

# The Sabbath Recorder.

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"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

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## The Sabbath Recorder.

### ANNIVERSARY STATISTICS.

**American Tract Society.**  
The receipts of the American Tract Society during the year ending April 1, 1856, exceeded those of any previous year by \$2,401.60. The total amount of donations was \$158,435 08. The receipts from sales of publications amount to \$257,171.51, of which \$50,128.75 were from sales of the American and German Messenger and Child's Paper; \$149,102.23 from sales of publications by agents and colporteurs, and \$57,940.53 from sales by booksellers, missionaries, and individuals. The total receipts of the Society for the year were \$415,606.59.

The whole amount expended during the year was \$227,362.21 was expended in the publishing department, of which \$110,453.37 was paid for paper; \$35,490.99 was paid for stereotyping and printing; \$6,479.19 was paid for designs and engravings; \$63,722.95 was paid for binding and materials.

The Colportage Department has cost during the year \$111,601.85.

The grants in money to missionary institutions in foreign and pagan lands were \$17,500; of which 1,000 was given to the Suidwich Islands; \$7,900 to India and China; \$300 to Western Africa; \$800 to the Levant; \$2,800 to Turkey and Greece; \$500 to Italy and Sardinia; \$3,000 to Sweden, Germany and Austria; \$1,000 to the City of Paris. The services and expenses of 31 general agents, who have traveled through the country to raise funds and to awaken an interest in the operations of the society, have cost during the year \$27,565.16.

Among the smaller items of expense in the Treasurer's account, we notice \$943.10 as the loss on uncurrent money, broken and counterfeit bank bills, received through the 'contribution box'. The amount of *counterfeit money* given annually to benevolent objects in the country, is very great. Donors should look at their bank-bills, not only when they receive them, but when they give them away—for the purpose of doing good.

Six hundred and twenty-two colporteurs have been employed for the whole or part of the year, who have labored in thirty-one States and Territories and in Canada. One hundred and thirty-eight colporteurs have labored particularly among the Germans; two hundred and ten have labored in the Northern and Middle States; two hundred and thirty-nine in the Southern and Southwestern States; and one hundred and eighty-one in the Western and Northwestern States. These colporteurs addressed 12,827 religious meetings, and visited 538,338 families. Of these families they found 94,931 that habitually neglected evangelical preaching; 46,210 that were destitute of all religious books except the Bible, 30,287 that were destitute of the Bible, 17,181 of the families visited were Roman Catholics.

The inventory of the Society's property, taken April 1, 1856, estimates the machinery, presses, and printing and binding materials in the Tract House, to be worth for the Society's use, \$86,608; the sheet stock, paper, stereotype plates, and engravings, \$111,781. The books in the Depository are estimated to have cost \$90,112.87; books in the hands of colporteurs, \$108,257.08; due for books from auxiliaries and others, \$13,242.85.

The Society owns the house and lot, corner of Nassau and Spruce streets, New York, which it occupies. This estate is now valued by the City Assessors at \$114,000. There is a debt of \$25,000 upon it. The parts of the building not occupied by the Society yield an annual rental of \$6,850, which is applied as a sinking fund to the reduction of the debt.

The Society is now under engagements for paper, due previous to July 1, 1856, amounting to \$10,920.06. There is a balance in the treasury.

The Society has issued during the year 105 new publications in several languages, including 13 volumes. The whole number of publications is now 2,053.  
929,074 volumes, and 9,788,864 other publications of the Society, have been circulated during the year. \$53,000 worth of publications have been given away. The monthly circulation of the *American Messenger* is 190,000; of the *German Messenger* is 28,000; of the *Child's Paper* is 305,000. These are all monthly publications.

### American and Foreign Christian Union.

The Society has a balance in hand, having received \$69,330 and expended \$67,657—leaving nearly \$2,000 on the right side. It has 119 laborers in its service; 67 at home and 52 abroad, being an aggregate increase of 11 over last year. The general affairs of the Society show but little change; its work is to enlarge the domain of religious freedom, and the corruptions of the Church of Rome are its especial abhorrence. The annual report details the evidence of a declension in the Catholic Church, particularly in Sardinia, Tuscany and Spain, and the Board rejoices at the confiscation of the estates of the Church in Mexico, intelligence of which fact has recently reached us. The discussions in politics, particularly the controversies of Prof. Morse with Bishop Spalding, and of Mr. Brooks with Archbishop Hughes, are dwelt upon at considerable length as furnishing indications that the people of the United States are realizing the evils of Catholicism.

The Board have continued the plan of popular lectures to Romanists with good success. They have also somewhat extended it. They have also held some public missionary meetings in Central and Western New York to considerable advantage.

In France, the Evangelical and the Central Protestant Societies have continued to conduct the service for the Board, and, though amid much persecution and suffering on the part of some of the Missionaries and their hearers, there has been incalculable good

done. The Board have entered upon the plan of establishing an American Chapel in Paris, and have appointed a chaplain, and raised some thousands of dollars towards it.

In Rome itself, the chapel service was sustained by the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, Rev. Dr. McClure, through the Winter and till the close of the month of March, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Marks, who will continue the service yet for some time.

In the publishing department an advance was made on the preceding year. Several new editions of its books and of its series of tracts have been published, and to the latter two new ones of eight pages each have been added.

The Magazine continues to have a large circulation, but should have a larger one. The Sunday School Library, designed for the more advanced classes, has grown in public favor, and the Board have supplied between 300 and 400 schools.

### Seaman's Friend Society.

This Society has prospered during the year, having received \$22,223, and expended \$21,648. The aggregate receipts and expenditures of the auxiliaries and local Societies are not included in this statement. The whole receipts will reach \$100,000. At the Sailors' Home in Cherry-street, New York, 3,309 boarders were received in 1855, who deposited in Bank about \$12,000, and carried away or sent to friends \$60,000. The number of boarders at the Home in 14 years has been 47,156.

In the Seamen's Savings Bank, in New York, seamen alone have deposited nearly one third of a million of dollars the past year. Over two and a half millions in that Bank belong to seamen.

This Society has foreign chaplains at Aspinwall, Panama, Honolulu, Lahaina, Callao, and the Chincha Islands, Valparaiso, Canton, Havre, Marselles, Galtland, Copenhagen and St. Johns, N. B., and also sustains the Mobile Bay Bethel, the New York Sailors' Home, and the Portland Bethel, and helps the Mariners' Church in this City. In one Bethel, in New York, over 100 hopeful conversions have taken place.

The report points out the chief obstacle in the way of rapid success—attributing much of the blame to owners, in driving the present ruinous system of shipping and rewarding sailors. It proposes a remedy in a change of system; considers and answers objections, and shows the beneficial results of the proposed change, to owner, officer and sailor.

In the year 1830, the tonnage of American vessels was 1,191,776 tons; the number of seamen and watermen under the American flag, including those in the Navy, a little over 90,000. In 1855, twenty-five years afterwards, the tonnage increased to 5,212,000 tons, and the number of seamen, to nearly 400,000, both having more than quadrupled in one-fourth of a century.

In 1814, the tonnage of the British Commercial Marine was 2,616,965 tons, employing 172,786 men and boys. In 1854, forty years afterwards, the tonnage had increased to 5,943,270, and her seamen, including the 63,000 in her Navy, to nearly 400,000, both having doubled in less than half a century.

### New York State Colonization Society.

The results of the year are as follows: Receipts \$20,077. Of this amount, \$2,500 were borrowed to meet the expenses of the Liberian packet *Lamarine*. This vessel was fitted out in December, and conveyed 55 emigrants to Liberia, of whose speedy and safe arrival advice has been received.

The bark *Cora* has been dispatched from Baltimore and Norfolk twice during the year, in May, and in November, conveying 186 emigrants.

The legacy of the late Samuel S. Howland, of the City of New York, of \$10,000, was not received from the executors within the fiscal year under review, but the Board are gratified to announce that it has been, during the past month, paid to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, and a large portion has been already appropriated to the objects of the testator. This and other similar legacies go to swell the aggregate in our next annual report.

The Slave trade is stated to have been renewed in some measure, on the Coast of Africa, but not in Liberia.

The importance of Government armed steamers, to cruise in those calm latitudes, is urged in the report.

The successful and peaceable election of President Benson, in the place of J. J. Roberts, who declined being a candidate, is considered as a hopeful sign of the success of republican institutions on the coast of Africa.

The subject of education is referred to as having received a new impulse during the past year, both in Liberia and in this country, and the Board particularly allude to the valuable income of the Beveridge and Bloomfield funds, by which thirteen youths have been supported in a course of superior education in Liberia. Requests for this important object are desired.

The *Colonization Journal* has been continued, with evidences of increasing favor and usefulness.

The appeal and plans of the American Colonization Society for raising and appropriating \$100,000, are referred to with approbation, the experiment of an interior settlement, and the speedy preparation of commodious and healthy homes for the newly arrived emigrants.

Special and grateful allusion is made to the distinguished liberality of a gentleman in Mississippi, Mr. David Hunt, who, in the hour of extreme want, remitted a donation of \$5,000 to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society; of the late John Stevens, of Talbot County, Maryland, who, while yet living, transferred the bonds and available means to secure a fund of \$35,000 toward the building of a vessel; and the considerate liberality and care of two gentlemen of this

Society, Messrs. A. G. Phelps and H. M. Schieffelin, by whom the first steam sugar mill has been furnished to the farmers of Liberia.

A cheering review is made of the progress of Christian missions in Africa.

### American Home Missionary Society.

The American Home Missionary Society is thirty years old, and is brisk and prosperous. It has received during the last year \$193,548; payments have amounted to \$136,611, and there are \$9,551 due to missionaries; with a balance in the Treasury of \$23,942, received chiefly in legacies towards the close of 1855. The receipts exceed those of 1854 by \$13,000. There are 986 laborers in active service; 10 missionaries have preached to colored congregations, and the pupils in Sunday Schools count up to 60,000. There have been added to the missionary churches 5,692 persons, and 49 new churches have been organized within the year, and 48 houses of worship were completed.

The speakers at the anniversary were the Rev. Fred. G. Clark, of New York, Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., and Rev. Lyman Whiting, of Portsmouth, N. H. These gentlemen spoke successively in support of the following resolutions, which were severally adopted:

**Resolved**, That the principle of personal responsibility to Christ, as pervading all departments of the work, is our main reliance for the successful prosecution of Home Missions.

**Resolved**, That the work of Home Missions, being substantially the work of the Gospel, furnishes a basis upon which the state of conservatism and the most thorough reform may cooperate in the unity of the Spirit, and the bond of peace.

**Resolved**, That the Home, which it is the care of this Society to supply with the Gospel, demands our regard, for its sublime extent and encouraging aspects.

### CHRIST'S BLOOD THE SOUL'S BALM.

With its peace-speaking, soul-cleansing efficacy, Christ's precious blood is the balm which God has provided to restore soundness to the sin-stricken nature. Most usually in the vehicle of some faithful saying, the Holy Spirit takes the truth concerning Jesus, and applies it to the understanding and the heart. In some thoughtful or anxious moment He sheds a new and endearing light on the sacrifice and intercession of the Saviour; and whilst surveying the great appointed Advocate, love, thankfulness, and praise, steal into the mind of the beholder. The aspect of the Godhead is altered; and, surrendering to the grace of the gospel, the rebel is subdued into a penitent, and the penitent is subdued into the gratitude and new obedience of the prodigal restored.

As a North American Indian once described it to an audience in London: 'You know we Indians are great deer-hunters, and when we shoot the deer he runs away as if he was not hurt; but when he gets to the hill, he feels the pain, and he lays down on that side where the pain is most severe. Then he feels the pain on the other side, and turns over; and so he wanders about till he perishes. After I learned to pray, that pain in my heart increased more severe. I could not sleep. Like the wounded deer, I turned from side to side, and could not rest. At last I got up at one or two o'clock at night, and walked about my room. I made another effort in prayer, and said, O Jesus, I will not let thee go, except thou blest me; and before this break of day I found that my heavy heart was taken away. I felt happy. I felt the joy that is unspeakable and full of glory. I found Jesus indeed sweet to my soul.'

A hundred years ago, there was a vigorous-minded man and an able scholar, the rector of Wittingham in Lincolnshire. Entering the ministry without love to God or to the souls of men, for years he spent his professional income in self-indulgence; and whilst the preacher amused himself, the people perished. At last his conscience was awakened, and as his conduct grew correct, his preaching became earnest and arousing. Still he was ignorant of 'Christ crucified,' and as he was not the ministry of reconciliation, no effect followed his solemn exhortations. He was vexed at the epistle to the Romans; for, hard as he found it to attain a life of superior sanctity, St. Paul seemed to make no account of human goodness, however eminent; and, although he read Grotius and Hammond, they did not resolve his difficulties. But being a man of strong native sense, he could not rest in this uncertainty. Accordingly, one day, he spread this matter before the Lord, and entreated him to pity his distress, and guide him by His Holy Spirit into the understanding of the truth. Then taking up his Greek Testament, he read carefully over the first six chapters of the Romans. To his unspeakable astonishment, his difficulties disappeared. The righteousness of God was revealed to him. He saw that justification through Jesus Christ alone is the great burden of the gospel, the grand display of God's perfections, and the only principle of genuine holiness. He rejoiced with exceeding joy. His conscience was purged from guilt through the atoning blood of Christ, and his heart set at liberty to run the way of God's commandments, in a spirit of filial love and holy delight; and from that hour Mr. Adam began to preach salvation through faith in Jesus Christ alone, to man by nature and practice lost, condemned under the law, and, as his own expression is, 'always a sinner.'

**Good Advice**—He gave good advice who said, If you are in trouble, don't tell of it to every person you meet. Not one in a hundred will sympathize with you. Some may speak a word of comfort or turn away and ridicule you, but few will laugh less freely or engage with less earnestness in the business of life. Troubles, in nine cases out of ten, are like threatening clouds which soon vanish.

### NO CROSS, NO CROWN.

The following poem by Sheldon Chadwick is taken from his volume of poems just published in England:

'T was eve, and in a lovely room  
A student sat in sombre gloom,  
Twirling his fingers in his hair,  
Like one in revelry—or despair.  
Before him lay an open book,  
Sadness was in his languid look;  
And as he traced the pages o'er,  
Four golden words his spirit bore—

No cross, no crown!

Around in deathlike silence stood  
The forms of many great and good—  
Prophets, martyrs crucified;  
Stern patriots, who for freedom died;  
To cross the burning bars of pain;  
Starring the wondrous crowd of fate;  
While glory round their foreheads shone,  
He read upon their lips of stone—

No cross, no crown!

Hard was the toll through learning's lore,  
For one so young and worldly poor,  
His books were precious, though but few;  
And deathless fire from heaven he drew.  
Most essential of all ever wrought,  
He traced in throbbing lines his thought;  
And 'mid his toil this seemed to be  
The voice alone of destiny—

No cross, no crown!

Sometimes his noble spirit turned  
Towards fame's pillar as it burned,  
And oft he judged his efforts vain,  
To cross the burning bars of pain;  
He ground in agonized distress;  
Life's cup was dashed with bitterness;  
And then he thought of those of old,  
Who carved in brass those words of gold!

No cross, no crown!

They fought the battle, bore the cross,  
That truth might never suffer loss,  
But, like the tempest-castled flower,  
Spring through the storm, the martyr's power;  
Souls that, while becoming the life;  
Sank like a lighthouse in the sea;  
But from their graves a spirit came,  
Uttering words of winged flame—

No cross, no crown!

His soul sometimes would droop her wing,  
When envious arrows sped the string;  
But, like the tempest's martial strains,  
His country's glory thrilled through his veins.  
And heedless of the critic's fire,  
His heart glowed with immortal fire;  
And, like a man in earnest, he  
On thought's Patmos toiled wearily—

No cross, no crown!

And thus he wrote his spirit's strings  
To music rare imaginings;  
To love and freedom, truth and right,  
Justice and mercy, gods of light!  
Oh! cheerful fall those golden words  
Upon his worn heart's tender chords;  
In death those words his spirit bore—  
And chants them still forevermore—

No cross, no crown!

This is the motto of the brave,  
And this the watchword of the slave;  
The patriot's with the people's scorn,  
The martyr's with his garland's thorn.  
Whoever seeks to win a name,  
Whoever tells for freedom's fame,  
Whoever human tears would dry,  
Let this forever be his cry—

No cross, no crown!

### AN EASTERN SKY AT NIGHT.

Prof. Hackett, in his *Illustrations of Scripture*, gives a graphic sketch of his first view of an eastern sky—

The appearance of an eastern sky at night is quite peculiar, displaying to the eye a very different aspect from our sky. Not only is the number of stars visible greater than we are accustomed to see, but they shine with a brilliancy and purity of lustre of which our heavens very seldom furnish an example. Homer's comparison, at the beginning of the fifth book of the *Iliad*,

"bright and steady as the star  
Autumnal, which in ocean newly bathed  
Assumes fresh beauty,"

was often brought to mind, as I remarked the fresh, unsoftened splendor, as it were, of the more brilliant constellations.

An oriental sky has another peculiarity, which adds very much to its impressive appearance. With us the stars seem to adhere to the face of the heavens; they form the most distant objects within the range of vision; they appear to be set in a ground-work of thick darkness, beyond which the eye does not penetrate. Unlike this is the canopy which night spreads over the traveler in Eastern climes. The stars there seem to hang, like burning lamps, midway between heaven and earth; the pure atmosphere enables us to see a deep expanse of blue ether above us; and sparks of innumerable fires, that appear as if kept burning in their position by an immediate act of the Omnipotent, instead of resting on a framework which subserves the illusion of seeming to give to them their support.

Never can I forget my first night in the desert, in traveling from Egypt to Palestine. I had entered the tent erected for me about dark, and being occupied there for some time, the shadows of evening in the meanwhile sensibly gathered around us; the stars came forth one after another, and commenced their nightly watch. On going abroad, at length, a scene of surpassing beauty and grandeur burst upon me. I was in the midst of a level tract of sand, where no intervening object rose up to intercept the view; the horizon which swept around me was as expanded as the power of human vision could make it; and all this vast circuit, as I glanced from the right hand to the left, and from the edge of the sky to the zenith, was glittering with countless stars, each of which seemed radiant with a distinct light of its own; many of which shone with something of the splendor of planets of the first magnitude. I could not resist the impulse of the moment, but taking my Hebrew Bible, read with a new impression of its meaning, the sublime language of the Psalmist:

"Jehovah, our Lord, how excellent thy name in all the earth!  
Who hast placed thy glory upon the heavens!  
When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers;  
The moon and stars which thou hast made;  
What is man, that thou art mindful of him,  
And the Son of Man, that thou carest for him?"

I remembered, too, that this was probably in some such situation as this in which I was then placed, and on an evening like this, that Abraham was directed to go abroad, and "look towards heaven, and tell the stars if he could number them;" and thus form an idea of the multitude of the posterity destined to

be called after his name. (Genesis 15: 5.) I turned to that passage also, and saw a grandeur in the comparison, of which I had possessed hitherto but a vague conception.

### A WONDERFUL PIECE OF WORK.

There is on exhibition now in New York, at 483 Broadway, a most remarkable work of art. It is a pen picture, of such a character, and executed under such circumstances, as excites the utmost surprise.

Mr. David Davidson, the artist, a Polish Jew, found himself in this city some three years ago, friendless and destitute, with a family in Europe, which he wished to bring to this country. He reflected on his condition, and what he could do. He had lost the sight of one eye entirely, and that of the other was defective. The idea was suggested to his mind—as he believes, by a divine influence—of executing this work. The entire plan of it in the detail was matured in his mind; and then he went about it. Assisted, as he believes, from first to last, by a divine power, he wrought on it by night and day, for two years and seven months, seeing no one, going no where, except as was absolutely necessary—scarcely sleeping more than two hours out of the twenty-four, until the work was finished. He describes his sufferings of body and mind as intense; and yet, as if impelled by some strange power, he could not stop until it was done.

This remarkable work is executed by the pen on paper, and is five feet wide, by six and a half feet high, covering a surface of 4680 square inches. The picture is the front elevation, or facade, of a temple, in the gothic style, of the Saracenic type; with its doors, lancet and circular windows, pillars, towers, &c. But instead of its being a picture in drawing, it is a picture in writing. The whole is done in writing so fine, that in many places it would require the aid of a glass for common persons to trace the letters. The writing is executed in black, blue and red ink, and the letters are chiefly in antique printing style. At a short distance, the whole resembles a finely etched engraving. The picture contains the whole of thirty-six books of the Old Testament thus written. It has nearly 1,500 letters to the square inch, and the whole has more than 570,000 words, and more than 2,850,000 letters. The whole number of lines is 27,594.

The whole is so perfectly executed, that it is next to impossible to detect the slightest defect, and yet no pencil ever touched it, and there was no drawing to guide the work. In addition to this, the whole is so arranged, the parts, the number of lines in a part, the number of words in a line, the different colors, and the various parts of the building, as to represent various cabalistic ideas, and correspond to certain mystical numbers. The work is unique and remarkable, and when we consider that the artist is nearly blind, and that he never had any previous skill in penmanship, or knowledge of designing, and was almost entirely unacquainted with the English language in which it was written, the achievement seems scarcely possible, and is absolutely astonishing. He has several smaller works, executed since that, not less curious.

[Watchman & Reflector.]

### PREREQUISITES FOR DEATH.

Is he resigned?—was he sensible?—are inquiries which we sometimes hear made in regard to dying or deceased persons. An affirmative answer appears to be perfectly satisfactory to many of the inquirers; as if, in the fact indicated by such reply, there was something equivalent to a suitable preparation for death. We invite attention to the following wise and faithful words, which, if pondered, might do much to impart more correct modes of thought and expression in regard to this momentous topic:

Reader, until I see conversion and faith in Christ, I cannot and dare not feel satisfied about a dying man's soul. Others may feel satisfied if they please, and say after their friend's death, they hope he is gone to heaven. For my part, I would rather hold my tongue, and say nothing. I would be content with the least measure of repentance and faith in a dying man, even though it were no bigger than a grain of mustard seed; but to be content with any thing less than repentance and faith, seems to me next door to infidelity. Reader, what kind of evidence do you mean to leave behind as to the state of your soul? Lay to heart what I have been saying, and you will do well. When we have carried you to your narrow bed, let us not have to hunt up stray words and scraps of religion, in order to make out that you were a true believer. Let us not have to say in a hesitating way one to another, 'I trust he is happy, he walked so nicely one day, and seemed so pleased with a chapter in the Bible on another occasion, and he liked such a person, who is a good man.' Oh! let us be able to speak decidedly as to your condition. Let us have some standing proof of your penitence, your faith, and your holiness, that none shall be able for a moment to question your state.

Reader, depend on it, without this, those you leave behind can feel no solid comfort about your soul. We may use the form of religion at your burial, and express charitable hopes. We may meet you at the church-yard gate and say, 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.' But this will not alter your condition. If you die without conversion to God—without repentance—and without faith in Christ—your funeral will only be the funeral of a lost soul. [Rev. J. R. Ryle.]

**A LOSS AND A GAIN.**—This is the first heavy loss which you have ever experienced; hereafter the bitterness of the cup will have passed away, and you will then perceive its wholesomeness. This world is all to us still we suffer some such loss, and every such loss is a transfer of so much of our hearts and hopes to the next; and they who live long enough to see most of their friends go before them, feel that they have more to recover by death than to lose by it. This is not the mere speculation of a mind at ease. Almost

all who were about me in my childhood have been removed. I have brothers, sisters, friends, father, mother, and child, in another state of existence, and assuredly I regard death with very different feelings from what I should have done if none of my affections were fixed beyond the grave. To dwell upon the circumstances which, in this case, lessen the evil of separation, would be idle; at present you acknowledge, and in time you will feel them. [Robert Southey.]

### ANECDOTE OF JACKSON.

The Western *Christian Advocate* records the following interesting anecdote of Jackson. The scene of it was the Tennessee Annual Conference held at Nashville, and to which he had been invited by a vote of the brethren, that they might have the pleasure of an introduction to him:

'The committee was appointed, and the General fixed the time for 9 o'clock on Monday morning. The conference room being too small to accommodate the hundreds who wished to witness the introduction, one of the churches was substituted, and an hour before the time filled to overflowing. Front seats were reserved for the members of the Conference, which was called to order by the Bishop, seated in a large chair by the altar, just before the pulpit. After prayers the committee retired, and a minute afterward entered, conducting the man whom all delighted to honor. They led him to the Bishop's chair, which was made vacant for him, the Bishop meanwhile occupying another place within the altar.

'The Secretary was directed to call the names of the members of the Conference, which he did in alphabetical order, each coming forward and receiving from the Bishop a personal introduction to the ex-President, and immediately retiring to give place to the next. The ceremony had nearly been completed, when the Secretary read the name of Rev. James T. — an elderly gentleman, with a weather-beaten face, clad in a suit of jeans, arose and came forward. Few seemed to know him. He had always been on a circuit on the frontier; and though always at Conference, he never troubled it with long speeches, but kept his seat, and said but little—'that little, however, was to the purpose. Mr. T. came forward, and was introduced to General Jackson. He turned his face towards the General, who said, 'It seems to me that we have met before.' The preacher, apparently embarrassed, said, 'I was with you through the Creek campaign—one of your bodyguard at the battle of Horse Shoe—and fought under your command at New Orleans.' The General arose slowly from his seat, and throwing his long, withered, bony arms around the preacher's neck, exclaimed: 'Well! soon meet where there's no war—where the smoke of battle never rolls up in sulphurous incense.'

'Never, before or since, have I seen so many tears shed as then flowed forth from the eyes of that vast assembly. Every eye was moist with weeping.

'Eleven years have passed away since that day. The old hero has been more than ten in his silent and narrow home. The voice that cheered the drooping spirit, and thundered in the rear of routed armies, is silent forever. The old preacher, too, has fought his last battle, laid his armor by, and gone home to his eternal rest.'

**LOSS AND GAIN.**—I remember reading of a woman whose house was on fire. She was very active in removing her goods, but forgot her child, who was sleeping in the cradle. At length she remembered the babe, and ran with earnest desire to save it. But it was now too late! The flames forbade her entrance. Judge of her agony of mind when she exclaimed, 'O, my child! my child!'

Just so it will be with many a poor sinner, who is all his life 'careful and troubled about many things,' while the 'one thing needful' was forgotten. What will it then avail for a man to say, 'I got a good place, or a good trade, but I lost my soul! I got a large fortune, but I lost my soul! I got many friends, but God is my enemy! I lived in pleasure, but now pain is my everlasting portion! I clothed my body gay, but my soul is naked before God!' [Rev. Geo. Burder.]

**TRUE POLITENESS.**—Lord Chatham says, 'I believe politeness is best to be known by description, definition not being able to comprise it. I would however venture to call it 'benevolence in trifles,' or the preference of others to ourselves in the little hourly occurrences of life. It is a perpetual attention to the little wants of those with whom we are, by which attention we either prevent or remove them. Bowing ceremonies, formal compliments, stiff civilities, will never be politeness; that must be easy, natural, unstudied; and what will give this but a mind benevolent, and attentive to exert that amiable disposition in trifles to all you converse and live with!'

**BELIEVETH.**—Mr. James Rutven, of New York, not long before his death, recited slowly, emphatically, and with great clearness of voice, 'He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life; and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him.' 'What a contrast!' said he; 'there is none in the universe like it. What vast consequences hinge on the question! 'BELIEVETH'—I would like to see that word printed in capitals. How simple and easy it is; and yet how many refuse to believe and perish. Unbelief is the only sin which the gospel does not meet. For this it has no cure. 'Ye will not come to me, that ye might have life.'

**AMOS LAWRENCE'S POCKET BOOK** is a curiosity. On one fold of it is printed in gold letters, 'What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?' You open another fold and read, 'The gold is mine saith the Lord of Hosts.' On still another fold is printed, 'He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.'

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, May 15, 1856.

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CHRIST AND MOSES.

The doctrine that Christ has set aside the law, or the prophets, is one with which we have no sympathy. It is expressly affirmed to be false by Christ himself, and the Apostle Paul as expressly affirms that the law is not made void, but established, through faith.

Christ's sermon on the mount—the very sermon in which the continued authority of the Old Testament Scriptures is asserted—is nevertheless the text, from which there seems likely to be an everlasting series of discourses upon the unlawfulness of oaths, of divorce, of resistance to oppression, &c; these discourses proceeding, always, upon the false supposition that Christ puts himself in direct opposition to "them of old time."

Take, for example, the allusion to the Levitical code. (Matt. 5: 38) The idea that Moses, in any of the places where this law is mentioned, (Exod. 21: 24, Lev. 24: 20, Deut. 19: 21,) has any reference to the intercourse of man with one another, apart from their relation to the civil or municipal law, is not warranted. Moses certainly did not contradict himself. "Thou shalt not avenge nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people, but thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" (Lev. 19: 18) And after laying down such a precept, besides expressly enjoining it on every man to do kindness to his enemy, (Exod. 23: 4, 5,) it is inconsistent that he should, in the law above referred to, enjoin, or even tolerate, a course of conduct directly the opposite. In short, it is very clear, that the "eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth" principle of the Mosaic code was merely a sanction of municipal law, to be enforced and executed by the judges. It gave no sort of sanction to private revenge.

On the other hand, it is perfectly obvious that our Saviour's lesson has reference to the private intercourse of neighbors with one another. He is not concerning himself with the civil law; he simply lays down the law and character which his disciples must cultivate, if they would enter into the kingdom of heaven. To conclude, therefore, that his "But I say unto you" is designed to express the contrary of his doctrine to that of Moses, is one of the most glaring non sequiturs that we ever met with in the writings of sensible men. It was as wrong under the Mosaic Law for a man to take revenge into his own hands, as it is under Christ. Else, what did the Apostle mean, when he said, "It is WRITTEN, vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord?" Where did he find it thus "written?" How came he to lay it down, not as a new commandment, but as an old one which they had from the beginning? (See Rom. 12: 19 and Deut. 32: 35 compared.)

Nor is our Saviour's doctrine in conflict with that of Moses concerning divorce. Moses never justified the putting away of wives; he only tolerated it, or endured it, "because of the hardness of their hearts." Originally, God created one male and one female, and commanded them to cleave to one another—a clear intimation, as our Saviour argues, that such was the law of marriage. (Matt. 19: 3-6) Nay, while the Mosaic Law was in full force, under the Prophets, the Lord, the God of Israel, was understood to say that "he hated putting away," and that he had made but one of each kind, Adam and Eve, although he had "the residue of the Spirit," and could have made millions, in order "that he might seek a godly end." (Mal. 2: 14-16) Were not Moses and the Prophets in harmony?

The fact that something was conceded to the hardness of the people's hearts, was no justification of that hardness. It was a concession to their obstinacy when they had a king granted them, but it was no justification of it. On the contrary, they sinned when they asked for a king. (1 Sam. 8: 17) In fact, the principle of conceding somewhat to the perverseness of human nature is not a peculiarity of the Mosaic Law; it obtains under all civil governments. But, as we have already said, our Saviour in this discourse does not concern himself about government; he simply shows how men ought to act, when they act as individuals, or as moral creatures accountable to God. And in declaring that

it was unlawful to put away one's wife for any cause except fornication, he uttered, not what was in opposition to, but what was in strict accordance with, the whole spirit of the Old Testament. It is sheer, downright ignorance of the Bible, when any one says that divorce for trivial causes is justified by the Old Testament.

But perhaps we may resume the subject in a future article. T. B. B.

BENEFACTORS OF LEARNING.

"In gathering up the material for a history of education, literature, and science, in this country, we have been," writes the editor of the American Journal of Education and College Review, "deeply impressed with the number and value of the donations and bequests which have already been made by individuals in different States to build, furnish, and maintain libraries, schools, colleges, and scientific institutions." "It is a fortunate omen of a still brighter future, that from small beginnings in the days of our poverty—from gifts of nails, glass, and timber—of a few books, a few acres of wild land, and a few pounds in money, we now hear and read of donations and bequests which are reckoned by thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars, flowing out of the abundance of rapidly accumulated fortunes. Men of ample means begin to feel the luxury of doing good, and to see that a wise endowment for the relief of suffering, the diffusion of knowledge, the discovery of the laws of nature, the application of the principles of science to the useful arts, the conservation of good morals, and the spread of religious truth, is in the best sense of the term a good investment—an investment productive of the greatest amount of the highest good, both to the donor and his posterity, and which makes the residue of the property from which it is taken both more secure and more valuable. To the continued and increased liberality of men of large means, either in their associated or individual action, must we look for the multiplication and still larger development of our literary, scientific, and educational institutions."

We have copied these remarks for the purpose of introducing the following letter from Amos Lawrence to his brother Abbott, who bestowed \$100,000 for the founding and endowment of the scientific school at Cambridge. It expresses the sympathy and oneness of aim existing between two brothers, princely in fortune, and with hearts of princely benevolence. In another letter to a friend, the same brother writes: "This noble plan is worthy of him; and I can say truly to you, that I feel enlarged by his doing it. Instead of our sons going to France, and other foreign lands, for instruction, here will be a place, second to no other on earth, for such teaching as our country stands now in absolute need of." The following note was written on reading his brother's letter to Hon. S. A. Elliot, Treasurer of Harvard College, accompanying his first donation of \$50,000. The letter speaks for itself.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1847.

DEAR BROTHER ABBOTT,—I hardly dare trust myself to speak what I feel, and therefore write a word to say that I thank God I am spared to this day, to see accomplished, by one so near and dear to me, this last best work ever done by one of our own name, which will prove a better title to nobility than any from the potentates of the world. It is more honorable, and more to be coveted, than the highest political station in our country, purchased as those stations often are by time-serving. It is to impress on unborn millions the great truth that our talents are trusts committed to us for use, and to be accounted for when the Master calls. This magnificent plan is the great thing which you will see carried out, if your life is spared; and you will well cherish it as the thing nearest your heart. It enriches your descendants in a way that mere money never can do, and is a better investment than any one you have ever made. Your affectionate brother, AMOS.

ANNIVERSARY STATISTICS.

American Anti-Slavery Society. The 22d Anniversary of this Society was held on Fourth day, May 7th. In consequence of the illness of the Treasurer, a formal report from him was not presented; but it was stated by the President, that the receipts of the Society and its auxiliaries during the year were \$33,646 53; expenditures \$29,138 90; balance \$4,507 63. Several resolutions were read, and addresses upon the subjects embodied in them were delivered by a large number of persons, among whom were Samuel J. May, Charles Remond, Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, and Theodore Parker. The following are the resolutions, and from them our readers will learn the present feelings of the leaders in the old Anti-Slavery Society:—

- 1. Resolved, That organized as it was to effect the entire abolition of chattel slavery in our country, the American Anti-Slavery Society will not have fulfilled its mission until the last slave shall have been set free, and "liberty proclaimed throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."
2. Resolved, That in a cause so humane and righteous, we can know nothing of weariness or despondency—nothing of concession or compromise—nothing of effecting a truce or beating a retreat; but recognizing in every slave "a man and a brother," asserting his right to immediate and unconditional emancipation, and proclaiming the sinfulness of slaveholding under all circumstances, we shall continue to call men and things by their right names—to agitate, agitate, agitate,"—giving the oppressor no repose in his iniquity, and the land no rest, so long as a single fetter remains to be broken.
3. Resolved, That Slavery has not only cloven down the rights of its victims, but impaired the reason and paralyzed the con-

science of the slaveholder—turning the South into one vast Bedlam, without any restraint upon its madness; fulfilling the ancient declaration, that "whom the gods intend to destroy, they first render insane."

4. Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery sentiment which is "bounded by 36° 30 north latitude," is unbounded foolishness and measureless infatuation.
5. Resolved, That we are struggling not for the non-extension, but the non-existence of Slavery—not to make it sectional, but to drive it out of the land—not to restore the Missouri Compromise, but to terminate all compromises—not to repress the aggression of the slave power upon Northern rights, but to secure freedom and equality to all who dwell upon the American soil—making the imbruted slave the test of all statesmanship; all patriotism, all philanthropy, all true religion.

6. Resolved, That the right to enslave a human being, on any pretence whatever, is not a debatable question, any more than is the right to commit adultery, burglary, highway robbery, or piracy; and to every defence or apology for its exercise, ours is the good old Revolutionary reply: "We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

7. Resolved, That all constitutional liberty has ceased to exist in this country; that none but "the traffickers in slaves and souls of men" are permitted to enjoy freedom of speech and of the press, wherever they plant their feet; that we are living under the sway of "border ruffianism," incarnated in the person of Franklin Pierce, no longer the legitimate President of the United States, but one deserving of immediate impeachment and removal, for his perfidy and treason as the unscrupulous tool of the slave power; and, therefore, that we are in the midst of a revolution, to throw off the chains of a slaveholding oligarchy, a thousand times more intolerable to be borne, than any ever imposed upon our revolutionary fathers by the mother country.
8. Resolved, That we shall neither give nor ask for any quarter; but our motto is, "Victory or Death!"

American Tract Society.

The annual meeting of the American Tract Society, held in New York last week, was a scene of considerable excitement, growing out of a discussion of the Society's course on the subject of Slavery. For a year or two the newspapers have had the subject in hand. No doubt many members came to the meeting expecting that an effort would be made to change the administration; but this was not attempted; only an investigation was proposed, which was secured by the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Regarding the actions and proceedings of the Executive Committee, as frankly and ingeniously inviting the fullest investigation into all the affairs intrusted to their charge, therefore,

Resolved, That at the suggestion of the Executive Committee themselves, a Special Committee of fifteen be appointed to inquire into and review the proceedings of the Executive Committee, and report to the next annual meeting, or to a duly convened special meeting, to be called by said Special Committee, at their discretion.

The President announced the Committee of Investigation, as follows:

- Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, Rev. Thomas De Witt D. D., Judge Jessup, Pa, Rev. Albert Barnes, D. D., Rev. F. Wayland, D. D., Rev. M. B. Anderson, LL. D., Rev. Y. T. Badell, D. D., Rev. John S. Jones, D. D., Rev. John McCleod, D. D., James Donnellon, Esq., Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D., Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., Rev. S. S. Schucker, D. D.

American and Foreign Bible Society.

The 19th Anniversary of the American and Foreign Bible Society was held in New York on Fourth-day of last week. The anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. Wm. Hague, D. D. The President of the Society, B. T. Welch, D. D., occupied the chair. From the Report of the Treasurer, Nathaniel C. Platt, Esq., it appeared that the receipts from all sources for the past year amounted to \$105,618 10; disbursements, \$107,409 56, exceeding the receipts by \$1,791 46. The Corresponding Secretary, Rufus Babcock, D. D., read the annual Report of the Board, which detailed the transactions of the Society for the year past, and announced the death of seven directors and twenty-six life members of the Society. The mode of distributing the Bible by means of colporteurs was spoken of as an entirely successful and deserving of all praise.

American Bible Society.

This Society held a meeting at the Tabernacle, on Fifth-day, May 8th. The day was exceedingly stormy, and it was therefore determined to hold another meeting at the Academy of Music, one week later. At the meeting in the Tabernacle, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen presided, and opened the proceedings as usual with a brief address. The speaker's who followed in succession were R. V. Mr. Stockton of Baltimore, Rev. H. D. Gansse of Sheffield, Mass., Rev. Dr. Nicholson of Cincinnati, Rev. Dr. Adams of this city, and Rev. Dr. Tyng. The following is a brief abstract of the annual report:

The receipts of the year amount to \$398,167 35, being an increase of \$46,355 68, over the former year. Of this amount \$161,069 48 are gratuitous, and \$232,106 77 from sale of Bibles and Testaments.

The number of volumes issued is 668,225. There are thirty-three Agents employed by the Society, including two on the Pacific Coast, one in South America, and one in the Levant.

Union Theological Seminary.

The anniversary exercises of the Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York, were held at the Mercer-street Church on the evening of Second-day, May 5th. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Albert Barnes. Six members of the graduating class delivered brief orations; after which Prof. N. B. Smith addressed the class, expressing the interest of the Faculty in their

future course, and pointing out some of the duties which would henceforth devolve upon them. The following are the names of the graduates:—

- Chester S. Armstrong, Parma, Mich; J. B. Bonar, New York; Alonzo Brown, Boston, N. H.; Israel Brundage, Boston, Pa.; Jackson G. Coffing, New York; John P. Cushman, Troy; Charles Harding, Conway, Mass.; Edwin L. Hurd, Galesburg, Ill.; B. B. Hurlbut, Galesburg, Ill.; M. D. Kalopothakes, Athens, Greece; Alexander McLean, Jr., New York Mills; James H. Parsons, Franklin; Herman C. Riggs, Brooklyn; George L. Tucker, New York; Henry H. Tupper, Hardwick, Mass.; Charles C. Wallace, New York; George H. White, Indianapolis, Ind.; William C. Whitford, Leonardsville; Marinius Willcutt, New York.

Baptist Home Mission Society.

This Society held its 24th anniversary meeting in New York on the 9th inst. The report of the Treasurer showed that the receipts of the Society for the past year were \$51,541 88; amount disbursed during the same period, \$50,948 95—leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$592 93. Deducting from this the debts which are owed by the Society, leaves a deficiency of \$3,781 24, which is the amount of their present liabilities.

Rev. Benj. M. Hill of New York, the Corresponding Secretary, read an abstract of the Annual Report. It appears from this document that the efforts of the Missionaries in the United States and Canada, Mexico and South America, have been crowned with encouraging success. In New Mexico many converts have been made. In Kansas, there were 20 missionaries, but their efforts had been somewhat impeded by the troubled state of affairs there. In New Grenada, they were laboring earnestly and making gradual progress. The whole number of Missionaries employed by the Society during the past year was 113, but at present there were only 52 in commission. In response to an inquiry of Rev. Lemuel Porter, D. D. of Massachusetts, the Secretary stated that, owing to want of funds, the Society was doing only about one-half the work now which they were doing a year ago.

The Report of the Committee appointed at the last anniversary meeting, to ascertain the feasibility of procuring an edifice to be occupied by the Society for business purposes, was presented; \$10,000 had been subscribed to that object. Rev. Ebenezer Caldwell, on behalf of the Committee, asked that the restrictions laid upon them when appointed, with regard to location, might be removed. A motion to this effect was made, but it was tabled after considerable discussion. The prevailing sentiment appeared to be, that the rooms now occupied in the building of the American and Foreign Bible Society are all that can be desired, and that to remove the restrictions of last year would be to unsettle "compromises."

DEATH OF PERCIVAL, THE POET.—The telegraph brings us intelligence of the death of James G. Percival, the poet; he died at Hazelgreen, in the State of Illinois, on Friday May 2d. Mr. Percival was born in Berlin, Connecticut, in the year 1795, and graduated at Yale College in 1815. He wrote verses at a very early age, but his first appearance as an author was in 1821, when he published his Prometheus and other poems. He published several other volumes of poems the following year, and at that period he was the most popular of American poets; the tenderness and melancholy sweetness of his verses being in accord with the prevalent taste of the day. In 1824 he was appointed an assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army, and stationed at West Point to lecture on chemistry; but he resigned his commission after holding it a few months. He published a third volume of poems in 1827, and, in 1843, appeared his Dream of a Day. Dr. Percival was a man of purely scholarly tastes and eccentric habits, and he united a remarkable love of scientific pursuits with his taste for poetry. He possessed great linguistic acquirements, and assisted Noah Webster in the compilation of his great Dictionary. He had made a geological survey of the State of Connecticut, and at the time of his death, he held the office of State Geologist of Illinois. He was never married.

GOSSIP AND THE PASTORAL OFFICE.—The following paragraph hits one of the evils which flow from an over free use of the tongue—a habit into which many persons fall without any thought of its great sinfulness:—

"No attentive reader of the Epistles of the New Testament can fail to be struck with the annoyances and evils that this produced in the apostolic churches, and as long as the tongue continues to be the unruly member, will it work evil in the same way. We do not speak of the malignant backbiter, or the spiteful detractor, who is always seeking some object for the discharge of venom, for those gliding reptiles are found everywhere, and when known, lose half their power to injure. But really good and well-meaning people often set on foot whisperings, and doubts, and complaints about mere trifles, that pass from lip to lip, until at last they reach the minister in the form of apparently formidable dissatisfactions. He concludes that he has lost the affection and confidence of his people, and is perhaps guilty of some imprudent words or acts himself, which are reverberated through the whispering gallery until they come back to him in a loud and multiplied echo. The natural result of this is a speedy separation. All this might have been avoided by a little of the gift and grace of silence, which is often a much rarer and better gift and grace than that of speech."

DEATH OF REV. ADOLPHE MONOD.—A letter from M. F. Monod, in Paris, to a London paper, announces the decease of this eminent French Protestant clergyman, whose alarming illness was before mentioned:—

"I have just time, before the post, to write a line or two to inform you that my dear brother—brother in every sense of the word—the Rev. Adolphe Monod, has been called to his heavenly rest to-day, April 6th, at a quarter past one o'clock P. M. A shining light has thus been, by a mysterious but wise and merciful Providence, extinguished here below. His death bed has been one of intense suffering, and, at the same time, of glorious and gracious triumph. In the full and perfect assurance of his salvation through Christ, and in peace, has he commended his spirit into the hands of his heavenly Father. A few days ago I heard him saying, 'My ministerial labors, my works, my preaching, I reckon all as filthy rags; a drop of my Saviour's blood is infinitely more precious.' Though our affliction is great, we would not call him back from the rest and glory which are now his eternal portion."

THE SUNDAY IN ENGLAND.—The movement in England to open the Crystal Palace, and other places of public resort, on Sunday, appears to receive the approbation of the working classes, but to meet with violent opposition from the gentry. At a meeting held in Kentishtown, for the purpose of protesting against the movement, although the Earl of Shaftesbury presided, the clergyman opening the meeting with prayer was booed at during its delivery, and even the Earl himself was compelled to retire. A similar meeting was held in another of the suburban parishes of London, with similar results. When still another was called in Glasgow, glaring handbills were posted round the city calling on the people to rise and attack it. On the other hand, the Congregational Union, the Wesleyan Conference, the presbyteries and the sessions of the Presbyterian communities have poured in their remonstrances and warnings upon the House of Commons.

STATISTICS OF PROTESTANTISM.—There are at present, says a correspondent of the Independent, more than three millions and a half of Protestants in Russia, in a population of sixty-five millions. The stronghold of Protestantism is in the province of Finland, with a population of 1,636,000, all of whom belong to the Lutheran Church, with the exception of 45,000 members of the Greek Church, and in the three Baltic provinces, Estland, Livland, and Courland, where the German language still prevails. Two flourishing universities, at Dorpat for those parts of Russia which speak German, and at Helsingfors for Finland, serve for the instruction of the young Protestant generation. Notwithstanding the long persecution, religious life is not extinct. The university at Dorpat furnishes many valuable contributions to theological literature; the Protestant Bible Society of Russia is still in the field, and several cities possess flourishing Home Mission societies, societies for the relief of the poor, and the like. Thus, in particular, the Protestant Poor Aid Society of St. Petersburg, founded in 1846, and being now under the presidency of the Duke Max von Leuchtenberg, is spoken of in terms of the highest praise.

THE INDIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.—According to the report for 1855 of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Indian population of the United States, exclusive of a few in several of the States who have lost their tribal character, or amalgamated with the whites or blacks, may be estimated at from 320,000 to 350,000 souls. The tribes are 99 in number. In 1854, the payments of money by the Government to the various tribes amounted to \$546,357 38. During the last ten years, expenditures have been made by certain societies for the educational and religious advancement of the Indians, as follows: By the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, (Boston,) \$402,974; by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, (New York,) \$327,193 53; by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (New York,) \$107,230; by the American Indian Mission Association, (Louisville,) \$104,413 15; by the Catholic Mission, (St. Louis,) \$87,319 65. During the same period the Methodist Episcopal Church South has expended for the same purposes about \$298,000. The total outlay for the christianization and civilization of the Indians, within the last ten years, amounts to more than \$2,150,000.

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RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN FRANCE.—It appears from official returns, that the number of persons in France belonging to the Roman Catholic religion is 35,931,032; Calvinists, 480,507; Lutherans, 267,825; Jews, 73,975; and other creeds, 30,000. The following are the salaries of the bench of bishops:—1 Archbishop at Paris, 50,000 francs; 14 other archbishops; and 65 bishops, 12,000 francs each; in all 80 Episcopal sees. The prelates invested with the dignity of cardinal receive in addition 10,000 francs a year each; and 23 bishops, residing in large and expensive centres of population, receive in addition 72,000 francs among them. The indemnities allowed for diocesan visits, &c., amount to 143,000 francs a year. The total expense of the 80 sees is estimated at 1,355,000 francs per annum.

WRITING FOR THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.—The following paragraph from an exchange expresses very forcibly an idea which ought to be familiar to every writer for the religious press:—

"Though it made us mourn over our own infirmity, we could not but feel that a just sense of the importance of the religious press, as well as of the responsibility of an editor, one who stands foremost among the preachers and writers of America expressed, when he said to us, 'I should consider I had done a good week's work when I had written a column of editorial for a religious newspaper.' A real gem fills but a small space, and your gem of a newspaper article is not an exception to this rule."

THE WAY TO WORK EFFECTIVELY.—Rev. George Giffilan, in a late work, says:

"I am often asked, with real or affected wonder, how I can get through so much work of various kinds. My answer is—sleep and system. I sleep eight or nine hours out of the twenty four, and I never write after dinner or supper. I never have, at any time, written more than five hours a day, and I read at meals and odd moments. At Edinburgh I hurt myself, as I said, by sitting up late to study; and when I obtained a settled position, I said, 'I shall throw down my pen every night at nine; and, with the exception of three several times in nineteen years, I have kept the resolution.'

PERSECUTION IN TUSCANY.—The correspondence of the London Christian Times says that the criminal prosecution against the Protestants of Pontedera, temporarily suspended through the remonstrance of Lord Normandy, had been recommenced, and is now engaging the attention of the Ministry of Justice. Indeed, espionage and persecution are the natural fruits of the season, and in Catholic States you may look for their appearance in Lent with as much certainty as for the first green peas. Vigilance is unusually stimulated by the notice of the Government, that not less than 10,000 persons have left the Catholic Church!

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

If, as is generally expected, Gen. Comanfort confiscates all the church property in Mexico, he will take nearly four hundred millions of dollars from the 'holy fathers.' This vast wealth yields the clergy an annual income of about twelve millions of dollars. The church establishment, thus supported, consists of the archbishop of Mexico and nine bishops, whose aggregate income amounts to \$639,000. The number of the parochial clergy is 3667. There are also ten cathedrals, having 168 canons and other dignitaries, and one collegiate church. The regular clergy comprise 1978 monks, chiefly Franciscan, and there are 156 convents.

The British Baptist Missionary Society's Deputation, Mr. Underhill, has effected several important changes in the Missions of that Society in Ceylon. They have resolved to leave the management of the native churches to their elected native officers; to require the native churches to support their pastors, to teach only the vernacular, even in the schools for training ministers; to employ none but Christian teachers in any of their schools, &c. These changes meet the entire concurrence of the missionaries.

A farewell missionary meeting was recently held in Baltimore previous to the departure of Rev. Roswell H. Graves as a missionary of that Society in Ceylon. They have resolved to leave the management of the native churches to their elected native officers; to require the native churches to support their pastors, to teach only the vernacular, even in the schools for training ministers; to employ none but Christian teachers in any of their schools, &c. These changes meet the entire concurrence of the missionaries.

Rev. James Beecher, wife and child, sailed on the 25th ult., in the ship Wild Pigeon, for Canton, China, where Mr. Beecher will enter upon his labors as a missionary. He is a son of Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, who has now lived to see all his sons preachers of the same gospel that he has declared for so many years; and they are persons, as are also his daughters—in all twelve—of more than ordinary ability. Mrs. Beecher is a native of Newburyport.

The expenditures of the several New England auxiliaries of A. H. M. S. for the year ending the first of March, are reported in the Missionary, and are as follows:—Maine M. S., \$12,228 06; New Hampshire M. S., \$5,805 02; Vermont M. S., \$4,553 25; Rhode Island M. S., \$1,475; Connecticut M. S., \$4,206 23, and Massachusetts M. S., \$5,955; total \$34,523 66.

The total membership of the Methodist Church, South, including probationers, of whom there are over seventy thousand, is 361,136; of whom 170,150 are colored, and 62,136 are Indians. The increase during the year was 23,659. The number of traveling preachers is 2078; of supernumerary, 151; local preachers, 4,628.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist—a new free church, established by an association of ladies, as a monument to the memory of the late Bishop Wainwright, was opened to public worship on a recent Sunday. It is located on the corner of Hammond street and Waverly Place, New York, and is capable of accommodating about twelve hundred persons.

Rev. John Thompson, D. D., pastor of the Grand Street Presbyterian Church, has set sail in the clipper ship Dreadnought, for Europe. He is accompanied by twenty members of his congregation, who have chartered an entire cabin of the ship, forming a social sailing party on a larger scale than is usually attempted.

A handsome testimonial, consisting of a gold watch and chain and a purse containing £100, has been presented by the citizens of Toronto, to the Rev. Dr. Adam Lillies, to mark their appreciation of his services to the public in making known, through his lectures and essays, the manifold resources and advantages of Canada.

A note from Rev. G. S. F. Savage says, that an interesting revival has been in progress for some weeks in the Congregational church at St. Charles, by which the church has been greatly benefited, and twenty or twenty-five hopefully converted. It is expected that this number will unite with the church as the fruits of the revival.

On the 13th ult., seventy persons were admitted into the (O. S.) Presbyterian Church, Washington, Pa., eighteen of whom were College students. About fifty persons in Rev. Mr. Walker's Presbyterian church in Bloomsburgh, Pa., have recently experienced religion. Thirty-eight have been admitted in Rev. Dr. Anderson's church in St. Louis.

Advices from Florence state that the Tuscan Government has commenced a persecution against the Protestants settled at Pontedera. The English Ambassador at Florence has been applied to, His Excellency immediately addressed the Tuscan Government on the subject, but hitherto with no effect.

Notwithstanding the promises given by the King of Prussia to the Evangelical Alliance to intercede for the Baptists in other German States, they have still to suffer. Lately one of their ministers in the kingdom of Hanover, De Reni, has been condemned to three months' imprisonment.

We learn from the Philadelphia Christian Chronicle, that J. P. Crozer, Esq., has offered \$50,000, to be paid within two years, if they will remove Lewisburg University to Delaware county, near Philadelphia, where he resides.

The Rev. Mr. Spear gives the following computation of the number of Chinese in California; they belong mostly to five companies, viz.: Young-wo, 14,000; Canton, 6,800; Ybu-wo, 1,780; Sze yap, 9,200; Ning-yeung, 6,907—total, 35,687.

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General Intelligence.

Proceedings in Congress last week.

SECOND-DAY, MAY 5. In the SENATE, Mr. Pugh presented resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio in favor of the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution. The Secretary of State was called upon to furnish the journal of the proceedings of the Commissioners convened at Paris to adjudicate on the claims for French Spoliations. Mr. Bayard spoke in favor of the adoption of his substitute for the Naval Committee's bill to amend the act creating the Naval Board. It proposes to restore officers on the reserve list, and to investigate the cases of those dropped.

In the HOUSE, the Senate bill providing for deepening the channel over St. Clair Flats, Michigan, was passed, as was also the bill in relation to improvements in the Savannah River. Mr. Clingman asked leave to submit a joint resolution authorizing the President to employ any part of the land or naval forces, and to call for and use any number of volunteers, to provide for the safety of the passengers and property on thoroughfares or lines of travel between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, as guaranteed by existing treaty stipulations. Considerable debate ensued, and the House finally adjourned without receiving it.

THIRD-DAY, MAY 6. The SENATE was occupied principally in the discussion of measures for Harbor Improvement, but without any definite action.

In the HOUSE, the bill making appropriations for Consular and Diplomatic expenses was passed. The subject of granting lands to aid in the construction of railroads was then considered; after which personal explanations were in order until the adjournment.

FOURTH-DAY, MAY 7. In the SENATE, a third Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill was appointed—the two former not having been able to agree. Mr. Bayard concluded his speech on the best means of promoting the efficiency of the Navy.

In the HOUSE, the entire session was spent in debate on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, growing out of the failure of the Committees of Conference to agree. The principal difficulties were stated to be relative to the Senate's amendments appropriating \$1,800,000 for the Army and \$300,000 for the Washington Water Works. No final action was had.

FIFTH-DAY, MAY 8. The SENATE was engaged during the entire day in the consideration of the resolution from the Committee on Foreign Relations, declaring the notice which has been given to Denmark to terminate the treaty regulating the Sound Dues sufficient.

In the HOUSE another call was made on the President for information in relation to the recent disturbances at Panama. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was again considered, and during an earnest attack on the item for the expenses of the Judiciary in Ohio, Mr. Giddings fainted and fell to the floor. He soon returned to consciousness, and was conducted to his residence, but subsequently returned and concluded his remarks. The House, adopted the report of the Joint Committee of Conference on the bill amendatory of the Bounty Law of 1855. The bill provides that proof evidence, where no record exists, may be admitted to prove military service performed; construes the 8th section of the act of 1855 to embrace officers, marines, seamen, and other persons engaged in the naval service during the Revolutionary war, and their widows and minor children, and allowing, to complete the time of service, one day for every twenty miles from the place where the troops organized to muster, and also on their return after discharge. The bill granting upwards of 1,600,000 acres of land to Iowa, to aid railroads in that State, was passed by 79 to 59. On motion of Mr. Pennington, it was resolved, that the President be requested to communicate, if compatible with the public interests, such information as may be in his possession touching the recent disturbances at Panama, and the interruption on either the routes, on foreign territory, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and what measures have been taken for the protection of American interests relative to the same.

SIXTH-DAY, MAY 9. The SENATE passed the House bill giving 1,500,000 acres of land to Iowa for Railroad purposes. A bill was reported from the Committee on Patents, to amend the Patent Laws, with the object of protecting the public against oppressive invalid patents, and inventors against piracies.

SABBATH-DAY, MAY 10. The House of Representatives met on Sabbath, the first Saturday Session since the organization; but nothing was done in the way of public business, the time being occupied in personal explanations touching the Slavery question.

Shipwreck and Exposure among Arabs. The Hartford Times publishes the following private letter from G. H. May to his brother in that city: MONDAY, Feb. 4, '56. I take this opportunity of informing you of my whereabouts. We are in Angra de Cuyra Bay, in latitude 23° N., on the West Coast of Africa, among the Arabs. We have got 275 bbls. of whale oil; whales are very scarce. There are 12 or 15 sail here, whaling on the coast, and none of them doing much. We were in company with a schooner named the Mountain Spring, of Provincetown, Mass., and she was wrecked in the breakers on the 7th of January in the same bay with us. Of the 22 men on board, 19 were lost. The Captain and two men were saved, and they are with us. We lost one boat and the crew with her. Three of them belonged to New London. Their names were Augustus Jones, William Crocker and William West (cooper.) We had one captain shot in the legs by the Arabs. His name was Rider, master of

the brig Lewis Bruce, of Orleans, Cape Cod. They attempted to get him on a camel, for a slave; he resisted, and they shot him in the legs to maim him, when he turned and shot one of the Arabs dead. One of our boats got him off the beach. I was an eye-witness to the whole scene with the Arabs, and was hastening to his assistance [when he shot the Arab]. They are low and treacherous; we have to look out sharp for them. I have been on shore among them, considerably trading, but went well armed, with two boats' crews. But we seldom see any of them now; they keep back in the desert; they don't like lead!

European News.

By two arrivals—the Hermann at New York, with London dates to the 23d, and the America at Halifax, with dates to the 26th of April—we receive one week's later advices from Europe.

It seems that at the time the America left Liverpool a report was current that the British Government was at last disposed to abandon, in a measure, the position it has assumed on the Central American question. It is also alleged that Mr. Crampton will not be recalled.

The event exciting most attention in Great Britain was the grand review of the fleet on Wednesday, the 23d ult. The papers overflow with details. Over 100,000 spectators were present, on sea and land. The fleet numbered over 240 ships of war, big and little, all steamers, with the exception of two; comprised 34,000 horse power; carried 3,000 guns and 33,000 men; included 16 gun-boats and three floating batteries, and extended 12 miles along the water, east and west, across Spithead. The fleet formed four squadrons and performed a number of naval manoeuvres for the edification of the Queen. Afterwards the fleet made a sham attack on Portsmouth Castle, and the performances were concluded by illuminating all of the ships with colored lights.

The London News publishes what it asserts to be the treaty of Peace. Its provisions accord with those that have already been given to the world. One clause requires the immediate evacuation of the Ottoman Territory by the Allies, and, according to our advices from thence, this movement has been commenced. The conclusion of Peace was officially announced to the French army by Marshal Pelissier, on the 2d of April.

Among the most interesting items of news by the present arrivals is an account of the Czar's visit to Moscow. In a speech, addressed to the nobles who waited on him in that city, his Majesty declared that he had ratified the Treaty of Peace before he left St. Petersburg. He makes, however, the somewhat remarkable declaration, that he has adhered strictly to the views of his father, and in the treaty of Paris has obtained that which it was the ambition of Nicholas to secure. Rumors of extensive reforms in Russia and Poland are again in circulation. The Emperor is reported to have expressed his determination that all children born of serfs shall, on the day of his coronation, be made free. This event, it is expected, will take place on the 31st of August next.

An imperial decree announces that the Russian army is to be reduced to a peace establishment. The force in the South of Russia and the Crimea is henceforth to be divided into two armies—one under the orders of Prince Gortschakoff, the other under Gen. Luders.

The last mail from the East states that the insurgents against the Porte, in Arabia, have suffered so much from cholera as almost to put down the insurrection. The report affirms that 13,000 have died out of an insurgent tribe of 45,000.

A dispatch from Stockholm announces that Prince Oscar, the second son of the King of Sweden, leaves Stockholm for London, in the middle of May, for his betrothal with the Princess Mary, of Cambridge.

A telegraphic dispatch from Berlin says that the coronation of the Czar will take place at Moscow, on the 21st of August, the *fete* of his patron saint. His expense is estimated at about half a million of roubles.

Four Days Later. The steamship Atlantic, with four days later news from Europe, arrived at New York on Second-day, 12th. The feature of the news by this arrival is the official publication of the three separate conventions, and also a declaration respecting the maritime law, and the course to be pursued with respect to neutrals during a time of war—that is to say, to put an end to privateering. Copies of all the protocols of the sitting of the Congress of Paris have been laid before Parliament. Peace was formally proclaimed at London, on Tuesday the 29th, with the medieval pageantry of heralds and so forth.

Fatal Affray in Washington. At Willard's Hotel, in Washington, on Fifth-day, May 8th, Mr. Herbert, member of the House of Representatives from California, shot Thomas Keating, the head waiter, killing him instantly. Mr. Herbert was arrested, and on the next day the affair was investigated.

The evidence of the servants belonging to the Hotel was conflicting, but was to the effect that Mr. Herbert came into the dining-room at 11 1/2 o'clock, accompanied by a friend, and called for breakfast, but being past the usual hour, he was informed by a servant that he could not have a meal without an order from the office for it. Mr. Herbert directed several of the servants who spoke to him on the subject to retire, calling them harsh names. The deceased made a reply, when Mr. Herbert struck him with his fist or with a napkin. The deceased then picked up a plate or tray, making movements as if to throw it, when Mr. Herbert threw a chair at him, the latter returning the assault with a plate. During the *mêlée*, Patrick, a brother of the deceased, entered, having heard of the proceedings. Mr. Herbert seized him, and the two brothers closed with him. The proceedings now became intensely exciting, and chairs and crockery were broken profusely by the parties in the contest. The Austrian Minister quietly beheld what was occurring, but did not move until he went to the man whom Mr. Herbert had fired at, to ascertain whether he was dead or living.

Col. McKay testified that he saw when he went into the drawing room six or seven persons in a scuffle, and thought it was a general fight among the stewards of the hotel, but

shortly beheld one of the servants knock down Mr. Gardiner with a chair, and saw three other servants striking Mr. Herbert, holding him by the wrists. Witness seized hold of a chair to defend Mr. Herbert, who was sinking under the weight of the men, and Mr. Gardiner at the same time was beating them promiscuously. After Mr. Herbert fired the pistol two other servants rushed forward and clinched with him.

Capt. J. Smith confirmed Col. McKay's statement, saying the crowd of servants had Mr. Herbert in their power, striking him on the head with plates, trays, &c.

Mr. Bishop, member of Congress, was positive that the pistol was discharged while the struggle was going on. Three or four persons were holding down Mr. Herbert, and he appeared much exhausted.

Capt. Blanding corroborated the fact that several of the servants were pressing down the man, whom he afterwards ascertained to be Mr. Herbert, previous to and at the time of the firing.

Capt. Deponte's testimony was confirmatory of the above. [Mr. Herbert was held to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars to answer to the charge of manslaughter.]

HEAVY MONEY TRANSACTIONS.—The following extract from the money article of the New York Times of May 6th, will give some idea of the way business is done by the banks of this city:

The gross deposits ran up during the week to \$82,816,062. Monday's receipts amounted to \$10,000,000 in preparation for the 4th May payments, which were heavy beyond all precedent, and caused the clearances or exchanges between the Banks this morning to exceed thirty-seven millions of dollars. One Bank—the American Exchange—sent into the Clearing House a tenth of this large sum in checks, drafts, &c., to be exchanged with its neighbors. Several others sent in each two and a-half or three millions of dollars. The actual result of the week's operations is the drawing down of the deposit list, after the daily settlements between the Banks, from \$66,285,680, as it stood last Monday, to \$65,025,870. The daily clearances, for the six days, amounted to one hundred and sixty-six and three quarters millions of dollars! The average per day was \$27,790,193.

SHIPWRECK AND SUFFERING.—The British bark Blake, of 800 tons, Edward Rudolph, Master, belonging to Messrs. Firnie, Brothers & Co., of Liverpool, England, sailed from Ship Island Harbor, State of Mississippi, United States, with a cargo of pitch-pine deals, bound to Cork for orders, in fine trim, and beautiful order, on the 8th February last, with a fine fair wind and weather, with every hope of making a good and prosperous passage. On the 13th, during a snow storm, she was capsized; seven were washed overboard, the decks burst open, all the batches washed off, and every morsel of provisions carried away. The remainder of those on board were without food or drink for five days; on the eighth day a small cask of water was got at and a half-drowned rat was caught and devoured; afterwards a man died and his body was reserved to be eaten, and was actually eaten in part, when, on the ninth day after the disaster, the schooner Pigeon, of St. Johns, N. F., hove in sight, and rescued the sufferers. Eight persons were washed overboard; two died of cold and starvation; and seven were saved.

THREE GREAT JEWS.—An English gossip-pet thus describes the personality of the three greatest Jews in all England:

'Under the gallery, I found myself seated next the chiefs of the Hebrew fraternity, Sir Lionel Goldsmith and Lord Mayor Solomons, listening intently to Milner Gibson's long-winded harangues. Presently Sir Moses Montefiore joined us, but strange to say, I felt no thrill of delight at my contiguity to these Caucasian nobilities. Sir Lionel is little and shabby-looking; Sir Moses is portly and irregular in his aspect; but the Lord Mayor, in his clerical suit of black, with a neat white neckcloth, prim, intellectual, and ruddy, might pass for a dignitary of the Church.'

SUMMARY.

There was a trial of three Steam Fire Engines a few days ago, before a large crowd, for a prize of \$600, and two of \$300, offered by the city. The engines competing for the prizes were Lee & Larned's, and two model engines by W. J. & J. S. Burnham and James Smith. Lee & Larned's got up steam in 14 minutes with 100 pounds. With fifty feet of hose, through a 1-1/8 inch nozzle, it threw water 150 feet. The Burnham model got up steam in 22 minutes with 50 pounds of steam; through 50 feet hose and 3 1/4 inch nozzle it threw a stream 125 feet. The model of Smith got up steam in 12 minutes at 80 pounds, and threw water 65 feet through 20 feet length of hose, and 5 1/2 inch nozzle.

Theophilus Jensen, of Dolansentown, (some three miles south of Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y.) lately sold his farm, of over 100 acres, to a Mr. Benedict, for \$115 per acre. This farm is a very valuable property, and is a portion of a tract of 700 acres purchased before the French and Indian war, (just one hundred years ago,) by his ancestor, Isaac Dolson. In early times there was an Indian settlement in one of the meadows of the Dolson property, and also an Indian burying-ground on the high ground in the same vicinity.

The Indiana (Texas) Bulletin of the 12th ult., says, workmen are now busy in erecting enclosures for the camels that are now daily expected at that port, for service on the western plains. The building is to be 200 feet long by 20 feet in width, and the enclosure will cover 10 acres of ground. It is proposed to keep the animals at this place several months to recruit them. Some of the animals were presented by the 'Viceroys of Egypt to our Government, but most of them were procured by Major Wayne and Capt. Porter.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill granting alternate sections of land to aid in the construction of Railroads in the State of Iowa. The first of the lines named for which the donation is proposed, lies between Burlington, on the Mississippi, and a point near the mouth of Platte River, on the Missouri. This road, when completed, will furnish a direct railroad connection between the New England and the Middle States and the Territory of Kansas.

Intelligence has been received of a fearful accident, which occurred on Wednesday evening on the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, near Davenport, Iowa. The express train from Iowa City ran off the track, while going at a rapid rate, causing terrible destruction. Twelve persons are said to have been killed and a great many others were wounded. The entire train, consisting of the locomotive, four passenger cars, and a baggage car, was demolished.

A dispatch dated Detroit, Friday, May 9, says: Much excitement was occasioned here yesterday in consequence of the arrest of four persons for violation of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. The military were called out to preserve the peace. During the examination of the cases to day, the informer was driven from the Court room and chased into a neighboring house, which was besieged by an excited crowd several hours. He finally returned, and the trial proceeded without further interruption.

An ounce of corrosive sublimate and an ounce of alum dissolved in a pint of rain water, and applied to the roots of furs with a sponge, and if possible on the inside of the fur, it is said, will effectually prevent the attacks of moths. Articles treated as described, then hung up to dry in a room for a few days, may then be wrapped in glazed linen, and laid by with perfect safety for the summer.

The Boston Traveller is informed that milk is now adulterated in this country by a chemical, of French invention, of a consistency of tar, depriving the milk of color and body of which it had been deprived by a free use of water, and adds that a person has lately visited that city from New York, offering to teach the milkmen, for a "consideration," how to use this new adulterator.

The venerable Stuycant pear tree, at the corner of Third Avenue and Thirtieth St., New York, is budding out vigorously this spring, and gives promise of its wonted crop of fruit. It generally yields about a bushel of pears, which are highly prized, more for the antiquity of the tree than for the fruit, although the flavor of the pear is said to be very fine. The tree is more than two hundred years old.

A dispatch dated Rock Island, Ill., Tuesday, May 6, says: The steamboat Effie Afton, while passing the draw bridge this morning, was carried by the current against the pier, smashing her cabins and setting fire to the boat. The fire extended to the bridge, one span of which was destroyed. The boat and cargo, valued at \$75,000, is a total loss. No lives lost.

A young man who was convicted of bigamy at Newburyport, last Spring, upon serving out his term of punishment was met at the railroad station by his first wife, who took him to a clothing store, gave him a new rig, then presented him with \$300 which she had earned since he deserted her, and they departed together for their former home in New Hampshire.

The following quotations for land warrants are current:

Table with columns: Buying, Selling, Acres, Price per acre. Includes entries for 160 acres \$1.08 per acre, 120 acres 1.03 per acre, 80 acres 1.08 per acre, 60 acres 1.03 per acre, 40 acres 1.16 per acre.

The city of New York owes \$14,000,000; Philadelphia \$10,000,000; New Orleans \$8,000,000; Boston \$7,000,000; Baltimore \$5,000,000; Cincinnati over \$2,000,000; Portland, Maine, over \$2,000,000; St. Louis over \$2,000,000; Mobile \$1,500,000; Charleston, near \$2,000,000; and San Francisco \$1,500,000.

Mr. Raymond, for himself and company, proprietors of the N. Y. Times, has purchased from the trustees of the Brick Church, Rev. Dr. Spring's, Beekman street, for the sum of \$250,000, their interest in that property, which is three-fourths of the whole; the other fourth being owned by the city.

A letter from Kansas states that the Deputy Sheriff of Douglas County is having writ issued for the arrest of one hundred citizens of Lawrence, charged with the commission of crime under the Territorial laws. A standing army will be stationed at Lawrence until all the arrests are made. The prisoners will be conveyed to Leocompton.

A meeting of the newspaper publishers along the line between Albany and Buffalo, was held in Utica, Tuesday, May 6. Delegates were present from Albany, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Auburn, Rochester and Buffalo. An association was formed, to be called the "Associated Press of the State of New York."

There was a fire in the village of Borodino, Onondaga Co., N. Y., on Wednesday night, May 2d, which commenced in a stove room, and destroyed that and five buildings adjoining. Among the sufferers was D. F. Randolph, late of Scott, who lost a portion of his household goods.

In Washington, on the 8th inst., Mr. Wallace, the Editor of the Star, was severely whipped in Willard's Hotel, by Major Heiss, formerly of the Union newspaper, whom he insulted for declining to recognize him as a gentleman. Wallace was armed, as usual, but failed to use his weapons.

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, Thursday, May 8, says: The train from Elmira, on the Catskills Railroad, was detained near the Ringwood station, last night, by the explosion of the engine boiler. The fireman and brakeman were killed and the baggage master fatally injured.

Jenny Lind has written a letter to a lady in Philadelphia, in which she deeply sympathizes with Barnum in his financial troubles, ascribes to him noble qualities, and expresses her intention of placing a sum of money at his disposal.

A dispatch dated St. Johns, N. B., Friday, May 9th, says: The boiler of the steamboat J. D. Pierce, exploded yesterday, thirty miles from Frederick, instantly killing four persons; another has since died, and several others are severely injured.

The ruins of the Temple of Diana, which were known to have existed at Marselles, have just been discovered by the workmen employed in digging the foundation of the proposed new cathedral.

Rev. R. S. Cook, one of the secretaries of the American Tract Society, is about to set out for Havre, to spend a summer in Switzerland for the benefit of his health.

At midnight on Sunday, two men were run over and instantly killed by the milk train of the New York and Erie Railroad, about four miles from Jersey City Ferry.

The receipts of the Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Road, in April, amounted to \$291,000, against \$246,000 same month last year.

There was quite a brisk flurry of snow at Newburg at noon, May 5th. The temperature was low during the whole day, with a sharp wind.

Strawberries from the hot houses have made their appearance in some of the confectionery windows. The sight is refreshing.

A man at Horicon, Wis., in firing at a loon on the water, accidentally shot a man who was standing on the opposite shore.

The value of real and personal property in Detroit is \$13,795,000, being an increase of about one and a half millions since 1852.

The Washington Bank, Washington, suspended payment recently. It is owned by Seiden, of Chicago.

New York Markets—May 12, 1856.

Ashes—Pots #6 50, Pearls 7 50 per 100 lbs. Flour and Meal—Flour 5 37 a 6 25 for various grades of State, 5 25 a 6 00 for Michigan and Upper Lake, 7 00 a 8 75 for extra Genesee. Rye Flour 3 75 a 4 25 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal 3 00 for Jersey.

Wheat—Wheat 1 55 for Southern Red, 1 50 a 1 55 for white Canadian. Rye 77 a 80c. Corn 59 a 65c. for mixed, yellow, and Southern White.

Provisions—Pork 15 37 for prime, 13 00 for mess. Beef 7 50 a 8 00 for country prime, 8 00 a 9 50 for choice mess. Lard 10c. Butter 12 a 17c. for Ohio, 15 a 20c. for common to good State, 21 a 23c. for prime and choice. Cheese 6 a 10c.

Hay—70 a 90c. per 100 lbs. Potatoes—1 00 a 1 25 per bbl. for Western reds and Pinkeyes, 1 50 a 1 87 for New Jersey Mercers, 2 25 a 2 40 for Carter's.

Apples—1 50 a 2 25 per bbl. for Russets and Gillflowers, 1 50 a 2 50 for Greenings, 1 25 a 3 00 for Newtown Pippins.

MARRIED.

In Edgerton, Wis., April 27, 1856, by Rev. J. H. Wells, Mr. JONATHAN H. PALMISTER to Miss JAN FUSSE, all of Edgerton, Rock Co.

In Rockville, R. I., May 1, 1856, by Eld. P. S. Crandall, Mr. THOMAS W. BOSS, of Ashaway, R. I., to Miss MIRIAM WHITFORD, of Adams, N. Y.

DIED.

In North Stonington, Ct., on the 30th of April, 1856, of an affection of the lungs, Mr. BERT BRONSON, wife of Robert Burdick, aged 50 years. Sister B. was a member of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hopkinton, R. I. Her sufferings under disease were protracted and severe, but she bore them with Christian fortitude, her last hours, her faith in Christ was stronger than when she was in health, and enabled her to triumph over the fear of death, which had at times greatly afflicted her.

LETTERS.

Bethuel Church, L. Woolworth, Alonzo Hutchins, Washington Witter, W. B. Maxson, J. H. West, J. M. Allen, B. P. Langworthy, A. S. Davis, J. W. Smith, P. S. Crandall, R. F. Clark, A. W. Coon, (as per books) D. B. Whitford, O. B. Grandall, H. P. Burdick, C. M. Lewis, A. R. Cornwall, Andrew Babcock, R. K. P. Havens, E. M. Grandall, W. T. Morgan, Dennis Sanders, D. F. Randolph, H. W. Stillman.

RECEIPTS.

All payments for publications of the Society are acknowledged from week to week in the Recorder. Persons desiring money the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Table with columns: Name, Address, Amount. Includes entries for C. A. Stillman, W. T. Morgan, J. B. Titusworth, P. H. Rogers, Benj Edwards, Walworth, Wis 2 00, Mrs R K P Havens, Milton, Wis 2 00, W. H. Witter, Park's Corners, Ill 2 00, A. J. Hutchins, Mondovi, Iowa 1 15, B. Church, Tallmadge, Mich 2 00, E. K. Grandall, South Brookfield 5 00, R. C. Ryno, Wirt 4 75, Thomas. Williams Jr, Alfred 3 00, Elisha Potter 2 00, O B Grandall, Almond 2 00, J. W. Smith, Alfred Center 4 00, B. P. Burdick, Little Genesee 2 00, Ezekiel S Green, Brookfield 2 00, David Clarke 2 00, Joshua Wheeler, Farmington, Ill 2 00, Edward W Burdick 3 00, Lorenzo Walters, Brooklyn 3 00.

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR.

R. Ryno, Wirt \$ 25 FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: Jacob R Titusworth, Plainfield, N. J \$ 20 WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

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Eastern Association. THE Twentieth Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association will be held with the Church in Shiloh, N. J., commencing on Fifth-day, May 22d. Introductory Discourse by S. S. Griswold, alternate, Phineas S. Grandall. The annual session of the Executive Committee will be held at 8 o'clock A. M. of Fifth-day, S. S. Griswold, Cor. Sec.

Central Association. THE next Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association will be held with the Church at Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., commencing on Fifth-day, June 12th. Introductory Discourse by Eld. J. R. Irish; Eld. A. W. Coon, alternate. A. R. CORNWALL, Cor. Sec.

For Philadelphia, BY THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD, from Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Battery place. The Camden and Amboy Railroad line for Philadelphia will leave as follows: Morning line—at 6 o'clock A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) by the steamboat JOHN POTTER, Capt. John Simpson, for South Amboy; thence by the cars and steamer to Philadelphia. Fare by this line \$2 25. Afternoon Express line—at 2 o'clock P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) by steamboat JOHN POTTER, stopping at Jamesburg, Hightstown, Bordentown, and Burlington, arriving at Philadelphia about 6 1/2 o'clock P. M. Fare by Express line \$3. Returning passengers will leave Philadelphia at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

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