscription list of between 3,000 and 4,000. The Wesleyan Times, the organ of the agitators, is rapidly declining, its circulation having diminished one-half since the year 1851.

[Notions Literary Gazette.]

FLIGHT OF RICHES.—The New York Courier and Enquirer mentions the following remarkable events befalling a single family in a year:—

On the first of January, 1854, a gentleman doing business in the city was worth, with what he had invested in business, \$110,000. At the same time he was blessed with a lovely and intelligent wife, beautiful and promising children. He was surrounded with friends who esteemed and respected him. His business was lucrative, and promised to continue so. Indeed, his position as well as his prospects were, seemingly, all that he could desire to render his happiness perfect. How complete the wreck that the year closed upon! The first misfortune was the transfer of merchandise, to the amount of \$18,000; to a California dealer, for which not one cent was ever received. The next was two successive robberies, by means of which \$25,000 were lost. Soon after this, the unfortunate man made an investment in real estate to a large amount. The next and crowning misfortune was a trip with his family to Europe. They embarked on their return, with \$38,000 in goods, on board the steamship Arctic, and all shared her luckless fate! In settling up his affairs, his real estate was sold under the hammer at a sacrifice of \$40,000, making the aggregate loss of his property during the year \$118,000, \$8,000 more than his assets. His friends were obliged to make good the deficiency! Father, mother, children, and fortune, all gone—swept from the face of the earth—nothing left to show that they ever existed. We doubt whether, among the many wrecks which the past year has witnessed, there has been one more melancholy than this.

PLEASURE OF A GARDEN.—We are continually told by certain sipient economists that they find it cheaper to buy vegetables and fruit, than to keep a garden. The pleasure of gardening depends not upon economic considerations. Is there no pleasure in tending your flowers, and watching their opening blossoms—nursing the sickly, and rejoicing over the strong—in culling a bouquet for the adornment of your boudoir? Is there no pleasure in being able to send well-ripened grapes or peaches to a sick neighbor who has them not—in bestowing a capful of rosy-checked apples upon a rosy-cheeked companion? Is there no pleasure in exchanging rare flowers, in getting and giving floral gifts? What woman but will answer in the affirmative?

IMPROVED WAY OF MAKING BREAD.—The Paris correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser speaks of a plan invented by a baker of that city to reduce the cost of bread. He puts in one part of rice to five of wheat flour, and the economy effected reaches the very considerable figure of one sou in the two-pound loaf. The Government has had the bread examined by competent persons, and has authorized the sale of it at a less rate than fixed by the police. The demand is such that the baker cannot supply it. Neither the nutriment nor the taste of the bread would appear to be affected by the presence of the new ingredient.

VARIETY.

The British Government has introduced a new regulation in regard to ships, which appears a good one. According to the Merchant Shipping Act, after the 1st of May next, every British ship is to have a distinct number assigned to her, by which she may be known and recognized, irrespective of her name or other description. The series of numbers will begin with 1, and proceed in regular arithmetical progression; a number once appropriated will never be applied to any other British ship. The allocation of these numbers will be under the control of the Commissioners of Customs, who are to allot a certain series to every British Register throughout the Empire. Thus, the port of London may be allotted the series of from 1 to 1000; to Liverpool, 1000 to 2000.

The force of a body of water like the Niagara river at the Falls, was shown in a remarkable manner, recently, in an attempt by Mr. Rosling, the civil engineer, to bound the river. He let fall from a height of two hundred and twenty-five feet, a forty pound weight of pointed iron. The weight sank for a second of time, then made its appearance again on the surface, about one hundred feet down the stream, and skipped along like a chip, until it was checked by the wire. The velocity of the weight, when striking, was equal to one hundred and twenty-four feet per second, and its momentum five thousand pounds.

The April number of the New York Quarterly Review has an article on Post Office Improvements, in which it is stated that Boston people annually average about thirty-three letters each; those in New York about twenty-four; in Philadelphia fourteen; in New Orleans about sixteen; and in Baltimore ten. In the aggregate of the large cities of the United States there is an annual average of about twenty letters to each person. In the country districts there are only about three letters annually to each person, and in the whole United States about four to each person.

A local newspaper says:—"On Wednesday we shall issue a second edition, but not a first edition." This reminds us of an honest Hibernian, who called at the Weekly Times office with an advertisement, the price of which, he was told, would be nine shillings for the first time, and seven and sixpence for the second. "Faith, then," said he, "I'll have it in the second time and not the first at all."

The latest folly enjoined by the goddess of fashion upon her abject devotees, the ladies of New York, is the wearing of bonnet ribbons four feet long. The bonnets, meanwhile, continue to recede from public observation. They have long been invisible to the naked eye—of the wearer; and they now threaten to run entirely to ribbon.

"Pray, Sir," said a Judge, angrily, to a blunt old Quaker, from whom no direct answer could be obtained, "do you know what we sit here for?" "Yea, verily, I do," said the Quaker, "three of you for four dollars each a day, and the fat one in the middle for four thousand a year."

There was not a little sound sense and business discrimination in the merchant, who, happening to see his son take from his till three cents to pay for a cigar, exclaimed authoritatively, "Book it, Joe; book it!" No proof or denunciation so potent as the silent influence of a good example.

New York and Erie Railroad. On and after Monday, May 7, and until further notice, Trains will leave the pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as follows: Dunkirk Express at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 8 A. M. for Buffalo. Mail at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate stations. Accommodation at 12 1/2 P. M. for Fort Jervis an intermediate station. Rockland Passenger at 3 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Pass Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburgh and Otseville and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 1/2 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sundays, only one express train, at 5 1/2 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class sleeping steamers for all ports on Lake Erie. D. C. McCALLUM, General Sup't.

Ayer's Pills. A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Constiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Haemorrhoids, Nervousness, Headache, Inflammation of the Head, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c., &c. Induced very few of the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feversish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable dyspepsia which leads the hostess all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pills has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond all calculation, and not substantiated by persons of such exalted positions and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Among the eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention: Doct. A. A. Hayes, Analytical Chemist of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the Hon. J. E. Everett, Senator of the United States. Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives. Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plen. to England. John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston; also: Dr. J. R. Clinton, Practical Chemist of New York City, endorsed by Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State. Wm. B. Astor, the richest man in America. S. Leland & Co., Proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public in the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies extracted by Chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. The system of combination for medicines has been found in Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual ingredient is purified for the curative effect it presents. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved, more purely remedial, and the Pills a more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that many medicines should be taken under the counsel of an attending physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have applied the accurate Formulae by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made, to the whole body of Physicians in the United States and British American Provinces. If however there should be any one who has not received them, they will be forwarded by mail to his request. Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysterious ingredients in my preparations. I lay open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine, and its effects were known. The Pills were also pronounced to have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera, purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.00. Sold wholesale in New York by A. B. S. D. SARGENT, retail by RUSSTON, CLARK & Co., and by all Drug gists, everywhere.

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Table with columns for NEW YORK, CONNECTICUT, and other regions, listing names of agents and their addresses.

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