

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, May 20, 1858.

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

The May Anniversaries.

The Anniversaries have closed for the year 1858, and for some reason or other the impression upon the minds of usual attendants is by no means so favorable as heretofore. We have heard it suggested, that the cause was in the change of the places of meeting, the old TABERNACLE being demolished, the Old Brick Church is gone, and with them the freedom and social character of the Anniversaries seem to have departed. Some how the speeches were dull; speakers from the country did not seem at home. Some of the Societies were doubtless a little out of their latitude—a little too far south perhaps. Never mind, there is a good time coming, the old Societies may have spun their yarn out, new ones will take their places, and be more at home in this Metropolis.

THE NEW YORK LADIES HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY celebrated its Fourteenth Anniversary on Monday evening, the 10th inst., in the spacious Hall of the new Cooper Institute, thus inaugurating that noble building of art and science with the songs of little children. It is supposed that there were present on the occasion, between two and three thousand. A number of clergymen were present. Peter Cooper, Esq., presided. On taking his seat Mr. Cooper made an address which was received with much applause.

At the CORLEA'S HOOK MISSION, 388 children have attended school the year past. Eighty-five pairs of shoes, twenty-five quilts, and one thousand two hundred and forty pieces of wearing apparel have been distributed.

THE MISSION AT THE FIVE POINTS has been signally prosperous during the year past. The new school buildings are completed at a cost of \$8297. Eight hundred children have been instructed during the year. To these children and their parents and other destitute persons, have been distributed fifteen thousand garments, seven hundred and four pairs of shoes, six hundred and four hats, four hundred and sixty-two quilts, and two hundred and thirty-five other articles of bedding. And one hundred and sixty-two children, and one hundred and fifty-five adults have been placed in good homes. Many of these have been converted and are now members of the church.

THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY was held in the evening of the 10th inst., at the Church of the Puritans.

This Society has in the foreign field of its labors, fifteen stations which are devoted to the spiritual good of Seamen. These stations are at St. John, in New Brunswick, in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, on the coast of the Baltic, at Havre and Marseilles, in France, at Aspinwall, Panama, Buenos Ayres, and Valparaiso, at Honolulu, Lahaina, and Hilo, in the Sandwich Islands, in Micronesia, at Hong Kong, in China; and at Smyrna, in Asia Minor. In this country, the Society aids Bethel operations in several of our seaports, and have taken measures for increased efforts in behalf of southern ports, where more than one hundred and fifty thousand, principally northern seamen, annually resort. It is thought that no class of persons has shared more largely in the blessings of the revival, in proportion to their numbers, than our seamen. The amount of receipts for the year past, is \$25,236 20, exceeding the receipts of the preceding year, \$2,423 20. The whole amount expended in the cause of seamen in this country, is about \$100,000 per annum.

The sixth anniversary of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION was held on the evening of the 10th inst., in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fourth-avenue. No lectures have been given this year, but a series of sermons have been preached, at which, collections have been taken, amounting to about \$300. Their library consists of 2393 volumes, and a free library of reference for Bible students is soon to be realized. Their register contains 950 members. Mr. Hoyt read the Treasurer's report. It shows business of \$5527, including \$1178 collected and distributed by the Committee on devotional exercises. Rev. Dr. Joel Parker and Rev. Rufus W. Clarke addressed the meeting.

The Anniversary of the FIVE POINTS MISSION was celebrated on the afternoon of the 10th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Broome and Greene streets.

The report of the superintendent showed that a great improvement had been made in the Five Points, since the establishment of the Mission in 1849. Since the last anniversary, 300 meetings had been held. There are 30 members and 8 ministers. Two missionaries are employed at salaries of \$500 each. The meeting was addressed by Rev. P. Stryker, the pastor, and Rev. C. Kenedy.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY held its twenty first anniversary on the evening of the 10th inst., at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church. A large audience attended. Addresses were made by Mr. W. W. Adams, William L. Page, William F. V. Bartlett, Edwin L. Clarke, and George M. Vanderlip. The address to the graduating class was read by the Rev. Dr. Briggs.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, held the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers on Tuesday afternoon of May 5th, at the Bible House, Nos. 115 and 116 Nassau street.

A large amount of correspondence was presented, among which were letters from Rev. John G. Oncken, Missionary in Germany, who

has charge of the colporteur Mission connected with this Society.

Mr. Oncken states, that during the year past, 42,573 copies of God's word have been put in circulation in Germany by the Society's colporteurs, making the whole number circulated since 1838 not less than 508,741 copies, and the demand is increasing. Many conversions in that field are reported by Mr. Oncken.

From the statistics presented, it appears that between two and three millions of the word of God have been circulated since the organization of this Society in 1838, and nearly three thousand conversions and baptisms reported through the labor of colporteurs for the last two and a half years.

The Twenty-first Anniversary was held in Philadelphia on the 13th of the present month.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—A caucus of members of this Society was begun on Monday the 10th, in relation to the action of the Publishing Committee in declining to print Tracts addressed to slave-masters, which was ordered by the Society last year. Dr. Tyng stated that the meeting was held to deliberate upon the attitude of the Society upon the subject of Slavery in order to anticipate if not to prevent the public drawn battle which was expected at the Anniversary meeting. Chief Justice Hornblower spoke in favor of a decided Anti-Slavery course. He had known something of Slavery before Justice Taney was born, and thought it was a sin which violates every command in the decalogue. It was the author of robbery, man-stealing, murder, adultery and incest. Talk to me, said he, of a Christian Slave-holder, sitting down at the communion table with his own chattels, while if he can get a good price for his brother in Christ, he will take it.

Judge Jessup of Pennsylvania thought the Society ought at the coming meeting, to order the Committee to publish, as directed last year, or rescind the resolution. Dr. Bacon of Connecticut thought the Committee would press the rescinding of the Resolution. Dr. Asa D. Smith said the question is not whether the Society shall publish abolitionism; but whether it should publish a tract on the duty of masters after one on the duties of slaves. Dr. Hawes thought they could not rescind, as it would be stultifying themselves.

On Tuesday, Dr. Tyng, who was unable to attend, sent a note indicating that he would adhere to the entire action of last year, and make no objection to the re-election of the present managers, provided they would agree to carry out the resolutions. Lewis Tappan made a short speech proposing to adhere; but severely denounced the idea of recognizing slavery in this way. The Society, he said, might as well publish tracts on the duties of pirates and gamblers. He proposed a resolution that the Society publish a tract on the sinfulness of American Slavery.

Rev. Dr. Thompson from the business Committee reported that the resolution of last year to print on the moral duties which grew out of the existence of Slavery, and those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, should be immediately carried into effect. Mr. Tappan wanted a preamble saying, "Whereas, in the judgment of this Society, American Slavery is a sin before God." Dr. Bacon said this was unnecessary, and would weaken the resolution. Dr. Cheever supported the preamble; to vote it down, he thought would be a retrograde movement. Dr. Palmer of Albany, thought the amendment would lead to issues which would secure the defeat of its supporters.

Dr. Cheever said unless they went into the Society with some declaration in advance of that taken two years ago, they would be defeated. For himself, he had rather be defeated with the will of God, than conquer with the devil.

Rev. Mr. Clarke said, the question is whether Slavery is a sin before God or not. Then would they express that belief, they would out with it, and put it before the American Tract Society.

Rev. Mr. Bishop said that had he supposed he was invited to an Anti-Slavery discussion, he would have stayed at home. He was in favor of affirming the action of the Society in 1857, but he did not wish to see the meeting split up into vulgar factions by the introduction of matter not appropriate to the occasion.

Rev. Mr. Patton said that his Church had sent him to New York to stand by the action of the Society taken last year. He deprecated the amendment as uncalled for in view of the duties appertaining to the Tract Society. Other remarks were made by Messrs. Ide, Bartlett, Fessenden, Chittenden, H. W. Beecher, when a number of resolutions affirmatory of the duty of the American Tract Society to publish Tracts against the sins which grow out of American Slavery, presented by Dr. A. D. Smith, which were carried almost by acclamation, when the caucus adjourned sine die.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY held their Anniversary at Mozart-Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. Mr. Garrison called the meeting to order by reading a chapter from the Holy Scriptures condemnatory of oppression, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Collier, of Pennsylvania. Francis Jackson read his report as Treasurer.

The expenses have been: Agency, \$6873; Standard, \$6187; Publications, \$538; expense, \$3324; receipts balance, \$3260. Standard and donations, \$15,200, publications, \$52, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$2459. To this business of \$18,512 must be added \$17,355 raised and expended by societies auxiliary to this, making a total of \$35,967 as the business of the year.

A letter was read from Mr. Giddings who could not attend the meeting, in which he stated that he thinks that the cause is prospering in and out of Congress, and says that no such de-

monstration in favor of liberty has been made since 1798, as this last winter by Congress in declaring that the President uttered a falsehood when he declared that Kansas was as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. He suggested that suitable addresses be transmitted to the Emperor of Russia, and the government of Holland, tendering the thanks of the Society, for their generous efforts in the cause of civilization, and he recommends a union of philanthropists in different nations, for the more effectual awakening of the public mind. The letter was received with loud applause, as was the entrance at this time of Frederick Douglas. Resolutions were read condemnatory of the revival that has swept over our land, North and South, which claims to have converted from common sins, but has ignored the sin of Slavery.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Garrison, Mr. Remond and Mr. Phillips. Miss Francis Ellen Watkins was the last speaker for the day. She made a very pathetic appeal. Her color and her earnestness excited a warm sympathy, which manifested itself in frequent applause.

EVENING SESSION.—The audience was nearly as large in the evening as in the morning. Mr. Edmund Quincy and Mr. Garrison addressed the meeting.

Mr. Phillips without standing upon the platform, said that he did not see that the speech of Mr. Garrison lacked any thing. He had shown us the church and the state. He concluded with the story of the British Midy, who, at examination, was asked if his ship had lost her masts and rudder and was on a lee shore, what he would do with her? "Let her go to the devil." "Well," said the examiner, "you could do nothing else," so he thought of the constitution and the church. (prolonged applause.)

The Society adjourned until to-morrow. THE AMERICAN ABOLITION SOCIETY held their Anniversary Thursday afternoon, the 13th, in the Church of the Puritans, Union Square. Address by Rev. Dr. Cheever. Speeches by Frederick Douglas and Rev. Mr. Gardner. A large audience of ladies and gentlemen was present. The meeting was called to order by Lewis Tappan, the first vice-President, in the absence of the President, Gerrit Smith. A number of resolutions, condemning Slavery and the course of the Federal Government; in relation to this sin, the inefficiency of the church generally in opposing Slavery, and the action of the American Tract Society upon this subject. The resolutions were all adopted. A resolution for the Society to print Dr. Cheever's address was also passed, and the meeting was dismissed.

"REVIVAL HYMNS, BY HENRY WARD BEECHER."—We have had laid upon our table a very neat little volume with the above title, containing some four hundred hymns, designed for prayer and conference meetings. The work contains many of the old familiar hymns, generally used in seasons of religious revivals. Published by Phillips & Sampson, Boston: and for sale by Sheldon, Blakemen & Co., 115 Nassau Street, New York.

We have received a copy of the "memoir against the crying of newspapers on Sunday," got up by the "Sabbath Committee," of which Norman White is Chairman. We hope the press will not be excluded from the light before the law entombs the carriers. What is Sunday that all nations must bow down and worship it, while the divine Sabbath is wholly trampled under foot?

The Eastern Seventh-day Baptist Association holds its annual session with the Church in Hopkinton, R. I., commencing this day. A large attendance is expected.

The Recorder is regularly mailed from this office for our missionaries in Palestine. Why they should miscarry we know not.

REV. MR. LORRIAUX AND THE WALDENSES.—Rev. Mr. LORRIAUX, a French Protestant minister, who has many friends in the East, has secured the refusal of a tract of land of about 1800 acres, near Odell, Illinois, for the purpose of forming a colony of such of the Waldensian people as may choose to emigrate thither. The St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad touches the land, the price of which is \$10 30 an acre. The preparations for the first detachment of the expected emigrants were begun in March. A hundred acres have been sown with wheat this Spring. The number of the earlier emigrants is not known. In their own country they have suffered greatly from persecution and poverty, and Mr. Lorrtaux deserves great praise for his efforts to establish them where their husbandry can be performed unmolested, and is sure to meet with adequate returns. [N. Y. Evangelist.]

As the pilot-boats cruise far out, watching for every whitening sail, and hover through day and night all about the harbor, vigilant to board every ship, that they may bring safely through the Narrows all the wanderers of the ocean, so should we watch off the gate of Salvation for all the souls, tempest tossed, beating in from the sea of Sin, and guide them through the perilous straits, that at last, in still waters, they may cast the anchor of their hope. [H. W. Beecher.]

Calling on the name of the Lord presupposes faith; for, says Paul, "How shall they call on him in whom they have not believed?" The true penitent then, under the influence of a living faith in Jesus Christ, not only confesses his faith in the Messiah, but he bows his whole soul to his authority; and as he does so, he invokes the name of the Lord—that Lord whom he has just confessed, and into whom he is now baptized.

A number of students in the State University of Michigan indulged in a night debauch recently, when one of them named George W. Brazie, died from the effects of excessive intoxication.

Missionary Department.

Letters from Palestine—No. 41.

Jerusalem, April 1, 1858.

A visit to the Plain of Jordan.

The valley of the Jordan and the northern part of the Dead Sea are in plain sight from the top of Olivet, east of Jerusalem. The mountains of Moab, a very long, high chain, lie beyond the plain, and all present, especially at sunset, a very beautiful and enchanting scene. "There is no use in going there now," said a quick, out-spoken Irish Catholic priest, as we stood upon this noted mountain, looking into the great gulph beneath us, and gazing with admiration and awe upon the extensive landscape eastward; "there's no use of the expense of the trip, sir, why we see it all." "So you think now, but make the journey there and back, and then pronounce your judgment." He did go, and came back satisfied that he had not till then, understood the half that had been told him. From the aforementioned place you see the green along the river, and mistake it for the river itself, and the whole scene in this latitude, and from the position of things, appears very near. Having tried the journey onself, we unhesitatingly say that it more than pays for the usual fatigue endured, and now wonder not that so many visit this remarkable plain.

It was a hot day, the 15th of June, 1857, that a party of four of us set out from Jerusalem, to go down to Jericho, (see Luke x. 30.) to travel the same road over which the "certain man," referred to by our Lord, traveled, and "went down to Jericho, and fell among thieves." The sun shone in full strength, and the naked earth and calcareous cliffs reflected most dazzling light, at times painful in the extreme. Our company consisted of Dr. Tyng, his son Morris, and Jacob, a traveling companion, and self. For dragoman we had Abram, an Indian Jew, who proved himself worthy of his title. We were mounted upon horses, with hard Arab saddles, or small or worn out saddles, a la frangie. The mules, the cook, and muleteer, with the tent, canteen—a term used in this country to mean, or include the tins, dishes and appurtenances of the culinary department in eastern travel, and the eatables, had preceded us by an hour or two, so as to have everything ready for the traveler on his arrival at the place of encampment. In passing a bold round head of the Olivet range, east of the main height which is east of Zion, the attention of our companions was called to look at it, and to remember that this spur of the mountain is within the precincts of Bethany, and as it is about a Sabbath-day's journey from the Holy City, it is not impossible but that it is the spot whence our Saviour ascended to glory. The account is thus narrated by the Evangelist: "And he led them out as far as Bethany; and he lifted up his hands and blessed them. And it came to pass while he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven."—Luke xxiv. 50, 51. "Then they returned unto Jerusalem, from the mount called Olivet, which is from Jerusalem a Sabbath-day's journey."—Acts i. 12. Olivet is an interesting spot from its being the quiet evening retreat of the Saviour, after his labor in the city and temple during the day. David ascended Olivet barefoot, in fleeing from Absalom. Hence the Saviour ascended to heaven, and there He will stand in the latter day, at His second coming.—2 Sam. xv. 30; Luke xxi. 37; and xxii. 39; John viii. 1, 2; and Zech. xiv. 4.

At Bethany the young men wished to see the tomb or sepulchre of Lazarus, a dark cave in the limestone rock, under a house within the village, a very unlikely place where the friend of our Lord was buried. At 1 p. m., we halted for lunch under "the shadow of a great rock," and emphatically "in a weary land."—Isa. xxxii. 2. All around here was desert—a desert of the most lonely kind—no tree, shrub, grass, nor spring of water, to relieve the eye; all was desolation in the midst of high hills and deep ravines, and our course was still downward; it was indeed a fit haunt for thieves. Read a portion of the Gospel to our Bedouin guard, and spoke to him of the great salvation! He listened attentively, but his questions and answers were indicative of a mind indifferent to the realities of eternity.

In six hours we arrived at the Fountain of Elisha, a beautiful, outgushing spring of sweet water, whose stream is large enough for an American grist-mill of ordinary size, and reminded me very much of the large springs in Huntingdon and Blair counties, Penn. The tent was already pitched close by the limpid stream, a few rods below its head. Here was a tree with large spreading branches; on one side the horses were fastened, and opposite was the cook and the kitchen in full blast, and two rods below in front of the tent door stood a small table covered with a white cloth, and furnished in a manner that showed that plenty of eatables were at hand to come. We bathed in the fountain, for there was ample room and depth, and thus refreshed from the fatigue, dust and heat, we sat down to dinner at sundown, for so the principal meal is called in the East, though it may be eaten at 10 p. m., and were served with four or five courses and hot pudding for dessert—better fare, we thought, than John the Baptist had when he came forth from the neighboring desert preaching the glad tidings of the kingdom of God. By request, read the 4th of Matthew's Gospel, quite an appropriate portion, as we all felt from what we had seen during the day, that the region of the Saviour's temptation was near at hand. Dr. T. prayed. It was a devotional season of prayer, the Dr. remarked: "I do not let a night pass without calling my boys to me and read-

ing and praying with them." An example on such a tour, that all would do well to follow. During the night the horses broke down a part of the tent, which brought one out of his bed instanter, supposing it to be an attack from robbers.

We got an early start the next morning. Passed Jericho, a miserable looking place, and arrived at the banks of the Jordan in an hour. Here two of us bathed, one rambled in search of sticks, and the other sat upon the bank of the river, and read the account of the Saviour's baptism. The current was swift, the water muddy, and the lower banks thickly imbedded with trees and underwood. The river appears to be about thirty yards wide. In our rear, or westward in the plain, were majestic cliffs, worn very much to the tops by the action of water at some remote period. As we stood at the brink of the sacred stream, various passages of Scripture came forcibly to mind, such as, "Behold, he shall come up like a lion from the swelling of Jordan against the habitation of the strong."—Jeremiah xlix. 19. "Then how wilt thou do in the swelling of Jordan?"—id. xii. 5. Dr. T. made some very appropriate remarks, and instructive, in relation to the fulfillment of prophecy. Three times has Jordan's wave been rolled back by Divine power, and multitudes have crossed dry shod. But it is impossible to convey a just idea of the emotions of a Christian heart in certain places in Bible Lands, with the past, present, and future gazing upon us in solemn and awful contrast, exhibiting on every hand the footprints of the Almighty, or some striking scene in the life of the suffering Saviour. One and a half hours over a level plain, some of the way along the banks of the Jordan, brought us to the Dead Sea. It was noon, and we expected to be salted and scorched. But a gentle sea-breeze modified the heat, and the clear beach, and very clear, placid, crystal sheet looked us a hearty welcome. Since leaving the West Indies, I have not felt a wind so much like a sea-breeze as experienced here. It was at once gentle, cool, and very pure. We all bathed, or rather greased ourselves in the wonderful element. Wading into the water to the depth of three and a half feet, I found myself lifted up and tumbled over. Could I have balanced myself, I could have walked on in pleasure. We tried sitting in two or three ways, lying on the back, breast, and side, and even diving; to float was easy, to plunge a foot beneath the surface required force, and to sink was impossible. One of the young men manifested great courage. He was very grievously affected with a humor of the skin, brought on by a change of the climate. It fretted him day and night. He longed to float. He rushed in knee deep, gave a loud scream, and retreated; but summoning up courage, he made a plunge, uttered a deep groan—the pain ceased; indeed he was salted, and seared, and cured. The bathing, if bathing I may call it, once over, we sat down on the beach to lunch preparatory to a long, exhausting ride up the frightful mountains, to Mar Saba. Salt in small particles was to be seen along the shore. A few Bedouins near us were making salt by means of evaporation from shallow sand beds. Not a living thing was to be seen in the water. The shores are barren, and the mountains on both sides of the sea, look awfully sublime. We were again reminded by our pious friend of the wonders of prophecy. Let the reader turn to Ezekiel, xlvii. 1—12: "And it shall come to pass that the fishers shall stand upon it from En-gedi even unto En-eglaim; they shall be a place to spread forth nets; their fish shall be according to their kinds, as the fish of the great sea, exceeding many." w. m. j.

Personal Effort.

"Lord! what wilt thou have me to do?" is the great question which should now be asked by very disciples of Christ. After his own consecration to God, personal effort with, and personal prayer for, the impatient, is now the great demand which the Saviour makes upon those who love him.

All are now willing to be approached. Nay, most are even waiting and desiring to be addressed upon the great subject of the salvation of the soul. The unconverted expect God's people to speak to them—they are disappointed if they do not, and are tempted to feel that there is something wanting in the power of truth, or in its professors, if they do not now endeavor to bring every man, within their reach, to repentance and faith.

Much can be done in the mass. In the prayer-meeting, and the great congregation, a deep and salutary impression may be made by the gracious influence of the Holy Spirit. But man must pass, individually, and for himself. Each must repent through the narrow gate for himself. And for this each needs guidance, and warning, and encouragement. Every Christian ought to be laboring, now, with individual souls; entering into their spiritual case, appreciating their individual wants, and dangers, and perplexities and temptations; and doing all he can, with the help of God, to make their calling and election sure.

Dear reader, who dost profess to love the Saviour, art thou now laboring, with faith and prayer, for the conversion of any single individual? [Congregationalist.]

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—There lies in the depth of every heart that dream of our youth, and the chastened wish of manhood, which neither cares nor honors can ever extinguish—the hope of one day resting from the pursuits which absorb us; of interposing between old age and the tomb, some tranquil interval of reflection, when, with feelings not subdued, but softened, with passions not exhausted, but meliorated, we may look calmly on the past without regret, and on the future without apprehension.

But in the tumult of the world, this vision forever recedes as we approach it, the passions which have agitated our life disturb our latest hours, and we go down to the tomb, like the sun in ocean, with no gentle and gradual withdrawing of life back to the source which gave it, but sullen in its fiery glow long after it has lost its power and splendor.

Communications.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

Revivals—True and False.

Abstract of a Sermon preached by Eld. N. V. HULL, 1st Church of Alfred, Sabbath, May 1, 1858.

Text—"Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there? Why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?"—Jer. viii. 22. "O Lord, I have heard thy speech, and was afraid; O Lord, revive thy work in the midst of the years, in the midst of the years make known; in wrath remember mercy."—Habakkuk iii. 2.

It is a necessary law of mind to be active. Matter is inert, passive. Mind is active in all the directions of its powers. Different forces and circumstances require different forms of activity; so likewise the same subjects require different degrees of intensity at different times or under different circumstances. Every one is aware that excitement arises on all subjects. Feelings waver, love itself undergoes changes. It is thus with religion. Nothing is more manifest than that the mind undergoes changes in its religious sentiments and feelings; hence the fact and philosophy of revivals are manifest.

The history of revivals shows that they are always exciting, always an absorbing theme of thought and conversation, both to the good and the wicked. The wicked are as much excited as the righteous. They are revived in their wickedness. Revivals reveal the corruption of the human heart, as nothing else will. At other times things are understood to pass on smoothly; but a revival occurs and our eyes are opened. Wickedness is seen in a new light. Sins are uncovered and stand forth in all their native deformity. Very good men see themselves in a new light. At such times they will rebuke their neighbors for not telling them of faults—faults of which, if they had told them at other times, they would have been offended. Revivals use the tongue. They break its seal causing it to utter the secrets of the heart and life; so that wickedness appears around you on every hand as festering wounds, vipers and beasts of prey. They sweep away the accumulating rubbish of cold forms and accidental wickedness. They open the bolted doors of our hearts, and our inmost thoughts walk freely in and out. They bring the dross to the surface of the molten mass. They throw off the virus of the spiritual system. They correct, refine, and develop our better natures and powers.

Revivals are of ancient date. Christians sometimes doubt the orthodoxy of revivals. Such notions are strange for a person acquainted with the Bible. You read but a little way in the Bible before you find revivals spoken of—several before the time of Abraham. They increase in frequency and power all the way down through the better days of the Old Testament dispensation. In the time of King Josiah, the people experienced a most thorough and glorious revival. The book of Nehemiah accounts an interesting revival. We find the same in several of the prophets. The whole career of John the Baptist was one continued revival season. Thousands follow him, crowd upon him. So it was in the ministry of Christ. The book of Acts is filled with accounts of some of the most thorough and far-reaching revivals, overturning all fixed notions and habits—all order destroyed—whole congregations weeping and praying, and crying out, "what shall we do to be saved?" Persons were frequently converted the first time they ever heard the word preached. A person having never heard of Jesus, drops into a meeting, hears the Gospel, is converted, and is immediately immersed into the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. For four hundred years, indeed, until the whole Roman empire was permeated with Christianity, these revival seasons continued.

Come down to the days of Luther. His career was one continued glorious revival, the waves of which have not yet died away. Ware after ware of these high religious influences have ever since rolled over the world.

We see, then, that revivals are not a novelty. As long as there is a God in heaven, and men on earth, there will be revivals. Blessed be God for revivals. They are God's chosen ways of redeeming men and opposing evil. Spring, summer, autumn and winter are not more necessary for the natural world than revivals are for the spiritual world. Let us not ruin ourselves in opposing heaven, ordained means of grace.

Revivals are sometimes spurious. They are frequently denounced on this account; but is this conclusive evidence, or is it a sufficient reason for denouncing all, because some are false? Is any thing that man does perfect? The right and wrong, false and true, are mingled in all human institutions and activities. Are human governments to be abolished because most are very imperfect? Nay, but rather strive the more earnestly to remove the wrong, perfect the imperfect. Are we to abolish families because, frequently, they are so very imperfect? Every husband, wife, and child knows of family imperfections; but shall families, therefore be done away with? Failures attach to every thing we do, in religion as everywhere else; but are the imperfections of Christians to be attributed to religion? It is with societies or communities as with individuals. The peculiar temperament of each individual attaches to his religious character. Religion does not change our physical nature. It modifies, improves, directs it in new channels. George Washington was George Washington still, after becoming a Christian. A Bonaparte, if he had become a Christian, would have been a Bonaparte still, with his mighty powers purified, improved and directed to the salvation of the world, rather than its destruction. Paul carried out his individualities into his religion. We cannot step out of ourselves into an entirely different being. Each one has his

begetting sins against which he must ever fight. Thus it is with revivals. Every revival has its own peculiar imperfections. The false and the true mingle here as everywhere. In the time of Christ, they were offended because he had separated the true from the false—pointing out their true natures. The false and the true appear even on the Pentecostal day. Why these difficulties? Many men serve God that they may feel well or for some personal end or gain. Many men will be benevolent if they can make money by it.

But many will shrink from religion when it is accompanied with imprisonments, stripes, affliction. What multitudes prefer that free salvation which never costs the recipient any thing. Any one who proposes to be a Christian without cost or suffering, will never be a true Christian. A true revival separates the true from the false in Christian professions and practices. A false revival does not keenly draw the lines between the two.

Lastly: There are true and pure revivals. Although in this world there are vast numbers that are false, cowards, servants of Satan—yet there, nevertheless, not such a thing as finding true and faithful men and women? In every revival such pure coin will appear refined from dross. They give themselves up entirely to God, consecrating themselves truly, lovingly to His service. Such are not always talking of the fault of others though they may, like David, weep in secret for the sins of men—or like Jeremiah, the weeping prophet, weeping for his people, or like Jesus, weeping over Jerusalem. Let us bless God for such fruits of revivals.

We can always readily distinguish the true from the false fruits of revivals. One man attends meetings, half-heartedly perhaps, he professes that he wants to become a Christian—but he soon flags—his attendance is irregular and fitful—all his efforts are spasmodic. The debate in the House of Commons on the India bill commenced on the 30th ult. The resolution affirming the expediency of transferring the government of India to the crown, was carried without a division, amid much cheering. The new machine for paying out the Atlantic telegraph cable had been completed. Up to the 40th ult., 1260 miles of the cable had been coiled on board the Agamemnon, and 960 miles on board the Niagara. The French government had proposed recompensing Mr. Morse for his discoveries in electric communication. From India the advices are interesting. Sir Hugh Rose, on the 27th of March, laid siege to Jhansi, and on the 5th of April it fell, and three thousand of the garrison who fled, were pursued and killed. The town of Kotah had also been taken by Gen. Roberts, with immense loss to the rebels. From China we have intelligence to the effect that the Anglo-French demands had been favorably received at Shanghai, towards which place the U. S. Minister, Mr. Reed, was proceeding.

Revival at Leonardsville, N. Y.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:—Among the many cheering reports of the prosperity of religion, which have appeared from various parts of our country as well as our own beloved Zion, we are permitted through the great mercy of our God, to bring in our item of revival intelligence from the First Brookfield Church, where God has been pouring out his spirit since the last autumn. The work of grace which we have enjoyed has been slow and progressive, and that excitement of feeling which is ever more or less necessary in order to arouse men to a proper examination of the great question of their salvation, has been well-balanced by calm deliberation and reference to the truths of the Bible; the church gradually coming to realize its duty to "prepare the way of the Lord and make his paths straight." The sermons, prayers, and efforts of God's people, have been so conducted as to labor to secure a lasting reform, rather than temporary revival. In this, so far, the expectations of our brethren have been realized. The revival has now been in progress nearly eight months, and yet the faith and faithfulness of Christians, and especially the converts, continues unabated, and the hope increasing that this may be a permanent and lasting work of God.

The class who have been the subjects of the work, have been almost wholly adult persons, or grown up young people, with a few exceptions of such as have remembered their Creator in the days of their early youth. There have been but few Sabbaths during the entire revival, but what we have been called to the water's side to administer the ordinance of baptism, believing as we do that this conforms the most nearly to the Scriptural idea as to time, to baptize believers into Christ, viz, as soon as they believe. The baptism of the first convert among us occurred the last of September, and for the four following Sabbaths only one each Sabbath asked for baptism. From that the number increased, till twelve came forward which has been the greatest number baptized at any one time.

Religious meetings were held in private houses and school districts evenings, until the 8th of January last, when our brethren began to feel that an increase of more public religious efforts were necessary to meet the increased attention among the people. Just at this time, Bro. Lucius Crandall unexpectedly came into the vicinity, and was invited to remain and hold meetings at the meeting-house each evening, which he accepted and continued some six weeks; laboring ardently and successfully in preaching Christ, and defending the faith. Long will brother Crandall's visit and labors be remembered with pleasure by the people of this place, and especially by our own dear brethren who were greatly strengthened and confirmed by his able and successful vindication of the truth on the subjects of the Sabbath, Baptism, and Communion, which were assailed by some about us here, whom we regard brethren in error on these points. Since Bro. C. left, we have regularly continued four evening meetings each week, which are decidedly interesting yet.

During the revival, I have baptized seventy-

one, the larger portion of whom have united with us, and received in all seventy-five into the church. Thirteen of our brethren and sisters from our sister churches who had not united with us since locating among us, have been received by letter.

Of the number who have joined the church, thirty-two are heads of families, twenty-two young men, and seven converts to the Sabbath. For all these things we "thank God and take courage."

In conclusion, we ask the prayers of our brethren, that this church, now increased in numbers, may also increase in the graces of the Holy Spirit, and so be the more efficient in reflecting the "light of the knowledge of the glory of God." C. M. LEWIS. Leonardsville, N. Y., May 14, 1858.

General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

Foreign news to the 1st instant, has been received by the Persia at this port, being three days later than that brought by the Vanderbilt, which also arrived during the past week.

The Paris elections had resulted in the success of two of the Government candidates, Gen. Perrot and M. Esk, and of M. Jules Favre, upon whom the opposition united.

The French press had modified its tone toward Great Britain, and become quite conciliatory.

Prince Napoleon had accepted the post of viceroys of Algiers.

The rumor that Gen. Espinasse was about to retire from the ministry of the Interior had again become current.

In Parliament the fifth clause of the Jewish oaths bill, legalizing their admission into Parliament, was rejected; also a motion to substitute an annual rent charge for the church rates.

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California News.

California news to the 20th ult., has been received by the Star of the West.

She brought the California mails to that date, and \$1,615,351 94 in treasure.

The Legislature had adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 26th ult.

The "Sunday law," to go into effect on the 1st of June, had passed both branches, and been sanctioned by the Governor. It forbids the keeping open of any house for business purposes, except hotels, restaurants, livery stables, and drug stores, and also forbids the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise, save fresh meats, fish or milk, which shall not be sold after 10 A. M.

A bill had also been introduced prohibiting the future immigration of free negroes into the State, and requiring all those already there to register their names, and take out a license. The "colored population" had, in consequence, held several "indignation meetings," at which the propriety of their withdrawing from the State in a body, and settling on Vancouver's Island was seriously discussed. It was supposed, however, that the excitement would blow over.

The discovery of extensive gold diggings on Thompson and Fraser rivers, in British America, had caused quite an excitement, and set in motion an active emigration to that region from San Francisco.

Archy, the alleged fugitive slave, had been set at liberty.

An extensive fire had occurred at Forest City, destroying almost the entire town. Loss estimated at \$175,000.

The agricultural and mining reports continued highly favorable.

Gold dust was coming in freely.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—The provision of this bill, offered in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Benjamin of Louisiana, are represented to be substantially as follows:

"It is a general bill, including individual, corporations, chartered banks, and any association of persons authorized to issue notes, etc. It will provide for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, and will be retroactive. The retroactive feature will be guarded so as to exclude all who, subsequent to January last or any other time, have made assignments, in contemplation of the passage of a bankrupt law, which gave preference to one creditor over another, and the bankrupt in such cases shall not receive a discharge unless with the consent of a majority of his creditors who have not been so preferred. The involuntary bankruptcy applies to cases where the debts exceed \$2000 and the person declared bankrupt is entitled to trial by jury—all transfers of property of any kind, for the purpose of giving any creditor, indorser or other person any preference or priority over general creditors to be null and void, and the parties obtaining them to be used for such amount as assets of the bankruptcy. With regard to banks and other issuers of paper money, they are to come under the head of involuntary bankrupts; and, in addition to all the liabilities which attach to individuals, they may be declared bankrupt for the non-payment for ten days after demand of any bill, note, or other liability; all the expenses of proceedings to be paid by the parties interested, and under no pretense to be paid by the United States."

CEREO.—The Yankee settlement in Virginia, under the efforts of Hon. Eli Thayer, appears to be working well. The town is named Cerreo, and is situated in Wayne Co., Western Virginia. The location, both for health and business, is good, and from all that we can learn, every thing appears to be going on well. At first, there was some little opposition manifested by some of the inhabitants of that region of country, but a plain statement of what was the design of the enterprise, made to the people at the public meeting called for that purpose, disarmed opposition.

That the enterprise will succeed, we have no doubt. If those engaged in it remain true to the great principle of free labor, and do not neglect their intellectual or moral improvement, the State at large must feel the beneficial results. Already the place is assuming a business aspect. Since last July, twenty houses have been built, besides several cabins designed merely for temporary use; a school-house and church are in progress of construction; a mill, a blacksmith, shoemaker's and other shops are in full operation; and other enterprises are projected which will be commenced at an early day. A paper called the "Crescent" has been established, which is a large sheet, containing interesting and valuable reading, and which has already secured quite a circulation in the State. Thus much for the Yankees in Virginia. Who can doubt their success?

A SUCCESSFUL DISCOVERY.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, says:

"The experiment of lighting gas-burners by electricity is a perfect success. The inventor, Mr. Gardner, is out with his wires in the great chandelier of the Senate chamber, and during the last day or two some fifteen hundred jets have been ignited instantaneously by the touch of the key uniting the magnetic circuit. The inventor is confident that he can successfully apply his discovery to any and every purpose for which heat is required, and especially to that of heating buildings, and making steam for either stationary or marine engines. For the latter purpose, his plan is to pass platinum wires into copper boiler tubes, the latter filled with water. These wires, it is claimed, can be kept constantly heated by the electric current, so as to convert the water into steam as rapidly as it is brought into the tubes. If that is anticipated of this discovery is realized, it must prove one of the grandest affairs of the age. I should have mentioned that Mr. Gardner also claims to have made the discovery by which the cost of feeding the magnetic batteries is greatly reduced, thus insuring the economy as well as the convenience of the affair. What a change in household economy the success of this invention would make! Think, for instance, of a man's turning over in bed on a frosty December morning, and by simply turning a key at his head, starting the fire by which he may dress comfortably ten minutes later!"

THE MORMONS.—The Mormons claim to have 480,000 members of their Church scattered over the world. They have 95 missionaries in Europe, and an equal number in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific Islands. They have one newspaper in Salt Lake City, issuing 4,000 copies weekly; one in Liverpool issuing 22,000 weekly; one in Swansea, South Wales; one in Copenhagen, in the Danish language; one in Austria; one in India; one in Switzerland, in the French language. The "Book of Mormon" has been translated and published in the Welsh, Danish, French, German and Italian languages.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.—The opponents of the administration united in a People's ticket, at the election on Tuesday, and elected Henry, their candidate for mayor, by 4300 majority. The other candidates on the ticket were elected by majorities varying from 2800 to 3800. The Democrats have a majority of one in the Select Council, but the opposition have a majority of two thirds in the Common Council. In 1855, the Democrats elected their ticket by 4500 majority.

SUMMARY.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the bill providing for the admission of Minnesota into the Union, passed, as it came from the Senate, by a vote of 157 yeas to 38 nays. In the Senate, on Wednesday, the Minnesota Senators, Messrs. Rice and Shields, elected some time since, presented their credentials and were sworn in. In the House, on Thursday, a debate sprung up on a motion to admit the two Representatives, Messrs. Cavanaugh and Phelps, (the chief ground of objection to them being some irregularity in the document signed by Gov. Medary,) terminating in referring the matter to the committee on elections.

Great apprehensions are felt in the Southern States that the coming Summer will be a very sickly one, and that the dreadful scourge of yellow fever, from which the South was so unusually exempt last season, will return this year with greater violence than ever. This fear is based upon the fact that the long-continued freshets, at this particular time, are likely to breed febrile diseases. Nearly one-fourth of the land of the Mississippi, from Vicksburgh down to the mouth of the river, has been overflowed for many weeks, and all the swamps, bayous and lagoons at the South are gorged with stagnant water. In the interiors of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, the freshets have been unprecedented.

A despatch from New Orleans, dated May 6th, says: "The crevasse continues, and all efforts to stop it seem to have been abandoned. The town of Gretna is entirely submerged; Algiers partially so. It is reported that their hope of stopping the great crevasse twenty-five miles above. There are several breaks below in the sugar country." Also that "the Black Warrior, from Havana the 3d, has arrived. She reports considerable excitement at Havana, on account of the detention of American vessels by English cruisers. Some American masters have determined to resist."

The Anniversary Meetings last week were generally well attended—the most important being that of the American Tract Society, held in the Dutch Reformed Church in Lafayette Place. After a protracted and somewhat exciting discussion, the special report of the Executive Committee, rescinding the resolution passed at the last annual meeting authorizing the distribution of questionable tracts at the South was adopted by a very large majority—thus sustaining the policy of the Committee which is to ignore the subject of slavery in the tracts issued by the society.

Another accident by the falling in of a bridge, occurred on Friday night last, on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad. The Cincinnati night express train bound north was crossing a bridge, 22 miles east of Lafayette, when it gave way, plunging the whole train into the water. None of the passengers were injured, but the conductor, engineer, and fireman were instantly killed. The night was very dark, and the train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The alleged cause of the accident was the undermining of the abutments of the bridge by a recent freshet in the river.

The people of McGregor and vicinity, on the Iowa side of the Mississippi, and of Prairie du Chien, on the Wisconsin side, have discovered an extensive gang of river pirates, and had at last accounts arrested some fourteen of them. Three boats of stolen goods, valued at \$5,000, have been found. The people thereabouts are much excited, and there are threats

of applying the Lynch law. This is regarded as the boldest, most desperate and extensive gang of river pirates that has yet been discovered in the Upper Mississippi.

The cattle trade of Ohio has grown very extensively of late years. In 1855 the State sent 32,000 head to New York city, and in 1857, 50,000 head, besides 15,000 sent to Philadelphia, and many to Baltimore. At least 70,000 head of cattle were sent to these three cities in 1857. The hog trade is far greater, and notwithstanding that the number of live and dressed hogs exported from the State has, in the past few years, increased rapidly, the numbers packed at Cincinnati have not declined.

The President has taken prompt action with reference to the outrages committed by British vessels of war on our commerce in the Gulf. It is stated that there is a reason to believe that orders have been already issued to the Home Squadron that will effectually stop the outrages complained of. The President will, on Tuesday next, communicate to the Senate his views on this important subject.

Two milk vendors, named Conway and Dreher, got into an altercation in Brooklyn, on Monday, during which Dreher fired a pistol at Conway—the ball entering his right eye. Conway then seized Dreher, knocked him down, and beat him with a club. Both were taken to the Hospital, where Dreher died on Friday morning. At the last accounts, no hopes were entertained of Conway's recovery.

At Monticello, Ulster county, in this State, on Saturday week, the eldest son of Mr. W. M. Hall was driving a yoke of oxen, when one of his feet became entangled in the chain to which they were attached, the oxen became frightened and they ran away, completely severing his foot from the limb. The foot was found afterwards in his boot. His leg has since been amputated just below the knee.

In pronouncing the verdict of acquittal upon Hardesty, who murdered the seducer of his sister at Louisville, Ky, Judge Nutt said: "Young man, had I been wronged as you have been, I would have spent every dollar I had on earth, and all that I could have begged and borrowed, and then starved upon the track of the villain, but I would have imbued my hands in his blood." Singular doctrine for a Judge.

Mr. Rarey, the horse tamer, has just achieved a great success in England. Lord Dorchester has a beast called "Cruizer," said to be the most vicious stallion, in existence, and too dangerous for man to approach. He was always kept muzzled. Mr. Rarey has not only subdued him, but brought him a distance behind a dog-cart, as docile as a donkey! This is considered a test which nothing can surpass.

In Mechanicsville, N. Y., on the 11th inst, a block of four stores and three dwelling houses were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated from lucifer matches that were stored in the upper loft of one of the stores. The loss will probably amount to \$20,000—very little of which is covered by insurance.

A man named George L. Goodwin shot a woman named Lizzie Marshall, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, and subsequently shot himself, dying in a few moments afterwards. The woman, who was formerly his mistress, is supposed to be fatally injured. Goodwin belonged to Boston, where he has a wife and two children. The woman was from Lynn.

The recent search or seizure of American vessels by foreign armed cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, or adjacent seas, has at length attracted the attention of Congress, a resolution asking information of the President on the subject having been unanimously adopted in the Senate on Friday last.

The Secretary of the Treasury opened, on Monday last, the proposals for the whole or any portion of the \$5,000,000 in treasury notes, in exchange for United States gold coin. The bids amounted to \$15,000,000, of which \$4,500,000 were under 5 per cent.

The State Department has sent letters to Messrs. Gorham and De Leon, complimenting them upon their conduct in relation to the outrages at Jaffa. The President has sent the correspondence to the Senate, who ordered it to be printed.

A young Irish girl who was rendering testimony against an individual in a court of law, said, "I am sure he never made his mother smile." There is a biography of unkindness in that sentence.

They must have tall students at the West. The Wisconsin board of education has resolved "to erect a building large enough to accommodate five hundred students, three stories high."

The Governor of South Carolina has appointed A. P. Hayne, United States Senator, in place of Judge Evans, deceased.

The Erie Canal was finally opened April 28th.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FUNDS FOR THE SEVENTH-DAY SOCIETY. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society hereby gives notice, that he authorized Eld. G. B. Utter to act for him in collecting interest now due on endowment notes. Eld. Utter will attend the meeting of the Eastern Association at Hopkinton, N. H., and it is hoped that the interest due in Rhode Island and Connecticut will be paid. Any person wishing to pay their endowment notes, can do so, and take their receipts therefrom, from Eld. Utter.

CLARKE ROGERS, Treasurer. New York, May 10, 1858.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION. The Twenty-third Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association, will be held in the meeting-house of the West Edmonston Seventh-day Baptist Church, commencing on Friday, after the second Sabbath in June, (40th inst.) at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory discourse by J. P. Hubbard.

IRA J. ONDWAY, Clerk. NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION. The Twelfth Anniversary of this Association will be held with the Church in Albion, Dane Co., Wis., commencing on the fifth-day of the week, before the last Sabbath in June next, (being the 24th day of the month) at 10 o'clock, A. M. Introductory discourse by W. C. Whitford; J. M. Todd, alternate. Missionary discourse by Thos. E. Babcock. Essay on "Christian obligation to educate," by Thos. R. Williams.

W. C. WHITFORD, Sec. Milton, Wis., May 4, 1858. Published Monday, May 17, 1858.

ANNUAL OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS; containing a HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE DENOMINATION, and REASONS FOR EMPHASIZING THE DAY OF REST. New York: Published by GEORGE B. UTTER, Price, in Muslin, flexible 25 cents, full bound 30 cents, gilt edge 35 cents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS: The terms Sabbatarian and Seventh-day Baptist. Seventh-day Baptists differ from other Baptists. Date of their origin. Early observance of the Sabbath and the Lord's Day. The Sabbath at the time of the Reformation. Sabbath-keepers in Germany, Transylvania, &c. Seventh-day Baptists in England. John Trask, Philip Tandy, Thophilus Brabourne, James Ockford. List of eleven Churches in England. The Mill-Yard Church: John James, Robert Cornthwaite, William Solters, Daniel Noble, Henry Soursby, William Baker, Mr. Savage, William Black, John Maulden, Joseph Davis. The Griggles Church: Francis Sampford, Thomas Whitewood, Edward Stennett, Samuel Stennett, Joseph Stennett, Robert Burnside, Edmund Townsend, John Shenton. The Nation Church: John Purser, Thomas Boston, Thomas Hiler, John Francis, Philip Jones, Benjamin Purser, Thomas Boston, General Remarks on Churches in America. Seventh-day Baptists in America. The Church at Newport, R. I. Enumeration of Churches in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa. The Yearly Meeting. The General Conference. The Associations. Benevolent Societies. Literary Institutions. Statistics of the Churches. General Remarks on Churches in America. List of Ministers, with their Post-offices, May 6, 1858. Reasons for Emphasizing the Day of the Sabbath. Letters and remittances, directed to Geo. B. UTTER, New York, will be at the publisher's risk. [May 20-50

THE ELEMENTS OF BAPTIST EPISCOPIACY, as developed in the management of Missions in Burma by the late DEPUTATION and EXECUTIVE OFFICERS of the Missionary Union; with KINCAD'S VINDICATION, and his Supplementary Paper in answer to Dr. Peck's Statements before the Missionary Union, embodying a mass of corroborative Testimony from more than thirty Missionaries in Burma, Calcutta, and Madras; with other important documents, including a Liturgy sent out for the use of Native Churches. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS in postage stamps, enclosed in a letter to "The Editor of the American Baptist, New York," will secure a copy by return of mail. New York, May 20, 1858.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, 18 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, 495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THESE Machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for family sewing, making a new, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut.

A liberal discount made to clergyman. Circulars sent on application by letter. May 6, 1858.

Alfred Academy, A First Class Mathematical, and Scientific Classical Seminary. BOARD OF INSTRUCTION. W. C. KENYON, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics and English Literature. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Prof. of Modern Languages. Rev. D. E. MAXSON, A. M., Prof. of Natural History and Rhetoric. J. ALLEN, A. M., Prof. of History and Metaphysics. D. FORD, A. M., Prof. of Greek and Agricultural Chemistry. Rev. E. P. LARKIN, A. M., Prof. of Latin Language and Literature. Mrs. A. M. ALLEN, Preceptress and Teacher of Oil Painting and Penning. Mrs. S. E. LARKIN, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Rev. H. C. MAXSON, Teacher of Drawing, Embroidery, &c. The First Term opens the 3d Wednesday of August, 1857. The Second Term opens the 1st Wednesday of December, 1857. The Third Term opens the 4th Wednesday of March, 1858. Each term continues fourteen weeks from the day it opens. The Anniversary Exercises June 30, 1858.

Expenses per Term. All bills must be arranged in advance. Ten per cent. will be added where payment is deferred till the close of the term.

Board by the term, of 14 weeks \$26 50 Room Rent 2 00 Washing 2 00 Fuel, Spring and Fall Terms 1 00 Providing Wood for Boarders, and care of Gentlemen's Rooms 1 00 Fuel, Winter Term 2 00 Tuition and Incident, \$5-50 to 6 50 Agricultural Chemistry, Tuition 6 00 Music on Piano 10 00 Cultivation of the Voice 5 00 Oil Painting 10 00 Drawing 3 00 Library 1 25

This Seminary is confidently recommended to the public as a first-class Institution. It is provided with ten departments of instruction, having an able and experienced instructors at the head of each, thus giving such a division of labor as can alone secure the highest ability in conducting each department. Gentlemen and Ladies can here complete an entire course of collegiate education, or be prepared for usefulness in mechanical, agricultural, or commercial pursuits, or for entering immediately upon professional studies. The Teachers' Department supplies the public with at least one hundred and fifty teachers of Common Schools annually, and the Department of Elementary and Agricultural Chemistry allows the young farmer all the facilities desirable in the best agricultural schools. The Department in Instrumental Music is furnished with first-class pianos and ample instruction. The location of the Institution, in the village of Alfred, two miles from the Albany Depot on the New York and Erie Railroad, is romantically retired, free from the usual temptations to vice, and one of the healthiest in the world. Circulars, &c. gratuitous, on application to the Principal, to E. A. GANN, agent, or to the undersigned, at Alfred Center, Allegany Co., N. Y. D. Ford, Secretary.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: S. A. Champlin, Westery, R. I., \$2 00 to vol. 14 No. 52 A. R. Andrews, Leonardis, Mich., 2 00 14 52 John Babcock, Welton, Iowa, 3 00 15 26 John Uter, Sen. E. Hoopesfield, 2 00 14 52 Geo. Rosebush, Alderson, 3 75 14 52 J. P. Livermore, Independence, 25- 14 7 J. M. Ruediger, Almond, 3 00 15 13 R. F. Tanner, Stonington, Ct., 1 00 15 26 Isabod Babcock, Townsend, O., 2 00 15 52 John Uter, Sen. E. Hoopesfield, 2 00 14 52 Abel Burdick, Allegany, 2 00 15 33 R. S. Rogers, Oxford, 2 00 14 52 David Dunn, New Market, N. J., 2 00 15 52 L. H. Dunn, 2 00 15 52 Susan Wilson, Trenton, N. J., 1 00 15 52 James J. Service, Grayville, 1 30 14 52 W. Woodmaney, Beckville, R. I., 2 00 14 52 John Babcock, Waterford, Ct., 2 00 14 52 R. L. S. Rogers, LeRayville, 3 00 15 15 S. Langworthy, Hopkinton, R. I., 2 00 14 52

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: John J. Lever, Andover, \$5 25 Eli Forsythe, Monro, Ohio, 2 25 Daniel Lanpher, Petersburg, 2 25 Sarah Maxson, 25

ELIPHALET LYON, Treasurer. DEATHS. In Hopkinton, R. I., May 1st, Mrs. DEBORAH H. wife of Edward S. Wells, aged 67 years. In Stonington, May 8th, MERRIAM BENTON, widow of Benjamin Burdick, aged 89 years, 7 months, and 14 days.

