

brethren in Fernando Po will remain faithful to the pure Gospel of Christ."

MISSION AT CORISCO STILL IN DANGER. The mission of the Presbyterian Board to Corisco has for some months been in danger...

"Since I wrote last, there has been a Spanish man-of-war here. She was several days at Cape St. John before coming here, and we have been told that a place was selected there for the erection of a building for a trading factory...

"While the officers were on shore, one of them said he wished to ask me a question, but in the first place he wanted me particularly to understand that the question was not an official one; he asked it as a private individual. After prefacing fully, he said the question was this: Would we be willing to sell our property on the island and remove somewhere else?"

From the American Baptist. Letter from Palestine.

Dear Brother,—With you, news is flying upon the wings of the wind, but in the Orient one must be contented with the slow pace of former ages. In language, manners and customs, we seem to live in the days of patriarchs...

Prince Alfred, of England, entered the city the 24th inst., an hour after dark. Thousands were outside from noon awaiting his arrival. Rumor says, that he managed the lateness of the hour to avoid display. Twenty-one guns were fired on his arrival at the Pasha's tent, and twenty-one from Hipplians as he entered Jaffa Gate the following day.

The house of Mr. Schuller of the German Bruderhaus, has just been attacked a second time—one wounded—a robber; and the family obliged to leave their little country home, and take refuge within stronger walls. The Arab's hand is against every man. A large sum of money was robbed from the carrier a few days since, on the road from Jaffa here. We had thought the country was becoming more quiet, and hope still that the police will be able to make the roads safe for traveling.

Rev. Dr. Barclay is about taking a summer's leave of absence in the gardens of Jaffa, expecting to return in the autumn.

The Lutherans and Episcopalians have established a semi-weekly prayer-meeting, in which the spirit of earnest supplication seems to pervade the hearts of all. Pray with us and for us, dear brother, that the good Lord will revive us. Yours truly, W. M. J. Jerusalem, March 31, 1859.

MAKE YOUR WILL.—Many are quite unaware how much it costs to settle an estate by course of law, where no will exists. We suggest to every one who has property from which he may be taken away by death, to inform himself on this point. Next let him consider that the most perfect health to-day is no guaranty against death to-morrow. Every good man who cares for the welfare of either his family or the cause of Christ ought to have his will made, and duly witnessed. Then he can alter it, as he pleases during life. It is ready to take effect at any moment when the Testator shall have passed away.

ROMANISM NOT INCREASING IN ENGLAND.—The London Times asserts that the boast made by Roman Catholic journals that Romanism is increasing in England, is not only unfounded, but that it is rapidly losing ground. It has had on the people, of whom it constitutes one per cent. Protestantism is gaining so much ground that the Pope is the only man in the Kingdom who is not a subject of the British crown.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, May 19, 1859.

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

The Anniversaries.

The Free Mission Anniversary Society commenced its annual meeting last Sabbath, with the Bethesda Baptist Church, in the Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City. An unusually large number of delegates and members were present. First-day afternoon, Dr. Armitage delivered a discourse from Isa. xxix. 11, 12, on the importance of full and faithful translations of the Scriptures into all languages. Dr. A. said, the text speaks of the "Vision of all." The Bible is a vision of all, a vision for all. It is an infallible rule for all. We must take it without a discipline or creed. If he must have a creed or confession of faith, beside the Bible to bind him, he would go to Rome for it; there was no stopping place. If he should cease to be a Baptist, he would go to John Hughes for his church. If the Bible is a rule of faith, it relates to one as well as another. It is a law as well as religion; as well as to rulers as to people. Translation, said Dr. A. which is not based on the word of God, I am not bound to obey. I trample on any law that is opposed to my duties to God or my fellow-men. If the Bible be for all, all ought to have it. Those who interpose a barrier against the reading of God's word, whether pope, church or State, are raising a standard against the Omnipotent God, and God will raise a standard against them. The prophet speaks of two great classes who decline investigation. They both pay homage to the Bible but offer apologies for neglecting it. The one that is learned alleges obscurities, mysteries that he cannot unfold, saying I cannot read it for it is sealed. The unlearned also admits its claims; but says, I cannot read it, for I am unlearned. God keeps the key for this man also. The key is within his reach. Yet the present condition of the Bible gives some ground for his excuse. Dr. A. noticed several classes of errors in the translation, which caused the unlearned to stumble. In conclusion, it was specially urged as our duty both to the learned and the unlearned, to deliver the book in such a condition that all can read it. If a statement be made in the papers, that in such a city a certain number of persons were "baptized," no one could tell whether they were poured, sprinkled, or immersed. If it is right to preach immersion, it is right to print immersion. If it is wrong to print it, it is also wrong to preach it. It has been said that to change our version of the Bible, would tend to promote infidelity; but the effect would be directly the opposite. The imprecations in the Psalms are in the original only predictions. "God save the king," is not to be found in the original Scriptures. The Israelites did not "borrow" gold of the Egyptians to be carried off by stealth; the word should be "demand," as pay for the long time they had been serving in bondage. David is said to have put the Amonites under saws, harrows, and brick-kilns, cruelly sawing them asunder, tearing them with harrows, and roasting them alive; but the translation should have been to instead of under. The anniversary closed Monday evening, when Dr. Cheever preached a discourse from Exodus xxi. 16: "And he that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand he shall surely be put to death."

The American Bible Society, dates back to 1816. This Society was in a flourishing condition in 1839. It had expended ten millions of dollars for salaries, Bibles, traveling agents and incidental expenses. The Society lacked thirty-five thousand dollars of the amount required to carry on their operations. One of the members made a stirring appeal. He said "Shall the wheels of the chariot of Christ stand still for want of thirty-five thousand dollars to grease them? Never! never! Tell it not in Christendom! Let it not be heard upon Manhattan Island! Those that don't pay must have hearts as hard as the nether millstone, as cold as the icebergs that carried away the cutwater of the Westchester. Oh! then, subscribe; pay up promptly, and the Sandwich Islanders will bless you. Pour out money like the tremendous molten lava that rolls down the sides of Vesuvius, let your household gods be molten, and pour silver and gold, red hot with religion and charity into our treasury; open your hearts especially open your purses, and God will open the gates of salvation to your souls.

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—This Society was organized about thirty three years ago, and its ramifications extended over the whole country. Its receipts have steadily increased, until they have reached nearly the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. The operations are confined to our own country. Although affected in its finances by the revolution of last year, the last anniversary was very successful and the result of the Societies operations during the past year were considered most gratifying.

The Seamen's Friend Society held its anniversary during the past week. This Society was established in 1828, and has established similar Societies in the Sandwich Islands, at Havre, in France, at Condrakt, at Canton, Panama, Aspinwall, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and many other places. Rev. Mr. Sawtell in giving a short history of this Society in 1840, said, "But I must tell you now of the old hall of the Seamen's Friend Society. It was put to sea twelve years ago, and the world was told of it. She was launched, freighted and manned, and was to sail to assist seamen in foreign ports. An old veteran broker took the helm. Bro. Greenleaf and others took the

oar. She had no spars nor sails; the winds were baffling, and she beat about for years in sight of this port. She couldn't get to sea any how. The sympathies of the people were excited, they assembled and cried out "Row away, Bro. Greenleaf; row away." "We do," was the answer; "but the wind and tide are against us. The people still cried out, "Row away, brother." "I have no sails nor masts," said he. "Row away," they cried, "you are a timid man; row away to sea." But he could not, and there the hull is, not out of sight of land; not yet so far over as Sandy Hook. Brother Greenleaf has almost rowed himself into the grave. Now, what shall we do with her? Shall we burn her? Oh, no! she's a good old hull, or she never would have stood so much knocking about on a lee shore. Well then, we'll haul her up high and dry, turn her over and examine her in her bottom, pick out the rotten parts, if there are any; copper her bottom, she's pretty well copper fastened already. If she had less copper and more of the precious metals, she'd been out to sea and all over the globe before this. Therefore, I move the following:

Resolved, That the old ship be hauled up, refitted, and we raise the wind, and put to sea as usual. The American Baptist Mariner's Society's second anniversary, was celebrated on Wednesday evening in the Baptist church, corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets. Deacon Peter Balen in the chair. The Treasurer reported receipts from all sources \$1050, and disbursements \$336.69.

The Secretary then read the Managers' Annual Report. It commenced by congratulating the friends of the Society for the signal manner with which God had been pleased to bless their efforts in the cause of seamen. In the retrospect of the past they had just cause to offer devout thanks to Almighty God, who "is the confidence of the ends of the earth; and to those who are far off upon the sea." There had been one event, however, in God's providence, which they were called upon to note with feelings of sorrow—it was the death of the late President, Deacon Isaac Newton. He had been called away to his final reward. On this account they felt that they have lost a wise counsellor and a warm, devoted friend to the welfare of seamen. The First Baptist Mariner's church of this city whose interests had claimed and received their most immediate care and attention, was, they believed, the first church ever organized for the express purpose of bringing sailors under the influences of the preaching and ordinances of the Gospel. This church was organized in the year 1843, and after struggling for more than fourteen years under peculiar difficulties, arising from an apparent want of sympathy on the part of sister churches, essential to give it sufficient aid as a missionary church, they resolved to call a council of said churches for aid and advice in carrying out the great missionary cause in behalf of seamen. From the pastor's annual report to his church it appeared that during the year 1858 there had been one hundred and ninety baptisms, making the total memberships 398, of which 47 were on board the United States receiving ship North Carolina, where the precious work of grace still continues. They urge with considerable force the adaptation of seamen for the missionary work in foreign countries, on account of their familiarity with different languages; and with their hearts changed by sovereign grace, eminently qualifies them for this work. The managers urge the necessity of placing one more missionary in the field in this city immediately, on account of the significant fact that about 200,000 seamen visit this port annually from other lands. The managers report contained other interesting data which the limits of this report will not permit to be given. The chairman then read a letter from Governor Morgan, excusing himself for not being present on that occasion on account of the press of official business.

The Rev. W. H. Pendleton was then introduced to the assembly but we have not room to insert his remarks. At the close of his remarks a collection was taken up, followed by short addresses from various persons. The American and Foreign Christian Union, the New York State Colonization Society, the American Congregational Union, Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, Woman's Rights Association, Foreign Missionary Society, New York Sunday School Union, the Education Society, the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, the Port Society, the American Protestant Society, the Christian Alliance, Unitarian Society of New York, the Foreign Evangelical Society of New York, State Vigilant Association, Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, Society for Promoting Education among colored Children and the Female Moral Reform Society—all these Associations, we believe, hold anniversaries in this city and crowd as many of them into the Anniversary week as is in any way convenient.

The New York Bible Society was addressed by Rev. Walter Clarke on Sunday evening. The number of volumes distributed during the year past was 54,775; of which 5000 were sold at the Depository. The total issue in thirty-five years is 1,195,155 volumes.

The Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society, for Seamen, held its fifteenth anniversary on Sunday evening at St. George's. Expenditures for the year were reported to be \$6914.

The Peace Society convened at the Church of the Puritans. Eulogy upon Wm. Jay—by Dr. Cheever.

The Magdalen Society celebrated its twentieth anniversary on the 9th inst., at the Institution in 88th street. The expenses for the year

were \$6483. There is a debt upon it of about \$1400.

The Young Men's Christian Association held its anniversary in Dr. Cheever's Church, (Congregational). The object of this Association is to shield young men from the temptations which surround them.

The Union Theological Seminary held its anniversary on Monday evening. The address to the graduating class was made by Rev. Dr. Robinson. Thirty-four young men received diplomas.

The Jersey City Sunday-School Union held its anniversary on Monday afternoon at Jersey city. Twenty-three schools were present comprising 3688 children.

Miscellaneous.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder—

The following epistle, I hope will seem to you, (like that to which it replies,) "to have been written in a good spirit and with a good intention. It is addressed not to one brother Peter only, but to every professing Christian who has fallen under the rebuke of our Lord," administered to the original Peter on several occasions, Matt. xvi. 23; John xiii. 38, and Luke xvi. 12. He is, he hopes, "a friend of Christ. Nor need we inquire, Who does he address? But rather ask, Lord is it I?" Please publish it with the hope that your readers will "peruse it carefully and prayerfully."

Bro. Luke-Warm's Reply to Bro. Peter's Epistle.

Dear Brother,—I am glad you have had it on your mind, and in your heart, to give me "a lecturing." "Something of this sort," occasionally, is, without doubt, "wholesome" for me, and not for me only. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend," says the wise man; and Paul instructs us to "admonish one another in Psalms, and hymns, and spiritual songs," and though he doesn't say in letters here, yet, as in his epistles, he so frequently admonishes and rebukes those to whom he wrote, I think we are fully sustained by him in taking this mode of admonishing one another, provided we do it as he did, with Christian kindness and humility. For myself, I know I need such a dressing as you have given me, "more," as you say, "than a beggar needs a new coat." For a beggar need not a new coat at all. He can do much better without it than with it in his profession; while I hope to do better in my Christian profession for those merited reproaches with which you have covered me "as with a garment." I certainly ought to.

You say I may not be so glad to receive your reprehension of my do-nothing habits. True, but then again I may be, and you must allow me to say—I am. Martin Luther has left on record his gratitude for the lashings and scorings he received from time to time, and which served as spurs to the "torpid ass," (as he calls it,) his body; and I, Bro. Peter, desire to record here, my gratitude to you for your exertions in my behalf. If I am not more active and efficient in future, it will not be because you did not ply the scourge lustily, and with a will. I thank you for it. You have not exaggerated my besetting sin, or set down, aught in malice against me. It is true—I am "neither hot nor cold." It is true that there has been a great falling away from the ardor of my first love and zeal in the cause of Christ. I acknowledge that I am often "possessed of a dumb devil" when I ought to speak for him; and am habitually ridden by a lazy devil who won't let me work for him. My condition is bad—my example, as you say, is very bad! I am doing little, almost nothing, to "thaw the ice-bergs," and melt the stony heart around me. One judging me by what I do, would think I profess nothing, and lived up to that profession! I am ashamed of myself, if I am not penitent. But I am not without hope that I am truly contrite, and (thanks to your faithful dealing,) determined to be more diligent and laborious in future. And the first fruits of my renewed fidelity, dear brother, are due to you. A week ago, I could hardly have been induced by any consideration of duty, to be at the trouble to write you an admonitory epistle; yet I have now cheerfully and resolutely undertaken it, acknowledging first, as was my duty, my shortcomings, and my indebtedness to you for endeavoring to quicken me in the right way.

First then, let me say, brother, I have observed that your fiery zeal is often a "zeal without knowledge," and consequently without profit, if not absolutely damaging to the cause in which it is enlisted. A blind or fanatical zeal is no less calculated, certainly, to injure a good cause than listlessness and apathy. You are indiscreet, Peter,—regardless of circumstances and reckless of consequences! In your head-strong impetuosity, you are sometimes found fighting for the Lord, not with the spiritual weapons of persuasion and love, but with the "carnal weapons" of wrath, uncharitable denunciation, and ecclesiastical proscription, forgetting that those who take that sword "shall perish" by it, in their own hands as well as their enemies, since it cuts its own scabbard and wounds its possessor. Can you deny this? Repeat, I pray you of this sin.

Another besetting sin of yours, brother, let me say is fearfulness. You are cowardly, even in the best of causes, and when you know that you have right on your side! You are profuse in your talk, and very brave in the hour of prosperity; but, when adversity and personal peril come, then you are wanting—then you will lie and swear like a trooper; to save your "enlarged head." You know this is so. Your memory convicts, and your own heart condemns you. You have yielded to that which you

knew to be wrong, and contrary to the doctrine of Christian liberty and purity—from "fear of the concision"—Judaizing brethren—who breathe out threatenings and ecclesiastical slaughter against those who will not go with them to the same excess of legality and formality. The world sees this, Peter, and despises you for it. It is a great stumbling block in the way of the unconverted, as much so, perhaps, as your rashness and indiscretion. On these occasions, they say, "your true spirit shows itself. You care more for your own temporal interests and bodily safety than you do for the truth or the cause of Christ!" They know that it is your acknowledged duty to stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made you free, and not to be "in subjection" through fear, even "for an hour," and yet they see you frequently, and for a long time, quailing before the power of antichrist, and "denying the Lord that bought you." I must reprove you for this, my brother, for you are "to be blamed."

Finally, dear Peter, (for I must not protract my epistle too far, lest I weary your patience,) let me exhort you in the very words, which, with respect to my besetting sin "indifference and worldliness" you have addressed to me: I can find some more appropriate, and hope they may come home to you as forcibly as they have been felt by me.

"Yes, my dear brother, you have children, precious ones, who are being turned away from Christianity by your miserable example. . . . You can not hope that your children will become what they ought to be, until you are just what you ought to be before them. . . . For your own sake, for their sake, for the sake of salvation among your neighbors, and in the world. . . . Try to be a Christian constantly. Love and in truth, and cease your spasms." Penitently and affectionately, Your brother in Christ, LUKE-WARM.

For the Sabbath Recorder. The Passover Sabbath.

Sabbaths do measure weeks, except those in the seventh month, which are appointed on particular days of the month, and even two of these, the fifteen and twenty-second measure a week, Sabbaths do occur every seven days, and in this respect seven is a corresponding number; so that the Sabbath of the Lord (of the Fourth Commandment) does always tally with seven, but seven does not always tally with Sabbath, or refer to it; it is used in reference to time about sixty times in the Old Testament, and about four-fifths, or nearly fifty times does not at all refer to the Sabbath, but refers to cleansing, purification, or from day to day, i. e., seven days, (see Gen. vii. 4; viii. 10, 13; Exod. xii. 15, 19; Lev. xiii. 4, 5, 21, 31, 33, 50, 54, etc.) Now although seven days make a week of time, we do not argue that it is necessarily from Sabbath to Sabbath, unless it expresses a continuation of weeks measured by the Sabbath. Such is the case before us: seven Sabbaths are named, and it is explicitly stated that the morrow after the seventh Sabbath (not the seventh seven,) is the fiftieth day; seven weeks being forty-nine days, and the morrow after the seventh Sabbath, is the morrow after the forty-ninth day.

Here we have a continuation of weeks measured by the Sabbath, in succession, seven Sabbaths. The Rabbinical Jews, following tradition, observe the same rule for the Passover and for the Pentecost, as do the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Roman Catholic Church, and all the other Churches that observe Easter, i. e., the first full moon after the vernal equinox, but the Kairite Jews do not agree with the Rabbinical tradition, and therefore keep the Passover at a time when the barley harvest is ripe or ripening, so that a ripe sheaf may be cut and presented, "waved before the Lord." They also count the weekly Sabbaths in the fifty days, and do not account the first day of unleavened bread, nor the last day, a Sabbath. Therefore the difference of these two classes, in observing the Passover is, the Rabbinical Jews may keep this feast after the 23d of March, and before the 20th of April; but the Kairite Jews, according to the law, cannot keep it earlier than about the middle of April. Thus it sometimes happens, as in the present year, that the feast falls on a day when both classes can observe it according to the law and tradition, i. e., the ripe sheaf or handfall can be cut and presented to God. But then the Pentecost will be kept on different days by the two classes: the Kairites numbering from the Sabbath, April 23d, will keep the feast of Pentecost, June 12th, that being the morrow after the seventh Sabbath from the Passover; but the Rabbinical Jews will observe the same feast, (Pentecost,) four days earlier, viz., June 8th, being the fourth day of the week. Thus two days are kept by tradition, the 7th of June being the seventh seven, and the eighth, the morrow after the seventh seven, or fiftieth day.

It is said that the barley harvest in all Judea turns to ripening about the middle of April, so that some of it is ripened enough to cut or reap. This feast, (the Passover), is an interesting event on several accounts, beside the commemoration of Israel's deliverance from bondage. It regulated the beginning of the year. "This month shall be unto you the beginning of months, it shall be the first month of the year to you."—Exod. xii. 2. And very probably it synchronizes with the beginning of Creation. Also, at this season, the armies of Israel passed Jordan, and entered the land promised to them on the tenth day of the first month, (Josh. iv. 19,) where they "kept the Passover in the plains of Jericho."—Josh. v. 10. Here again they witnessed the miraculous power of God, as it had been witnessed at the Red Sea. "The waters rose up upon a heap

... and all the Israelites passed over on dry ground."—Josh. iii. 16, 17.

Again, the Jews were released from their seventy years captivity, gathered to the "river that runneth to Ahava," (Ezra viii. 15,) in the beginning of the first month; "and they departed from the river Ahava on the twelfth day of the first month."—verse 31. Jesus our Saviour passed through the overwhelming sea of anguish, and the Jordan of death, and wrought deliverance from the bondage of death, and corruption at the time of the Passover, and we may anticipate the Passover for the great and glorious "restitution of all things which God hath spoken by the mouth of his holy prophets since the world began."—Acts iii. 21. No other particular season of the year has so many and so important events, or is so definitely marked by God's peculiar dealings with his people at so many different periods, and under such varied circumstances; and it is not unreasonable nor fanatical to infer from past events, that future ones may follow in the same order, as those which have already had their accomplishment.

This, however, is a digression, and we return to the subject in hand. The evidences for the seventh day Sabbath, included in the seven days feast of unleavened bread, as being the one intended for commencing to number the seven weeks, is plain enough for us to say it may consistently and reasonably be so, and such being the case, the day for offering the wave sheaf is always the first day of the week, and the day for the Pentecost and offering the wave loaves is also the first day of the week. Education and tradition may give an undue balance in favor of the common acceptance and practice of Gentile Christendom, and of Rabbinical custom; but neither one nor the other should militate against the stronger evidence of the revealed word. Now if this is a correct exposition of the law of this feast, and these seven Sabbaths, it furnishes a key to language which is generally supposed to be peculiarly idiomatic; but with this key it is made plain and intelligible, and in this light we shall next consider the typical reference of the Passover and its comparative relation with other circumstances.

The Catholic municipality of Vienna, Austria, has given evidence of its tolerant spirit by subscribing \$25,000 to a Protestant school, and the Emperor has personally given \$1500 towards the erection of a Protestant church. The King of Tigré and Samen, in Abyssinia, has recently sent ambassadors to Rome to give in his adhesion to the Catholic church. The Pope was much affected at the event, regarding it as the fulfillment of the prophecy that "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God." The people of these two African States number some three millions, and include the most cultivated races on the African continent. They have black skins, but Grecian features and admirable athletic forms, and are "black but comely," like the woman celebrated in Solomon's great wedding cantata. They hold slaves, but are never themselves enslaved. Until the recent change, effected by missionaries from Rome, they have been chiefly Jews and Mohammedans. The Catholic missionaries in Cochinchina have been highly successful. They have occupied the whole country by seven bishoprics, with 60 missionaries and 240 native priests. They have also 900 natives in their schools, preparing for the priesthood, and the missionaries are assisted by 650 catechists and 1600 native women as teachers. The whole population numbers 25,000,000.

The recent visit of Father Chiniquy to Canada, and his generally cordial reception by the French Catholics, give much uneasiness to the authorities of the church. His position is that of a Roman Catholic insisting upon independence of the supreme control of the bishops, and an appeal to the Bible as the rule for the government of the church as well as the individual. On his return to his people at Chicago, they illuminated the church, and gave him an enthusiastic public reception. During his absence his congregation met regularly for prayer, singing, and the reading of the Bible. The movement of Father Chiniquy and other Catholic priests in New York and elsewhere will undoubtedly lead to the organization of an American Catholic church, independent of Rome, like the present Catholic church of Germany—Catholic in its ritual and doctrine, but Protestant in its church government and the freedom of its laity.

PERSECUTION.—La Semeur Canadian contains a letter from Father Chiniquy to his "Fellow Countrymen of the District of Quebec," giving an account of the riotous and personal assaults that were made upon him on his late visit to Canada. The clergy on the preceding Sunday had prohibited all to wear hats, from speaking to him, and even from saluting him. They proclaimed that whosoever should infringe upon these prohibitions would commit a mortal sin, be destined to eternal fire, and would find himself excommunicated.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.—We understand that Messrs. Sheldon & Co., of this city, will shortly publish in connection with Messrs. Challen & Son, of Philadelphia: 1. A new History of Independence Hall, by D. W. Belesile. Illustrated. 2. Six Sonnets, by Rev. J. B. Ripley, pastor of the Mariner's Bethel. 3. A familiar compend of Geology, for Public Schools and Families. 4. Twenty additional volumes of Challen's Juvenile Library, for Sunday-Schools of every denomination. The following-named pastors per ship Boston from the port of Boston for Calcutta, are missionaries sent out by the Methodist Missionary Society: Rev. C. W. Judd and wife, Rev. J. W. Waugh and wife, Rev. E. W. Parker and wife, Rev. J. R. Downey and wife, and Rev. J. M. Thornburn.

General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

WAR BRUNN.

The Royal Mail steamship Persia, Capt. Jenkins, which sailed from Liverpool at about 12 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of April, arrived here at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, May 11.

Her dates are the same as those brought by the Adelaide at Quebec, and received here by telegraph.

The Herald announces in one of its leading articles, that the Austrian army, 130,000 strong, have crossed the Ticino in three divisions, by Novara, and on Turin, from the lakes.

The Russian protest against the conduct of Austria is represented as by far the most energetic. It declares the conduct of Austria to be offensive.

Le Nord, of the 25th, says the Emperor Napoleon had notified the English Government that he had felt himself obliged to send a French army of occupation immediately into the Sardinian territory, for the purpose of being in time to protect his ally against the attack of Austria.

The great mass of the Piedmontese army, 15,000 strong, was condensed around the fortresses of Alessandria and Casale, with a second line at the foot of the Apennines, between Novato and Tortona.

The Turin correspondent of the Times does not think that the Austrians will reach the capital. The country had been laid under water by means of the canals of irrigation, and means had been taken to render the road temporarily impracticable.

The Sardinian Government had appropriated all horses belonging to private individuals, the highest price allowed for them being only \$10.

A Vienna telegram of the 29th says: "The official journal, the Austrian Correspondence, details all the facts by which the machinations of Piedmont, supported by France, have been unveiled. It also announces the departure of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the fraternization of his army with the revolutionists, and a revolt at Massa and Carrara, with the establishment of a provisional government. Austria must, therefore, draw the sword to maintain European order."

The London Times says that France has declined the offer of mediation made by the British Government.

The Paris Patrie of the 28th says: "We learn a fact of great importance. If the Austrian army has not continued the offensive movement which it had begun, it is because the Austrian Cabinet has accepted the mediation proposed by England. At the same time we are assured the French Government has taken the offer of England into consideration. If this last news be correct, France may be convinced that this fresh evidence of moderation will not be given unless all guarantees be reserved, which the present state of affairs demand."

The London Morning Post of the 29th says there was still hopes for peace, as the last English offer of mediation was under the serious consideration of the Emperor of the French, and if the Austrians refrained from advancing, a pacific settlement might still be made.

The Emperor of the French and the Austrian and English Ambassadors were in conference on the evening of the 27th.

Nearly all the superior officers of the Tuscan troops, (15,000 men,) presented themselves before the Grand Duke at Florence, and declared to him that to prevent the revolt of the army, there was only one way, viz, to unite with Piedmont, and to unfurl the tri-color flag of Italian independence. The Grand Duke immediately sent for the Marquis of Sajatice, and begged him to form a new administration, with a view of giving the reforms wanted.

The clergy were trying to raise money, and a loan of \$40,000,000 was proposed.

The entire position of affairs is squally. Minister McLane had returned to Vera Cruz in bad health.

DEPARTURE OF SENATOR SEWARD.—Senator Seward sailed for Europe on Saturday last, in the "Ariel." Two steamboats, crowded with his friends, accompanied the steamer to Sandy Hook, to bid him farewell, and to wish him a pleasant voyage. In his parting speech he said: "Gentlemen—the sky is bright, the sun is auspicious, all the indications promise a pleasant and prosperous voyage, and it will depend upon my own temper whether out of it I am able or not to make the material for which I go abroad—the knowledge derived from the sufferings and strivings of humanity in foreign countries—to teach me how to improve and elevate the condition of my own countrymen. I will only say, gentlemen, in expressing my thanks to you, now that we are at the point of separation, that I trust it may be my good fortune to return amongst you, and resume the duties now temporarily suspended, in the great cause of freedom and humanity. But no one knows the casualties of life; and two voyages separate me from you. What may happen in that space and time no one but a beneficent Providence knows. If it is my lot not to return among you, I trust I shall be remembered as one who accomplished in his own life the laudable ends of an honorable ambition, and died far away from his native land—without an enemy to be recalled, and without a regretful remembrance, and with a conviction that he had tried to deserve the good opinion which his friends entertained of him." (Prolonged cheers.)

CROP PROSPECTS AND PRODUCE PRICES IN IOWA.—A correspondent at Des Moines, Iowa, says: "We have barely wheat, corn and potatoes enough to supply our own wants till the new crops come. Our wheat, (spring wheat, of course,) and oats are sowed. The weather, during the last two weeks in April, was very dry and favorable, and a larger crop has been put out than ever before. In a good season we can calculate on twenty-four bushels of wheat to the acre, and sixty bushels of oats. We do not plant corn until after the middle of May; there will be a very large quantity of corn planted, at least one-third more than ever before—many thousands of acres of sod corn will be planted. Prices are good in Des Moines. Flour is selling at \$9 per barrel; corn, ninety cents; potatoes, \$1; oats, sixty

cents. These high prices are owing to the Pike's Peak emigration—more than one thousand teams, carrying, perhaps, five thousand men, have passed over one of our bridges since the opening of spring. The roads from Iowa City, Burlington, Keokuk, and other points east to Council Bluffs, through our city, are lined with teams for the gold diggings. The grass is coming on finely. Cattle can now live on the prairies. Prices of grain must go down—men will not buy corn at ninety cents, when their cattle can live without it."

CROPS IN MICHIGAN.—The following extract from a letter, written by Mr. Charles M. Walker, of Lapez, Michigan, is encouraging: "Crops never looked better in this country than now. I think that there is a larger area of land sown to wheat, and certainly more spring crops—principally oats, corn, and potatoes, with some barley—than ever before. If the midge will not let us alone, we shall be free from indebtedness this fall. Fruit looks very well; indeed, apple and cherry trees are loaded down with blossoms; and so are plums, but the curculio will dispose of them, as it has done for four years past."

CURIOUS DOCUMENT.—The following curious document was found among the papers of the late Dea. William Stillman, of Westerly. It appears, from the handwriting, to be a certificate, which Mr. Stillman had the honor of being the first man in Westerly to own "a four-wheeled carriage, called a wagon"—an honor which his children remember to have heard him claim many years ago. Here is the document: Certificate of a carriage, chargeable with the yearly rate of one dollar duty.

No. 1. This is to certify, that William Stillman, of the town of Westerly, in the County of Washington, in the third collection district of Rhode Island, has paid the duty of one dollar, for the year which did end on the thirty-first day of December last, for and upon a four-wheeled carriage, called a wagon, owned by William Stillman, and the Harness used therefor.

This certificate to be of no avail any longer than the aforesaid Carriage shall be owned by the said William Stillman, unless said certificate shall be produced to a Collector, and an entry be made thereon, specifying the name of the then owner of said carriage, and the time when he, she or they became possessed thereof.

Given in conformity with the laws of the United States, this second day of January, 1816. JAMES HELME, Collector of the Revenue for the third Collection District of Rhode Island.

WORTH KNOWING.—A young lady of this city, says the Philadelphia Evening Post, while in the country, some years ago, stepped on a rusty nail, which ran through her shoe and foot. The inflammation and pain was of course very great, and lockjaw was apprehended. A friend of the family, however, recommended the application of a beet, taken fresh from the garden and pounded fine, to the wound. It was done, and the effect was very beneficial. Soon the inflammation began to subside, and by keeping on the crushed beet and changing it for a fresh one, as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected. Simple but effectual remedies like this should be known to every one.

MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul Pioneer says that many of the settlers upon the public lands in Minnesota advertised for sale in April, are abandoning their claims. "They have no money to make good their pre-emptions, and it cannot be procured, as in more prosperous times, by mortgaging the land. In some instances, hard-working men, with their families depending upon them for support, will be compelled to lose the fruits of one and two years' labor upon their farms."

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE BIBLE.—The Statutes of Massachusetts, Chapter 410, Section 1, provide that the School Committee of each town and city in this Commonwealth shall regulate the daily reading of some portions of the Bible in the common English version, and shall direct what other books shall read."

THE CHARTERED CAPITAL OF THE CONNECTICUT RAILROADS is \$23,675,830—of which there is paid in \$18,727,367. Total amount of floating and funded debt, \$11,259,092, making construction account amount to \$29,934,922. There have been constructed in the State, 602 miles of road. The aggregate length of double track is 122 miles. Total expenditure for working the roads, \$20,146,694. For the past year, \$742,042. Total income has been \$3,117,932; net earnings, \$1,045,404. Passengers and other trains have been run 1,978,662 miles, carrying 2,573,516 passengers. There has been an increase of 50 per cent. of the past year, but only one death of a passenger, out of 2,573,516 transported. There have been twenty passengers killed on the railways, and fourteen others severely injured during the year ending March 31, 1859.

Mr. Watson, the discoverer of the new comet writes from the Ann Arbor Observatory that the comet is moving from the earth and towards the sun. Its geocentric distance is now sixty-six millions of miles, and its heliocentric distance is eighty-eight millions seven hundred and seventy thousand miles. At noon on the 19th of May, the date of its nearest approach to the sun, it will be distant from the earth ninety-nine millions three hundred thousand miles, and its distance from the sun, at the same epoch, will be only nineteen millions eight hundred thousand miles. Its brilliancy will then be ten times greater than at the present time, but owing to its close proximity to the sun, it will not be visible. The perihelion of the orbit lies within the orbit of Mercury.

A case of burying alive has been discovered in Albany. A coffin containing the body of a female, which had been placed in a vault some two months ago, was opened a few days since, when the corpse was found lying on one side, with one hand under the head. From this it was evident that the woman was alive when placed there, and awaking from the trance into which she had fallen, endeavored to extricate herself from her entombment.

The news from Fraser River, by the overland mail, states that a stampede had been in progress for several weeks past from the Lower Fraser to the Upper country. It is reported that upward of two hundred canoes, containing miners and their stores, had passed through the canons within two weeks on their way to the Upper Fraser diggings.

A young man of St. Louis recently fell in love with a handsome young woman in Cincinnati, married her, brought her to St. Louis, and took lodging in a hotel. The bridegroom, next morning, left the room, when the bride rifled his pockets of \$200 in gold, a double-faced gold watch, and other property, and vanished the ranche. The Republican says she is a young woman nineteen or twenty years of age, and that in her flight she left behind some papers which showed her to have been divorced from a former husband, at Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1851.

Francis J. Q. Umsted, a lawyer of this city, and the husband of Mrs. Devereux Umsted, who recently published a novel of American society, shot himself on Tuesday morning of last week, with a revolver, the ball passing into the right ear and causing instant death. He leaves a young widow and two children. The jury were unable to decide whether the shooting was the result of accident or design.

On Monday, 9th inst., Capt. Simeon Haley, of Mystic, Conn., was killed on the railroad between Mystic and New London. He was walking with his daughter across the bridge over Palmer's Cove, when the train approached. The daughter heard the whistle and escaped; but Mr. Haley, who was about 70 years, was struck by the engine and knocked into the water.

A party of seven men had a narrow escape from the State Prison on Saturday last, May 7, only saving themselves by attaching a quantity of stones to a rope which they found in the stone scow in which they had embarked, making the expedient serve the purposes of anchor, which held them fast till assistance was received.

Seventy thousand dollars have been collected for the establishment of the new Museum of Comparative Zoology in Boston; which, with \$50,000, given by Mr. Gray, makes the total available fund \$120,000, exceeding by \$20,000 the sum required by the legislative enactment to insure State aid to the amount of \$100,000 more.

The contract for carrying the California Mails between New York and San Francisco, and New Orleans and San Francisco via Nicaragua, touching at Key West, has been awarded to Daniel H. Johnson, of New York, at \$162,000 for a semi-monthly service.

Of the once powerful tribe of Pequot Indians, there now remain fourteen males and seventeen females, residing on a reservation of 180 acres in the town of Ledyard, Conn. Their property amounts to \$8582, from which they derived an income last year of \$386 42, while their maintenance cost \$418.

The Legislature of California has rejected the Bachelor's Homestead bill, which proposed to give to men who prefer a life of single-blessedness, the same immunity from seizure of their homesteads for debt, as now enjoyed by those who have the good sense to get married.

The dams at the Holley Embankment in the Erie Canal have been so far completed as to permit a resumption of navigation. The great breach at Holley probably cannot be repaired for some time to come, but loaded boats can pass without difficulty through the old Canal.

Homer Schent, of Fishkill Landing, committed suicide on Tuesday last, by shooting himself through the head. The ball entered one side of his head and passed out at the other. He was found in the church-yard, lying on his father's grave.

A convict at Sing Sing named "Frenchy," whose term has nearly expired, recently made a murderous attack on the contractor's agent, Mr. Westfall, and would have succeeded in his design had he not been overpowered by the other convicts.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that a fatherless child is an orphan. This was a question arising from the refusal of the Directors of Girard College to admit a boy that had lost but one parent.

Elizabeth Ayers, of Trenton, N. J., a girl of eighteen years, committed suicide one day last week, because her mother had whipped her for disobedience in attending parties, etc., contrary to the paternal injunction.

The latest notices from Pike's Peak continue to be very discouraging. Apprehensions were entertained that some of the returning parties, being in a state of starvation, would attack the outgoing trains.

David Curry, of Batavia, N. Y., convicted of the murder of one Fauchett, suspected of criminal intercourse with Curry's wife, has been respited by the Governor till the 16th of July.

At Augusta, Ga., on Wednesday last, the Jury in the Swan Lottery case returned a verdict against the defendants. The case will be appealed. The charge was vending lottery tickets illegally.

Catherine Ferguson, of New London, aged 18, died of the congestion of the brain last week, from immersing her head in cold water while in a heat caused by washing clothes.

A very disastrous fire occurred at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on Tuesday last week. Loss, \$500,000. Only two stores, and one hotel in the business part of the town were left standing.

A justice in Troy has actually sentenced a man to twenty-five days' imprisonment for stealing an umbrella. A new reign of terror to umbrella appropriators has commenced.

FINANCE AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET. During the past week there has been a large excess of exports of gold beyond receipts, though the city is draining the country of coin. Coin is flowing into Wall street in large quantities—but such is the state of foreign exchanges that it is sent out more freely. The specie exported during the last week ending May 7th, was \$2,169,197 20, and \$1,700,000 during the week ending May 14th. The bank returns show a large loss of specie during the week. The tendency is to increase the export of gold—but even at the present rate of shipment, a very few months will show a great reduction of gold in the bank vaults; and then a very practicable change will come about in the state of the money market, and the present remarkable case of borrowing on call at 4 1/2 per cent will have disappeared. It is believed that we are shipping at the rate of six to eight millions of specie per month, and receive from California an average of about three. A few weeks like the present will tell heavily upon the banks. The bank deposits show a large falling off; also a large increase in loans and discounts. The banks have exceeded by one and a half million dollars the amount of loans, according to the rule adopted by the Currency Reform Association.

The war in Europe has already produced its effects upon the money market, raising the rates of interest, decreasing the prices of government stocks, lowering the price of cotton, and increasing the prices of grain, flour, and provisions. The Continental Governments are requiring war loans, which will have to be raised within themselves, for England stands aloof. What the result of the present state of Europe will be, no human foresight can see.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE. The trade of the season is on the wane. There is very little doing from first hands; and the auction sales are composed mostly of the remaining stocks. Yet imports continue large. These are mainly for the fall trade. The sales of the season have been very large. Fancy French silks are scarce. German cloths are selling freely. In domestics there is an active export trade, mostly for China. Prices of cotton goods are hardly so firm, as there is less doing. The greatest activity has been in choice styles of their fabrics. Silk mixed goods and cotton and woolen mixed are in great demand. Wool and cotton are both declining. Prints and printing cloths are expected to be higher, however, in the autumn.

STOCKS. The foreign news has affected our stock market very adversely, and prices are lower. Money, it is felt, will not be so abundant as it now is, on account of the great demand for Europe. The receipts of the Western railroads are still light, and are lower than those of 1857 and 1858. They cannot, moreover, improve until after another harvest is gathered. Securities are not so abundant from abroad, so that the war is not likely to bring foreign capital into the market. American credit in Europe has been destroyed, except for Government securities. The stocks of the Erie Railroad Co. and of the Michigan Southern Railroad Co. are fast sinking almost out of sight. These railroads, as also some other Western roads, are not able to pay their men in full. The expenses including interest on indebtedness, are too great to pay ordinary expenses.

MARKETS. NEW YORK, May 14, 1859. FLOUR AND MEAL. The market has been very active and buoyant for Western Canal Flour the past week—prices have improved daily, notwithstanding the arrivals have been large. The reduced cost of good brands, and the light arrivals at all the Lake ports, have imparted great animation to the market. Dealers find some difficulty in getting good sound flour, and this is likely to be more so after the first of June. Spring Wheat Flour sells slowly—as it is well known that it will keep but a short time; and its consumption during the past six months has been rather limited. Family Extras have been in brisk demand, and prices have advanced 50¢ to 75¢ per barrel, and all sound descriptions of the tendency is still upward. Southern Flour has been very active, and prices about \$1 per barrel higher, and the tendency is still upward. Rye Flour is in good demand. Corn Meal has an upward tendency. We quote: Unsound, 4 1/2; good, 5 1/2; extra, 6 1/2; superfine, 7 1/2; No. 1, 8 1/2; No. 2, 9 1/2; No. 3, 10 1/2; No. 4, 11 1/2; No. 5, 12 1/2; No. 6, 13 1/2; No. 7, 14 1/2; No. 8, 15 1/2; No. 9, 16 1/2; No. 10, 17 1/2; No. 11, 18 1/2; No. 12, 19 1/2; No. 13, 20 1/2; No. 14, 21 1/2; No. 15, 22 1/2; No. 16, 23 1/2; No. 17, 24 1/2; No. 18, 25 1/2; No. 19, 26 1/2; No. 20, 27 1/2; No. 21, 28 1/2; No. 22, 29 1/2; No. 23, 30 1/2; No. 24, 31 1/2; No. 25, 32 1/2; No. 26, 33 1/2; No. 27, 34 1/2; No. 28, 35 1/2; No. 29, 36 1/2; No. 30, 37 1/2; No. 31, 38 1/2; No. 32, 39 1/2; No. 33, 40 1/2; No. 34, 41 1/2; No. 35, 42 1/2; No. 36, 43 1/2; No. 37, 44 1/2; No. 38, 45 1/2; No. 39, 46 1/2; No. 40, 47 1/2; No. 41, 48 1/2; No. 42, 49 1/2; No. 43, 50 1/2; No. 44, 51 1/2; No. 45, 52 1/2; No. 46, 53 1/2; No. 47, 54 1/2; No. 48, 55 1/2; No. 49, 56 1/2; No. 50, 57 1/2; No. 51, 58 1/2; No. 52, 59 1/2; No. 53, 60 1/2; No. 54, 61 1/2; No. 55, 62 1/2; No. 56, 63 1/2; No. 57, 64 1/2; No. 58, 65 1/2; No. 59, 66 1/2; 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Miscellaneous.

Consolations for the Lonely.

BY MARY HOWITT.

There is a land where beauty cannot fade, Nor sorrow dim the eye;

Where true love shall not droop, nor be dismayed, And none shall ever die!

Where is that land? Oh, where? For I would hasten there;

Tell me—! I fain would go; For I am weary with a heavy woe!

The beautiful have left me all alone; The true, the tender, from my path have gone!

Oh! guide me with thy hand, If thou dost know that land,

For I am burdened with oppressive care, And I am weak and fearful with despair.

Where is it? Tell me where!

Friend, thou must trust in Him who trod before,

The desolate paths of life; Must bear in meekness, as he meekly bore

Sorrow and pain and strife! Think how the Son of God

These thorny paths hath trod; Think how he longed to go,

Yet tarried out for thee, the appointed woe;

Think of his weariness in places dim, Where no man comforted or cared for him!

Think of the blood-like sweat, With which his brow was wet;

Yet how he prayed, unaided and alone, In that great agony—"Thy Will be done!"

Friend, do not despair; For, from his heaven of heavens will hear thy prayer.

Thrilling Adventure.

"Father will have done the great chimney to-night, won't he, mother?" said little Tommy Howard,

as he stood waiting for his father's breakfast which he carried to him at his work every morning.

"He said he hoped that all the scaffolding would be down to-night," answered the mother,

"and that'll be a fine sight; for I never like the ending of those great chimneys; it is so risky for father to be last up."

"Oh, then, but I'll go and seek him; and help 'em give a shout afore he comes down," said Tom.

"And then," continued the mother, "if all goes on right, we are to have a frolic to-morrow, and go into the country, and take our dinner, and spend all the day long in the woods."

"Hurrah!" cried Tom as he ran off to his father's place of work, with a can of milk in one hand and some bread in the other.

His mother stood at the door watching him, as he went merrily whistling down the street, and she thought of the dear father he was going to, and the dangerous work he was engaged in; and then his heart sought its sure refuge, and she prayed to God to protect and bless her treasures.

Tom with a light heart pursued his way to his father and leaving him his breakfast, went to his own work, which was at some distance. In the evening, on his way home, he went around to see how his father was getting along.

James Howard, the father, and a number of other workmen, had been building one of those lofty chimneys, which in our manufacturing towns, almost supply the place of other architectural beauty. The chimney was of the highest and most tapering that had ever been erected, and as Tom shaded his eyes from the rays of the setting sun, and looked up in search of his father, his heart sunk within him at the appalling sight. The scaffold was almost down, the men at the bottom were removing the poles. Tom's father stood all alone upon the top.

He then looked around to see that everything was right, and then waving his hat in the air, the men below answered him with a long loud cheer, little Tom shouting as loud as any of them. As their voices died away, however, they heard a different sound, a cry of horror and alarm from above. The men looking round, and coiled upon the ground lay the rope, which before the scaffolding was removed should have been fastened to the chimney, for Tom's father to come down by! The scaffolding had been taken down without remembering to take the rope up. There was a dead silence. They all knew it was impossible to throw the rope up, all high enough to reach to the top of the chimney, or even if possible it would hardly be safe. They stood in silent dismay, unable to give any help or think of any means of safety.

And Tom's father. He walked round and round the little circle, the dizzy height seeming more and more fearful, and the solid earth further and further from him. In the sudden panic he lost his presence of mind, his senses failed him. He shut his eyes; he felt as if the next moment he must be dashed to pieces on the ground below.

The day passed as industriously as usual with Tom's mother at home. She was always busily employed for her husband and children in some way or other, and to-day she had been harder to work than usual, getting ready for the holiday to-morrow. She had just finished her arrangements, and her thoughts were silently thanking God for the happy home, and for all those blessings, when Tom ran in.

His face was white as ashes, and he could hardly get the words out: "Mother! mother! he can't get down!"

"Who, lad—thy father?" asked the mother.

"Yes, mother, he can't get down!"

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"Who, lad—thy father?" asked the mother.

"Now pull it slowly," cried she to her husband, and she gradually unwound the string until it reached her husband. "Now, hold the string fast and pull it up," cried she, and the string grew heavy and hard to pull, for Tom and his mother had fastened a thick rope to it. They watched it gradually and slowly uncoiling from the ground, and the string was drawn higher.

There was but one coil left. It had reached the top. "Thank God!" exclaimed the wife. She hid her face in her hands in silent prayer, and tremblingly rejoiced. The iron to which it should be fastened was there all right—but would her husband be able to make use of it? Would not the terror of the past have so unnerved him as to prevent him from taking the necessary measures for safety? She did not know the magical influence which her few words had exercised over him. She did not know the strength that the sound of her voice, so calm and steadfast, had given him—as if the little thread that carried to him the rope of life once more, had conveyed to him some portion of that faith in God, which nothing ever destroyed or shook in her pure heart. She did not know as she waited there, the words came over him, "Why art thou cast down, O my soul, why art thou disquieted within me? hope thou in God." She lifted her heart to God for hope and strength, but could not get more for her husband, and her heart turned to God, and he turned to her on a rock.

There was a great shout. "He's safe, he's safe!" cried Tom. "Thou hast saved my life, my Mary," said her husband, folding her in his arms.

"But what ails you? thou seemest more sorry than glad about it." But Mary could not speak, and if the strong arm of her husband had not held her up she would have fallen to the ground—the sudden joy after such fear had overcome her. "Tom, let thy mother lean on thy shoulder," said his father, "and we will take her home." And in their happy home, they poured forth thanks to God for his great goodness, and their happy life together felt dearer and holier for the peril it had been in, and the nearness of the danger had brought them unto God. And the holiday next day—was it not indeed a thanksgiving day?

Sin and Folly of Scolding.

"Fret not thyself to do evil."—Psalms xxxv. 2.

1. IT IS A SIN AGAINST GOD.—It is evil not only evil, and that continually. David understood both human nature and the law of God. He says, "Fret not thyself in any wise to do evil." That is, never fret or scold, for it is always a sin. If you cannot speak without fretting or scolding, keep silence.

2. IT DESTROYS AFFECTIONS.—No one ever did, ever can, or ever will love a habitual fretter, fault-finder, or scolder. Husbands, children, wives, relatives, or domestics, have no affection for peevish, fretful fault-finders. Few tears are shed over the graves of such. Persons of high moral principle may tolerate them—may bear with them. But they cannot love them more than the sting of nettles, or the noise of mosquitoes. Many a man has been driven to the tavern, and to dissipation, by a peevish, fretful wife. Many a wife has been made miserable by a peevish, fretful husband.

3. IT IS THE BANE OF DOMESTIC HAPPINESS. A fretful, peevish, complaining fault-finder in a family, is like the continual chafing of an inflamed sore. Woe to the man, woman or child who is exposed to the influence of such a tempter in another. Nine-tenths of all domestic trials and unhappiness spring from this source. Mrs. A. is of this temperament. She wonders her husband is not more fond of her company. That her children give her so much trouble. That domestics do not like to work for her. That she cannot secure the good-will of young people. The truth is, she is peevish and fretful. Children fear her and do not love her. She never gained the affections of a young person, nor never will, till she leaves off fretting.

4. IT DEFEATS THE END OF FAMILY GOVERNMENT.—Good family government is the blending authority with affection, so as to secure respect and love. Indeed, it is the great secret of managing young people. Now, your fretters may inspire fear, but they always make two faults where they correct one. Scolding at a child, fretting at a child, sneering at a child, taunting a child, treating a child as if it had no feelings, inspires dread and dislike, and fosters those very dispositions from which many of the faults of childhood proceed. Mr. G. and Mrs. F. are of this class. Their children are made to mind; but how? Mrs. F. frets and scolds her children. She is severe enough upon their faults. She seems to watch them in order to find fault. She sneers at them. Treats them as if they had no feelings. She seldom gives them a command without a threat, and a long-running, fault-finding commentary. When she chides, it is not done in a dignified manner. She raises her voice, puts on a cross look, threatens, strikes them, pinches their ears, snaps their heads, etc. The children cry out, work, sulk; and poor Mrs. F. has to do her work over pretty often. Then she will find fault with her husband, because he does not fall in with her ways, or chime with her as chorus.

5. FRETTING AND SCOLDING MAKE HYPOCRISIES.—As a fretter never receives confidence and affection, so no one likes to tell them anything disagreeable, and thus procure for themselves a fretting. Now, children conceal as much as they can from such persons. They cannot make up their minds to be frank and open-hearted. So husbands conceal from their wives, wives from their husbands. For a man may brave a lion, but he likes not to come in contact with nettles and mosquitoes.

6. IT DESTROYS ONE'S PEACE OF MIND.—The more one frets, the more he may. A fretter will always have enough to fret at especially if he or she has the bump of order and neatness largely developed. Something will always be out of place. There will always be some dirt somewhere. Others will not eat right, look right, talk right. And fretters are generally so selfish as to have no regard for any one's comfort but their own.

7. IT IS A MARK OF VULGAR DISPOSITION.—Some persons have so much gall in their disposition, are so selfish, that they have no regard to the feelings of others. All things must be done to please them. They make their husbands, wives, children, domestics, the conductors by which their spleen and ill-nature are discharged. Woe to the children who are exposed to their influences. It makes them callous and unfeeling; and when they grow up, they pursue the same course with their own children, or those entrusted to their management; and thus the race of fretters is perpetuated. Any person who is in the habit of fretting or sneering, taunting, husbands, wives, children, or domestics, shows either a bad disposition or else ill-breeding. For it is gener-

ally your ignorant, low-bred people that are guilty of such things.

My Mother.

"The hero stood alone Within the walls of his ancestral home, Then murmured he aloud with softened tone, This was my mother's room."

"Hear stood the old arm chair, Where once she sat and read the Holy Word, And from her lips the hallowed voice of prayer And precepts sage he heard."

How the name of "Mother" thrills my whole being, calling up reminiscences long since passed, and awakening recollections of happier days! Well might the gifted and great statesman call "mother! mother!" as earthly scenes closed, and the portals of another life opened before him. Much has been said and sung of a mother's love. The theme is inexhaustible! A mother's love can never be appreciated. A true mother, one whose inner life blends in unison with all that is pure and heavenly, has almost a divine mission. By her sustaining and upholding influences we are drawn upward, and led from earth to heaven. There seems to be a divinity about her to which we bow at all times. When cares and afflictions come over us, the pure light emanating from the bosom of maternal love has power to dispel them all, and draw us gently forward until our souls find rest at the feet of the Saviour. She moulds our characters, and implants in our souls the seeds that will germinate in our future life everlasting. She stamps the mind of man with all that is great, noble and good. She draws her resources from the fountain of eternal wisdom and love, and by her daily intercession at the throne of grace strengthens her soul for the arduous duties.

Mother, methinks I feel the warm pressure of thy hand on my head, as in the days of infancy, when you taught me to say, "our Father who art in heaven." In memory, I see you kneel as was your wont when the evening shadows gathered about us, to offer up a prayer to the good Father, for strength and support for every coming day, that he would guide us in the way of wisdom and virtue. And oh, mother, I could not have drunk from my bitter cup, if I could not by faith have heard thy calm, mild voice from thy spirit-home, pointing me to the Lamb who said—"Oh, Father, if it is possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless not my will but thine be done!"

A mother's love is essential to our being. There is scarcely a time when we do not need her counsels and her precepts, and most of all, her love. Oh, the hours of bitter anguish which some of us may have been called to pass through! How much easier could we have borne them could we have been permitted to have rested our heads on our mother's bosom and found consolation there. There is nothing in this earth so sacred, so pure, so unselfish as a mother's love. Sickness seems to be almost devoid of pain when she is near us, and death of almost all its terrors.

Cherish, then, a mother's love, all ye that have mothers. Watch and guard her footsteps as the evening of life approaches; and as you would hope for happiness here or hereafter, be kind to your mother, and never forget the deathless love she bears for you.

[Ambassador.

Vital Statistics in the United States.

It appears that the increase of population is inversely as the density of the States. This is especially true of the agricultural States. In the manufacturing States, and particularly in the manufacturing counties of the manufacturing States, the rate is changed. Thus, Massachusetts, with a population to the square mile of 94.68, increased from 1840 to 1850 34.81 per cent., while North Carolina, with a population to the square mile of 15.35, increased during the same period only 15.35 per cent.

The population of the United States is younger than in England and in Middle and Northern Europe. "A new people, or one that is growing, by immigration or natural increase," has a larger population of the young and fewer of the aged than one that is old or stationary. The average of the population in England in 1841 was 25.41 years, in Prussia in 1837 the average was 27.95, while in the United States in 1840 it was only 22.71. In 1850 it had risen a little—22.89 years. The people are younger in the new States; in New Hampshire 32 per cent. of all the people are over 60 years of age, while in Iowa only 20 per cent. are over 60 years of age.

The proportion between the productive and the unproductive population, of those able to work and those not able, varies very materially in the different States. In Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri, which in ten years from 1841 to 1851, had gained 494, the dependent were to the sustaining class as 945 to 1900. But in Connecticut, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Vermont, which had gained only 18 per cent., these proportions were 816 to 1000.

The ratio of birth to the average annual population, has not been ascertained with certainty in any State except Massachusetts. The ratio there from 1849 to 1856 was one birth to 51.5 of the total native population, and one 17.7 of the total foreign population. The disproportionate excess of births among the foreigners in Massachusetts, is accounted for by the fact that they seem more disposed to marry than the natives, and is counterbalanced by an inordinate mortality among their infants, the excess being 22 per cent. greater among the strangers.

"There seems to be a universal law that more males than females are born." This is sustained by the records of every nation where records have been kept. The excess of males varies with different people, but so far as known, the excess is greatest in the United States. It varies widely among the different States, the excess in South Carolina and Kentucky being more than three times as great as Massachusetts. The effect of climate and other appreciable causes in producing this disproportion in the sexes is not settled. The excess is greater in extreme climates—Russia and South Carolina.

The proportion of births to marriages, as ascertained only in Massachusetts, is 2.76 to a marriage, while in England and Wales it is 4.015; but these are not to be taken as the exact proportions of fecundity in the two countries.

It seems that marriages take place earlier at the South than at the North. In South Carolina, 43.24 per cent., in Kentucky, 44.7 per cent. of the females when married were under 20 years of age; while in Massachusetts, only 23.60 per cent. were under that age. Again, we find in South Carolina, 38.3 per cent., in Kentucky, 37.4, and in Massachusetts, 46.98 per cent. of the females were married between 20 and 25 years of age.

The rate of mortality for the United States

has not been definitely determined, but the relative proportion of early mortality in the two sexes, is thus stated for the year 1849-50: Under one year, males 17.1, females 16.4 per cent. of all. Over 1 year and under 5, males 21.0, females 21.5. The ratio of living was—under 1 year, males 2.68, females 2.91 per cent. of all; over 1 year and under 5, males 12.2, females 12.4. This shows, in the first period, a considerable difference in favor of the females. Although more males are born than females, it is asserted that females enjoy a greater length of life, and perhaps a greater degree of health than males.

In regard to the diseases of which American people die, it is said that consumption destroys one-fifth of all who die in the Northern and one-twelfth of all who die in the Southern States. Apart from consumption, other respiratory diseases occasion a large proportion of mortality in the warmer sections. Pneumonia, croup, and whooping-cough, show a large excess of mortality at the South, and the various fevers, intermittent, remittent and continued, are 1080 per cent. in excess there. Scarlet fever showed 49 per cent. more at the North, and deaths from jaundice and diseases of the liver are more frequent there.

The average longevity of persons in various employments in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York is stated in the following order: Farmers, ship carpenters, coopers, carpenters, clerghmen, lawyers, physicians, blacksmiths, tanners, masons, seamen, merchants, bakers, machinists, printers, and lastly jewelers. Farmers live 22 per cent. longer than active mechanics working out doors, 30 per cent. longer than active mechanics in shops, and 48 per cent. longer than inactive mechanics working under cover. The longevity in most occupations is greater, and in some much greater in England than in America.

[Baltimore American.

The New Game Law.—Whoever eats roast venison and currant jelly between the last days of January and July, delights his palate with a forbidden viand—unless his butcher can prove that the carcass came from outside the limits of the Empire State. Such is the substance of the last law that was enacted by the late Legislature. The Game Law had an eventful history during the session. Two acts were introduced, one by Mr. Conkling, of New York, the other by Mr. Hall, of Essex, and both were severely handled in Committee of the Whole. Being sent to a Standing Committee, both were killed, and in lieu a third substituted—the offering of Major Scofield, of the famous Walton Club. Within a fortnight of the end of the session this was passed through the Assembly and sent to the Senate, where it was ruthlessly deprived of its enacting clause. But the Sportsmen's Club getting interested, it was fished up again, and an entirely new act substituted in its place, and sent back to the Assembly. Just before Speaker Littlejohn delivered his final address, it was reported complete, and the roll-call began. There was no time to call the absentees; but sixty-five votes were found, it was passed, sent to the Governor in all haste and signed at once. It provides that no person in this State shall kill any wild deer, partridge, quail, woodcock, or snipe, at any time during the months of February, March, April, May, June or July, under penalty of a \$25 fine. To expose fresh venison for sale during the months named, is prima facie evidence that the salesman has violated the law unless he proves that it was killed before the commencement of the prohibited period, or that it came from some other State or country. It forbids any person from taking speckled or brook trout with nets, seines, weirs, baskets, spears or grappling, in any of our inland waters, (Cayuga and Seneca, Crooked and Otsego Lakes excepted), between Sept. 15 and Feb. 15, under penalty of \$25 fine. The law suits the sportsman, protects game, and does credit rather tardily to humanity.

[N. Y. Times.

The State Debt.—In the address issued by the Democratic members of the Legislature, they thus speak of the deplorable condition of the State finances:

"The Canal debt of the State has been swollen to thirty-five millions of dollars, and is destined soon to reach forty. The Legislature, under the provisions of the Constitution, has ordered a law to be submitted to the people, at the next general election, proposing a loan of two and a half millions for the payment of a portion of the floating debt. But while the public obligations are thus to become gradually extinguished by a resort to taxation, an insidious and fatal form of heaping up a new indebtedness has been put into practice. Against the mandate of the Constitution, without the authority of law, against the earnest efforts of the Democratic members of the Legislature, against the united protest and remonstrances of the responsible State officers, the political leaders of the majority, whose necessities encourage large expenditures, and who fear to meet the responsibilities of taxation, have devised the plan of annually borrowing to pay interest, and thus compounding the debt, at a rate which will inevitably double it in ten years, quadruple it in twenty, and increase it eight-fold in thirty years.

The present debt of the State may be stated in round numbers as follows: Old canal debt, \$12,000,000; new canal debt, \$12,000,000; general fund debt, \$1,000,000; floating debt, \$4,000,000; total debt, \$35,000,000.

Adding the sum of \$4,000,000 for the completion of the public works, and \$200,000 to meet a temporary loan, and the interest on the new canal debt unprovided, and the whole indebtedness of the State at the end of the year,