

# The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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## The Sabbath Recorder.

### CHRIST'S KINGDOM—WHEN IS IT? AND WHAT IS IT?

Being the substance of a Lecture delivered before the Bible Class of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Scott, N. Y. By a Member of the Class. Published by request of the class and the congregation who heard the lecture. [Concluded.]

Having established, as I think, that the prophecies relating to the Messiah are to be literally interpreted, I will next quote a few texts to show that David's kingdom, by a regular succession of his own lineage, is to last forever, and that the succession is to include Christ.

*Psalm 9: 3, 4.*—"I have made a covenant with my chosen; I have sworn to David my servant, Thy seed will I establish forever, and build up thy throne to all generations." The 27th and 37th verses, inclusive, say, "Also I will make him, my first-born, higher than the kings of the earth. My mercy will I keep for him forevermore, and my covenant shall stand fast with him. His seed also will I make to endure forever, and his throne as the days of heaven. If his children forsake my law and walk not in my judgments, if they break my statutes and keep not my commandments, then will I visit their transgressions with the rod, and their iniquity with stripes. Nevertheless my loving kindness will I not utterly take from him, nor suffer my faithfulness to fail. My covenant will I not break, nor alter the things that is gone out of my lips. *Once have I sworn in my holiness that I will not lie to David; his seed shall endure forever, and his throne as the sun before me. It shall be established forever as the moon and as a faithful witness in heaven!*" [Mark the expression in the 29th, 36th, and 37th verses, "His seed will I make to endure forever, and his throne as the days of heaven! His seed shall endure forever and his throne as the sun before me!"] What expressions stronger than these could be used to imply the unending duration of the throne of David? Besides, this comes to us with the verity of an oath, "*Once have I sworn in my holiness,*" &c.

*Isaiah 9: 7.*—"Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David and upon his kingdom, to order it and establish it with judgment and justice forever. *The zeal of the Lord of hosts will perform this.*"

Although much more, of like character, might be quoted, to the same effect, yet as it is generally conceded, (and especially by those who would differ from me on other points), that the last of David's hereditary successors was Christ, I shall consider this sufficient.

Now, in view of all this, when it is said, (Jer. 23: 5), "Behold the days come, saith the Lord, that I will raise unto David a righteous Branch, and a King shall reign and prosper, and shall execute judgment and justice in the earth," why are we not to believe that he will actually and literally do so? Where it is foretold of him, (Isa. 16: 5), "In mercy shall the throne be established, and he shall sit upon it in truth, in the tabernacle of David, judging and seeking judgment, and hating righteousness;" why should we explain it away as something figurative, and disbelieve that he will fulfill it to the letter as he has always done before?

Read, in this connection, *Zechariah 14: 4-11*, inclusive.

*Isaiah 24: 23.*—"When the Lord of hosts shall reign in Mount Zion, and in Jerusalem and before his ancients gloriously." 32: 1—"Behold, a King shall reign in righteousness." *Micah 4: 7.*—"And I will make her that halted a remnant, and her that was cast far off a strong nation; and the Lord shall reign over them in Mount Zion, from henceforth even forever." *Zech 8: 3.*—"Thus saith the Lord, I am returned to Zion, and shall dwell in the midst of Jerusalem, and Jerusalem shall be called a City of Truth."

When these and similar passages are found in almost every page of the prophets, why should we explain them away by spiritualizing them, and interpreting them as metaphors and allegories, and apply them to a thousand things the imagination may devise, and thereby destroy their force and beauty? Why should we not receive them as indicating events that will come to pass in the same literal manner as the other portion of the prophecies which have been quoted? For my own part, I can see no valid reason why we should not.

After quoting a few texts to show the extent of this kingdom and reign, I will dismiss this part of the subject.

*Psalm 2: 8.*—"Ask of me, and I will give the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession." *Dan. 7: 14.*—"And there was given him dominion and glory and a kingdom, that all people, nations, and languages should serve him; his dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away; and his kingdom, that which shall not be destroyed." 27th verse—"And the kingdom, and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom, under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey him." 1 Cor. 15: 25—"For he must reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet."

From what has been said, I am led to the following conclusions, which I shall state as an answer to the question instituted on the text, viz., In what sense was the subject of the text to possess the throne of David, and reign over the house of Jacob?

1st. That the sovereignty of the nation of

Israel, which commenced with David as its head and progenitor, by the appointment of God should continue forever.

2d. That the last of that line, which was Christ, although he should appear in weakness, a poor and despised outcast, and suffer an ignominious death, should be more powerful than any who preceded him.

3d. That that kingdom, like those that preceded it, will be a literal kingdom; that his reign will be a personal reign; that Christ himself will be the Executive, "executing justice and judgment in the earth."

4th. That the location of that government will be in Jerusalem as its capital city.

5th. That his authority will be universal; all kingdoms and nations will be subject to him.

I will now anticipate and endeavor to answer some objections to the conclusions to which I have arrived. I find it difficult to state those objections so as to do justice to the persons who dissent from the opinion I entertain. But I will endeavor to do them justice. There is a class of texts in the New Testament, which represent Christ as now having the "power," from which the conclusion is drawn that his reign of righteousness commenced here before his death, and that he now exercises all the kingly attributes he ever will exercise on the earth. I will refer to some of them.

*Matt. 11: 21.*—"All things are delivered unto me of my Father." *Matt. 28: 18.*—"And Jesus came and spoke unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and on earth." *John 3: 35.*—"The Father loveth the Son, and hath given all things into his hands." *John 5: 22.*—"For the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son." *John 13: 3.*—"Jesus, knowing that the Father had given all things into his hands, and that he was come from God and went to God." *John 17: 2.*—"As thou hast given him power over all flesh, that he should give eternal life to as many as thou hast given him." 1st Cor. 15: 27—"For he hath put all things under his feet." 1st Pet. 3: 22—"Who is gone into heaven, and is on the right hand of God, angels and authorities and powers being made subject to him."

These texts go to show his heavenly attributes, or attributes pertaining to the Deity. "All power is given to me in heaven and on earth." Very true; all power is of God, whether in heaven or on earth. "In him we live and move;" and no act can be performed without his permission or his suffrage. But he does not exercise that power in such a way as to affect the volitions of his creatures. He has given us his law, to which we are amenable, and for the violation of which we are held accountable, and will have to answer in a future day. In all this we are left free to act as we choose, our obedience or disobedience being voluntary. In the texts quoted, although they are proof conclusive, when taken in connection with other passages of Scripture, that Christ was clothed with the attributes of Deity, yet I see nothing in them which disproves his *glorious personal* reign on the earth, as was announced to Mary. Nor do they go to show that his having the power referred to is a fulfillment of the prediction that he should possess the "throne of David, and reign over the house of Jacob."

They go to prove, I think, that Christ is restored to his original state of exaltation, which he had before his incarnation. They go to show, that in this his prayer was answered when he said, "I have glorified thee on the earth; I have finished the work thou gavest me to do; and now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was."

Another objection is, that Christ has come and set up his kingdom on the earth, and died as was predicted of him; that he now "reigns in the hearts of his people;" and that we are now enjoying the blessings described in the 72d Psalm, which we have had under consideration, or at least that those great blessings are being bestowed.

Let us look at this objection. Christ has come and set up his kingdom. What do we understand by a kingdom? A kingdom is a certain territory or jurisdiction, under subjection or amenable to one ruler, called a King. What is a king? A king is a monarch, a supreme magistrate. Governments having a king at their head are called monarchies. Monarchies are of different characters—some limited, some absolute. An absolute monarchy is one in which the legislative, executive, and judicial authority, are united in a sovereign head, called a King. The subjects of such a king are the persons who owe allegiance to him, whether they are willing to acknowledge that allegiance or not. Now Christ, as king, is an absolute monarch. United as he is in the Godhead, he is the legislator of the divine law. Only such as he can execute it, and perfectly and impartially adjudicate the violation of it. His kingdom is the world. The human family are his subjects. All owe allegiance to him; his laws are binding equally upon all; and all will be held to answer for any breach of his requirements, or any want of respect to him as sovereign ruler of the universe.

Has Christ set up his kingdom on the earth? Surely not, if we are to suppose that his reign is to be characterized by the holy principles of the gospel. On the other hand, if we are allowed to judge by the character of the reign under which we do live, we should be likely to conclude that the world is under the despotic sway of the Prince of Darkness. Notwithstanding Christ came into the world clothed with the at-

tributes of Infinity, yet he exercised no control over the acts of men, farther than the voluntary acquiescence of his disciples in the truths which fell from his lips. So far from exercising any other control, both he and his followers have ever been the especial objects of the hatred and insults of the ruling influences of this world. It would certainly appear strange, that in a kingdom of righteousness, the righteous should be persecuted and oppressed, and that the ruling motive for so doing should be to insult the king.

But, says the objector, "His reign is over his disciples; they are his subjects; we do not pretend that he reigns over the unconverted or unregenerate portion of mankind, for they are not his subjects." This same objector will say, at another time, or perhaps, at the same time, that "it is the privilege and duty of all to become subjects, and it is at their peril that they neglect this duty to become so, as they will surely be punished for such neglect." But what right has a government to impose its laws on any but subjects? None whatever. The fact that any government requires obedience to its laws from any portion of the people, is a virtual assertion that those people are subjects of the government. Would it be just, to leave a person to exercise his choice as to whether he will become a subject or not, and then punish that person for not choosing to be a subject—for choosing to withhold his allegiance? I think all would say it would not. Yet into the affirmative of this position the sentiment forces all who advocate it. To show its absurdity, it only needs to be stated. The truth is, we are all creatures of God; and, in view of the fact that we are his by creation, we are all his subjects. But in the fall we all became rebels, and the mission of Christ here on the earth was not to set up a kingdom, but, as Captain of our Salvation, to subdue us to God—to subdue us by his love.

It may be thought, however, that I have evaded the issue, inasmuch as the objector says that "Christ reigns in the hearts of his people." But I have been endeavoring to show the impropriety of supposing his kingdom is set up, and he exercising a personal reign. Even his "reigning in the hearts" has a variety of objections. What is it to reign? Webster says it is to rule as king or emperor. Kings have tribunals among their subjects, and judgment is executed within their jurisdiction. Does Christ reign as king "in the hearts of his people" on earth? Where is his tribunal of justice? Surely that must be in "the heart" too. Neither does his jurisdiction extend beyond it. But how is the subject arraigned for a violation of the king's commands? How is justice executed on the offender? To be consistent with the sentiment, the arraigning, trial, and execution, must be in the heart too, because this is the limit of the king's jurisdiction, which embraces another absurdity. If, by the expression, "Christ reigns in the hearts of his people," is meant that Christ's followers are influenced by a consideration of their obligations to obey him as their Creator and Redeemer, and this obedience a voluntary compliance with all that is required in the gospel, out of love to him, and in view of the judgment to which they are approaching, and the retributions pertaining to a future state of existence, (in which sense, I think, it is generally used); if, I say, this is the sentiment they would convey, I have no objection to it, but my objection would be to the manner of its expression. But there is nothing in this analogous to the ruling of a king. By a misapplication of the prophecies, this influence has been substituted for the glorious reign of Christ on the earth. If in any sense it is proper to use the terms "to rule" and "to reign" with this meaning, it is not, I think, the sense in which the terms are used by the prophets in the texts quoted. They imply something in the future. But is the influence which impels us to follow and act out our convictions of truth and duty of a more potent character since Christ came into this world than before? Or, is it of a different character from what it ever was? The affirmative of these questions, no one, to my knowledge, has ever taken. And if the affirmative is not tenable, and "Christ reigns in the heart of his people," then he always has so reigned, ever since the fall of our first parents—which is also absurd, and makes the prophecies of no effect—a mere imaginary, poetic effusion, of no worth except to display the ingenuity of those who wrote them.

This answer to the objection under consideration accords with the view given by our Saviour in the parable of the nobleman who "went into a far country, to receive a kingdom, and return again." Read that parable as recorded in Luke 19: 11-27.

The third and last objection which I shall consider, is predicated in the words of our Saviour, "My kingdom is not of this world." All arguments in favor of Christ's assuming regal authority, and that he is yet to sit on the "throne of David, and reign over the house of Jacob" are rebutted by quoting these words. But it should be recollected, that on the same occasion when he spoke these words he also said that he was king, and king of the Jews. From what has been said it will be seen, that Christ does not now exercise any different authority, or kingly prerogative, from what he did previous to his incarnation; this text, therefore, nullifies the idea that he "reigns in the heart" now, so as to be a fulfillment of the announcement to Mary, that he should "reign over the house of Jacob," &c. The interpretation generally given to this text is, that it teaches the spiritual character of Christ's kingdom, in opposition to a worldly character. With this interpretation, so far as it goes, I agree. But the objector goes farther, and infers, from its being a spiritual kingdom, that it therefore is not a literal one. To this I object, believing that it is no more necessary that a spiritual kingdom should not also be a literal one, than that a regenerated and consequently a spiritual man should not also be a literal man.

We read in the Scriptures of three worlds,

1st. We are informed in 2d Pet. 3: 5, 6, "By the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth, standing out of the water and in the water, whereby the world that then was, being overflowed with water, perished." This was the antediluvian world. 2d. "But the heavens and the earth which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men." Verse 7. This is the world of which Christ's kingdom is not. 3d. "The new heavens and new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness;" or the world to come, of which Christ will be king.

From these texts we learn that, in opposition to "this world," of which Christ's kingdom is not, the "old world" or antediluvian world, was destroyed by a deluge, and the present world is reserved to be destroyed by fire. But in this destruction by fire we are not to suppose that the earth will lose its identity, any more than in the former destruction by water. Neither will particular locations lose their identity, but the wonderful changes will be such that it may subsequently, with propriety, be called a new earth; and this, together with the different character of its population and government, as contrasted with the present, will make it a new world, of which will be Christ's kingdom. Previous to the coming of Christ, as well as subsequent to that period, this world has been under the dominion of what Paul calls, (2d Cor. 4: 4), "the god of this world, who blindeth the minds of those who believe not;" whom Christ calls "the prince of this world." John 14: 30, and 16: 11. The divine arrangement seems incompatible with the idea that Christ should reign in this world, since it is to be destroyed, with the works therein. It seems incompatible also with Christ's mission here on the earth, which was to reclaim this world from the dominion of sin and Satan, not by the assumption of regal authority, (which always implies physical power or force,) but by an infinite exhibition of divine love, to pay the debt due to the majesty of the divine law, that as many as will, by a voluntary renunciation of allegiance to the prince of this world, and a cessation of rebellion against God, may be made heirs of a kingdom in the world to come, which shall never be destroyed. Under this reign will the earth be renewed, purified, and restored to its paradisaical state of perfection, and will cease to be cursed for the sake of man, which has been the case ever since the fall. This is the kingdom, in which the promise to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, that they should have the Land of Canaan for a possession, will be fulfilled. In this kingdom will be consummated the promise to Abraham, that in his seed all the nations of the earth shall be blessed.

I will close these remarks with an extract from an article on the text, "My kingdom is not of this world," written by Rev. Isaac P. Labagh, adopting the sentiment as my own—

"The world that now is, this present evil world, lying under the dominion of the prince of the power of the air, must, with all its present order of things, civil, political, ecclesiastical, terrestrial and aerial, pass away, and a new order of things be introduced—a new heaven and a new earth—which make a new world, although consisting of the same materials, and revolving in the same orbit." In that spiritual world, but as the native fruit, because the Lord our Righteousness shall be his King. This connection between the coming of Christ and the prevalence of Holiness, is intimated in the Lord's Prayer. We pray, 'Thy kingdom come.' Then, and then first, and then only, will His will be done on the earth as it is in Heaven."

### AN AUSTRALIAN FLOOD.

The rivers of Australia are often dry, and great sufferings are caused by the want of water. But, when the torrents pour from the mountains, the river banks are filled so suddenly as often to overwhelm men and cattle. Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, in his lately-published "Travels in Tropical Australia," gives the following graphic account of a flood in the river Macquarie, coming upon him at a time when his company were almost perishing with drought:—

"FEBRUARY 13th.—I was again laid up with the *maladie du pays*—sore eyes. Mr. Stephenson took a ride for me to the summit of Mount Foster, and to various cattle-stations about its base, with some questions, to which I required answers, about the river and stations on it lower down. But no one could tell what the western side of the marshes was like, as no person had passed that way; the country being more open on the eastern side, where only the stations were situated. Mr. Kinghorne's, at Graway, about five miles from our camp, being the lowest down on the west bank. Mr. Stephenson returned early, having met two of the mounted police. To my most important question, 'What water was to be found lower down in the river?' the reply was very satisfactory, namely, 'Plenty, and a flood coming down from the Turon mountains.' The two policemen said they had traveled twenty miles with it on the day previous, and that it would still take some time to arrive near our camp.

"About noon, the drays arrived in good order, having been encamped where there was no water, about six miles short of our camp; the whole distance traveled, from Canobona to the Macquarie, having been about nineteen miles. In the afternoon, two of the men, taking a walk up the river, reported on their return that the flood poured in upon them, when in the river-bed, so suddenly, that they narrowly escaped it. Still the bed of the Macquarie, before our camp, continued so dry and silent, that I could scarcely believe the flood coming to be real, and so near to us, who had been put to so many shifts for want of water.

"Towards evening, I stationed a man with a gun a little way up the river, with orders to fire on the flood's appearance, that I might have time to run to the part of the channel nearest to our camp, and witness what I had so much wished to see, as well from curiosity as urgent need. The shades of evening came, however,

but no flood; and the man on the look-out returned to the camp. Some hours later, and after the moon had risen, a murmuring sound, like that of a distant waterfall, mingled with occasional cracks, as of breaking timber, drew our attention, and I hastened to the river bank. By very slow degrees, the sounds grew louder, and at length so audible as to draw various persons beside from the camp to the river-side. Still no flood appeared, though its approach was indicated by the occasional rending of trees with a loud noise. Such a phenomenon, in a most serene moonlight night, was quite new to us all.

"At length, the rushing sound of waters, and loud cracking of timber, announced that the flood was in the next bend. It rushed into our sight, glittering in the moonbeams, a moving cataract, tossing before it ancient trees, and snapping them against its banks. It was preceded by a point of meandering water, picking its way, like a thing of life, through the deepest parts of the dark, dry and shady bed of what thus again became a flowing river. By my party, situated as we were at the time, beating about the country, and impeding in our journey, solely by the almost total absence of water, suffering excessively from thirst and extreme heat, I am convinced the scene can never be forgotten. Here came at once abundance, the product of storms in the far-off mountains that overlooked our homes.

"My first impulse was to have welcomed this flood on our knees; for the scene was sublime in itself, while the subject—an abundance of water sent to us in the desert—greatly heightened the effect to our eyes. Suffice it to say, I had witnessed nothing of such interest in all my Australian travels. Even the heavens presented something new, at least uncommon, and, therefore, in harmony with this scene; the variable star Argus had increased to the first magnitude, just above the beautiful constellation of the Southern Cross, which slightly inclined over the river, in the only portion of the sky seen through the trees. That very red star, thus rapidly increasing in magnitude, might, as characteristic of her rivers, be recognized as the star of Australia, when Europeans cross the line.

"The river gradually filled up the channel nearly bank high, while the living cataract traveled onward much slower than I had expected to see it; so slowly, indeed, that more than an hour after its first arrival, the sweet music of the head of the flood was distinctly audible from my tent, as the murmur of waters and the diapason crash of logs traveled slowly through the tortuous windings of the river bed. I was finally lulled to sleep by that melody of living waters, so grateful to my ear, and evidently so unwonted in the dry bed of the thirsty Macquarie."

### CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE.

President Edwards describes the experience of the love of God in his own soul, in the following very delightful strain:—

"Once, as I rode out into the woods, for my health, in 1737, having alighted from my horse in a retired place, as my manner commonly has been, to walk for divine contemplation and prayer, I had a view that for me was extraordinary, of the glory of the Son of God, as Mediator between God and man, and his wonderful, great, full, pure and sweet grace and love, and meek and gentle condescension. This grace, that appeared so calm and sweet, appeared also great above the heavens. The person of Christ appeared ineffably excellent, with an excellency great enough to swallow up all thought, and conception, which continued, as near as I can judge, about an hour: which kept me the greater part of the time in a flood of tears and weeping aloud. I felt an ardency of soul to be, what I know not otherwise how to express, emptied and annihilated: to lie in the dust, and to be full of Christ alone; to love him with a holy and pure love—to trust in him, to live upon him, to serve and follow him, and to be perfectly sanctified and made pure, with a divine and heavenly purity. I have several other times had views very much of the same nature, and which have had the same effects."

In another place, he says: "God, in the communication of his Holy Spirit, has appeared as an infinite fountain of divine glory and sweetness; being full, sufficient to fill and satisfy the soul; pouring forth itself in sweet communions, like the sun in its glory, sweetly and pleasantly diffusing light and life."

### LAST MOMENTS OF GREAT PERSONAGES.

Sir T. More remarked to the executioner by whose hand he was to perish, that the scaffold was extremely weak. "I pray you, friends, see me up safe," said he, "and for coming down, let me shift for myself."

Chaucer breathed his last while composing a ballad. His last production is called, "A ballad made by Geoffrey Chaucer on his death-bed, lying in great pain."

"I could wish this tragic scene was over," said Quin, the actor, "but I hope to go through it with becoming dignity."

Petrarch was found dead in his library, leaning over a book.

Pope tells us, he found Sir Geoffrey Kneller (when he visited him a few days prior to his end) sitting up, and forming plans for his monument. His vanity was conspicuous even in death.

Warren has remarked, that Chesterfield's good breeding only left him with death. "Give Drysdale a chair," said he to his valet, when that person was announced.

Bayle, when dying, pointed to the place where his proof-sheet was deposited.

Clarendon's pen dropped from his hand when he was seized with palsy, which put an end to his existence.

Roscommon, when expiring, quoted from his own translation of "Dissertations."

Haller, feeling his pulse, said, "The artery ceases to beat!" and immediately died.

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STATISTICS OF BENEVOLENCE AND REFORM.

Nearly all of the great benevolent and reformatory societies which center in New York, held their anniversary meetings last week. Presuming that our readers want to know what they are doing, we have gathered up and placed on record the principal facts connected with each. It will be seen, that contributions for the support of the various societies are steadily increasing. Would that the spirit of genuine piety might increase in the same ratio. Perhaps it does, and if so there is much in the following statistics to cheer the hearts of Christians. May a consideration of the facts not only cheer them, but awaken in them a sense of obligation to imitate every good example.

MAGDALEN FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The object of this Society, as indicated by its name, is to shelter and reform abandoned females. Its 16th annual meeting was held on the evening of May 4, at which the reports of the officers were read. The receipts for the year just closed, have been \$1,917 12, and the expenditures \$1,922 40. During the past year forty-nine persons have been received to its care, of whom eight were sent to friends, five are living in respectable families, three have been sent to the Hospital, one has died, and eleven have withdrawn from the Institution. After the reports were read, the Rev. Messrs. De Witt, Lansing, and Storrs made addresses.

PREBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

On the evening of May 6, a sermon was preached before this body by Rev. Mr. Janeway. Previous to it, however, an abstract of the Annual Report was read, from which the following statistics are taken:—

Receipts of the year, \$110,081—being greater than in any former year. Expenditures, \$110,207. Publications—Missionary Chronicle, 8,150; Foreign Missionary, 14,750; Annual Report, 7,850; Letters to Children and to Sunday-schools, 12,000. New Missionaries, 22—of whom 5 are ordained ministers, 2 licentiate, 1 physician, 1 printer. The Board has missions among the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Seminole, Iowa, Ojibwa, and Chippewa Indians, eight ministers of the Gospel, one physician, one native licentiate preacher, five male and five female teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and the wives of the missionaries; about 300 scholars, of whom 200 are in boarding-schools; 63 native preachers reported in connection with the churches. In West Africa, three ministers of the Gospel and two teachers; schools at three of the stations; church at Monrovia. In North India, three missions—with nine stations; twenty-five ministers of the Gospel, one of them a native, and most of them married; and seventeen native converts employed as catechists and teachers; two printing-presses, with book-binders, and fonts of type in four languages, from which upwards of 10,000,000 pages of the Holy Scriptures and religious tracts were sent forth during the year ending November 1, 1848; scholars, about 1,200—of whom 150 are supported by the missions, and about 600 more are in schools of a higher order; churches at several stations, and 112 native church members reported. In Siam, two ministers of the Gospel, both of them married, and a physician. In China, three missions, one of them unoccupied at present; nine ministers of the Gospel, one physician, one superintendent of the press; about 100 scholars—of whom 60 are supported by the missions; church at Ningpo; printing-press, with movable metallic types, from which about 4,000,000 pages of the Sacred Scriptures and religious tracts were issued. Among the Jews, two ministers of the Gospel. In Papal Europe, efforts made to promote the spread of the Gospel, by sending moneys to approved persons in France and Geneva, to be expended for that purpose.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

This Society celebrated its 21st Anniversary at the Broadway Tabernacle on the evening of May 7. After the preliminary exercises of singing and prayer, Rev. J. Spaulding, one of the Secretaries, presented an abstract of the Annual Report, from which it appears that the Society extends its beneficent operations for the welfare of Seamen to Gottenburg, Stockholm, and Gotland, Sweden; Havre, Bordeaux, and Marseilles in France; to Canton and other sea-ports of China; to Havana and St. Thomas in the West Indies; Valparaiso, Chili; Honolulu and Lahaina, Sandwich Islands; and San Francisco, California; where its chaplains and sailor-missionaries are stationed. In several other foreign ports it is also doing much through the agency of pious seamen and the missionaries of other societies. In addition to this, it is acting in harmonious and efficient concert with numerous societies, which at home employ more than four score laborers for the spiritual and temporal good of those who spread the truths of the Holy Cross over the waters.

The receipts of the Society for the past year, without including a considerable amount raised by its officers, and expended in the places where named, were \$18,582; and the expenditures, \$18,497. Those institutions called sailors' homes, so essential in protecting seamen and promoting their social and moral improvement, are happily accomplishing the object in view—the one in New York, owned by the Society, having had 3,635 sailor boarders the last year, and in seven years, ending May 1, 25,554.

The New York Marine Temperance Society now numbers over 23,000 members. Both at sea and on shore, seamen are cultivating habits of sobriety. Hence the increase of their deposits in savings banks; of their personal comfort; their self-respect; their manly bearing; their attendance on the means of grace; their fear of God, and obedience both to divine and

human laws. The aspects of the seamen's cause are such as to fill every benevolent mind with the purest satisfaction, and every grateful heart with thanksgiving to the Author of all good.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Scott of Newark, N. J., Rev. R. S. Storrs of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. E. Beecher of Boston, and a sailor named W. G. Baker.

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Methodist E. Church Missionary Society held its anniversary meeting on the evening of May 7, at which the usual reports were made, addresses delivered, and a large collection taken up. The receipts for the year ending May 1st, at the offices in New York and Cincinnati, have been \$84,045; disbursements \$102,940, being \$18,896 more than the receipts; now in the treasury \$3,256. This Society has missions in China, Africa, South America, Oregon, California, among the Indians, and also among the Germans and Swedes in this country. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Nadal, Dr. Durbin, and Mr. Lane.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

This Society held its fifth Anniversary on the evening of May 7, at which a report of last year's doings was read, and several spirited addresses were made. The report represents the cause for which the Society was organized as having made great progress during the past year. The speakers on the occasion were Wendell Phillips of Boston, Dr. Elder of Philadelphia, and Horace Greeley of N. Y.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held at the Tabernacle on the morning of May 8, and was attended by a large audience. The President, W. L. Garrison, on taking the chair said that they might be sure of the blessing of Almighty God on account of the goodness of the cause which had brought them together, but if any felt disposed to address the Throne of Grace, an opportunity was now presented. After a pause of a few minutes, Samuel May came forward and offered an appropriate prayer. The President then read select portions of Scripture, and followed with a statement of the objects of the Society. It brands Slavery as a sin of the darkest and deepest dye, and maintains that no man can be a Christian who holds his brother man in bondage—that that church is no Christian church which cherishes this evil within its bosom. When Mr. Garrison had concluded his remarks, the Treasurer read his report, showing total receipts from donations, publications, and subscriptions to the Anti-Slavery Standard, \$6,992 57, and total expenditures for the Standard and agents, and support of the office in New York, \$6,975 13. A series of resolutions was then offered by Edmund Quincy, upon which addresses were delivered by Parker Pillsbury, Wendell Phillips, and Frederick Douglass.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

This Society held its Annual Meeting at the Tabernacle in the afternoon of May 9—Arthur Tappan in the chair. After the usual introductory exercises, an abstract of the Annual Report was read, setting forth many encouraging evidences of the progress of the anti-slavery cause—especially the increasing interest manifested in it by the newspaper press. The National Era, the report states, has been quite successful, and has refunded to the Society the advances made to defray the expense of its establishment at Washington. The reading of the report was followed by a spirited song, "The Car of Emancipation," sung by the Luca Family. Henry Bibb, a fugitive slave from Kentucky, then took the stand, and addressed the audience on the importance of supplying the slaves with the Bible. He drew a picture of the evils of slavery, and the sufferings of the slave, of the universal licentiousness that made the semblance of marriage a mockery, of the violent disruption of the dearest ties, and the misery and degradation of being sold in the market like a beast of burden—evils which he thought the general dissemination of the Bible would speedily bring to an end. Mr. Bibb was followed by Rev. Joshua Leavitt, and Samuel R. Ward, a colored preacher.

NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This auxiliary of the American Colonization Society, held a meeting in the Tabernacle on the evening of May 8, at which the usual reports were presented. The receipts of this branch for the year, have been \$12,516; while the total receipts of the parent Society for the year exceed \$58,000. Under the auspices of the Society, nine vessels, with 870 emigrants, have sailed for Liberia. Of these, more than 100 were Christian communicants of various denominations; 7 were preachers of the Gospel; more than 30 had purchased their own freedom by extra industry, at a cost of over \$20,000; and 103 in one vessel had learned to write a decent hand, while upward of 600 had been voluntarily emancipated by their owners.

FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

The tenth, and probably the last, Anniversary of this Society was held on the evening of May 8. The Corresponding Secretary stated, in the course of the meeting, that a union was about to be consummated between this Society, the American Protestant Society, and the Christian Alliance, the new organization to be called the American and Foreign Christian Union. These societies all have in view nearly the same object, and it is thought that by their consolidation expenses will be reduced and efficiency increased. The Treasurer's Report showed that the receipts of the Society during the year just closed were nearly \$25,000, being \$4,000 more than has been received in any previous year. Upwards of \$100,000 have been expended during the year, by various societies, for the conversion of pagans. The Evangelical Society has laborers in Texas and Mexico, on the island of St. Domingo, in New Orleans and New York, and at several places in Europe.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The 24th Anniversary of the American Tract Society was held at the Tabernacle on the morning of May 9. After prayer by Albert Barnes, the President of the Society made some very appropriate remarks in relation to the social and political changes of the past year, and the demand for increased effort on the part of Christians to occupy the opening fields. The Reports of the Treasurer and Managers were then read, after which resolutions were offered and speeches made by Bishop Meade of Va., Prof. Raymond of Madison University, Rev. J. M. Stevenson of Ohio, Rev. Dr. Poor of Ceylon, and Rev. Dr. Tyng of N. Y. The following abstract of the 24th Annual Report will give an idea of the Society's labors:—

The number of new publications, in English, German, French, Italian, Danish, and Welsh, of which 23 are books, is 145—total publications, 1,458, including 254 volumes—besides 2,387 in more than 100 foreign languages and dialects. The new volumes comprise several narratives for the young, all of which are simple records of fact. The series of tracts has been reissued, chiefly from new stereotype plates and engravings, in twelve volumes of 500 pages each.

Circulation during the year, including 734,664 volumes, 7,203,682 publications, or 234,409,300 pages. Total since the formation of the Society, 4,803,592 volumes; 104,153,674 publications, or 2,268,400,626 pages.

Receipts of the year, in donations, \$94,080 43; for sales, \$164,218 73; balance in the Treasury last year, \$140 09; total, \$258,440 25.

Expenditures for paper printing, binding, engraving, translating, and copy-right, \$148,677 46; for presses, \$2,723 56; for colportage, \$58,106 42; remitted for foreign and pagan lands, \$14,000; total, \$258,283 91; leaving balance in the Treasury, \$157 06.

Colportage.—Including 106 students from 23 different colleges or seminaries, for their vacations, and 52 for the foreign immigrant population, colporteurs have been employed for the whole or part of the year, as follows: Vt., 4; R. I., 2; Conn., 4; N. Y., 75; N. J., 9; Pa., 43; Del., 1; Md., 15; Va., 38; N. C., 13; S. C., 3; Geo., 24; Fla., 1; Ala., 14; La., 11; Texas, 9; Ark., 2; Mi., 5; Tenn., 32; Ken., 23; Ohio, 59; Ind., 29; Ill., 19; Mo., 16; Wis., 4; Iowa, 7; Mich., 13; Canada, 3; Mexico, 2; total, 480. The whole number in commission, April 1, was 268.

Statistical Results.—The statistical tables show that the colporteurs have visited 241,071 families; converted on personal religion or prayed with 129,657 families; addressed public meetings or held prayer-meetings to the number of 12,623; sold 377,258 books; granted to the destitute 98,819 books; and distributed 13,274 Bibles and Testaments, furnished by Bible Societies.

The spiritual condition of the districts thus visited, and the necessity of such efforts, may be inferred from the fact, that 52,536 of the families, or more than a quarter of a million of people, were habitual neglecters of evangelical preaching; 45,575 families were destitute of all religious books except the Bible; 27,474 families were Roman Catholics.

Foreign and Pagan Lands.—The waking minds of millions in France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Italy; their struggles for freedom, and their success in securing the liberty of the press, have laid claims upon the Society greater than ever before; and at foreign mission stations, connected with our various Boards, the press is unusually prosperous and active. The evidences of conversions, and of the permanent diffusion of gospel light, by tracts and books and the labors of colporteurs, missionaries, and native converts, in foreign and pagan lands, are greater than in any previous year. Many very striking facts have occurred. In view of the wants of the foreign stations, grants of money have been transmitted, and distributed among them to the amount of \$14,000.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This Society held its 23d Annual Meeting at the Tabernacle on the evening of May 8, at which the usual reports were presented, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Henry Little of Indiana, Rev. Dr. Allen of Lane Seminary, Rev. R. S. Storrs Jr. of Brooklyn, and Rev. J. C. Styles of N. Y. From the reports of the Treasurer and the Executive Committee, the following facts are gathered:—

Resources of the year, \$147,172; Payments, 143,771; Due to Missionaries, 10,044; Balance in Treasury, 3,549.

The Society has had in service the last year, 1,019 ministers of the gospel, in 26 different States and Territories: In the New England States, 302; the Middle States, 239; the Southern States, 15; the Western States and Territories, 463.

Of these, 698 have been the pastors or stated supplies of single congregations; and 321 have occupied larger fields. Eight have preached to congregations of colored people, 13 to Welsh, and 25 to German congregations; and two to congregations of Norwegians—one of them through an interpreter.

The congregations supplied, in whole or part, are 1,510; and the aggregate of ministerial service performed, is equal to 808 years.

The pupils in Sunday-schools are nearly 83,500; and subscribers to the temperance pledge, 105,000.

There have been added to the churches, 5,550, viz: 2,706, by profession; 2,844, by letter.

Many of the western churches particularly, have within a few months been visited with special effusions of the Spirit. Sixty-five missionaries, in their recent communications, speak of revivals of religion, and report 1,194 hopeful conversions.

The receipts of the year exceed those of the last by \$5,728 81. The number of missionaries is 13 greater; and the years of labor performed 35 more. 63 congregations more have been blessed with the preaching of the Gospel; 530 more added to the churches; and 6,500 more instructed in Sunday-schools. This year the Society has also found the Far West! and has now two missionaries in Oregon and two in California.

During the last ten years, the advance on the receipts has been \$63,631, or more than 76 per

cent. The number of missionaries has increased from 665 to 1,019. This advance has given 303 additional laborers—of six-sevenths of the increase on the whole field—to our Western States and Territories.

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

This Society held its 15th Anniversary on the evening of May 9, at the Church of the Puritans. After the usual introductory exercises, the Treasurer's Report was read, from which we learn that there was on hand at the last meeting \$6,809 66 toward erecting the House of Industry and Home for the Friendless, and that \$12,944 73 has been received since, making in all \$19,754 39. There has been paid out during the year, for the erection of the Home, current expenses, &c., \$19,754 39. The labors of the Society may be classed under five heads. 1st. Publishing, which includes the Advocate and Guardian, and the Walks of Usefulness; of the former about 12,000 copies are printed monthly, and of the latter 1,000 copies have been printed during the year. 2d. The Registry, which is kept at the Publishing Office of the Society, where the names of applicants for employment are recorded, and where employers can at any time be supplied with domestics; about 2,000 have been registered during the year. 3d. Auxiliary Societies, of which there are some hundreds located in different sections, which have during the past year furnished large quantities of clothing and provisions for the inmates of the Home, and for the disposal of the Missionary Committee. 4th. The Missionary Department, by whose instrumentality many poor families have been visited, and supplied with needed articles. 5th. The House of Industry and Home for the Friendless, which has been erected since the last meeting, at a cost of about \$25,000, and the object of which is sufficiently indicated by its name.

JEWISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews held its 26th Anniversary on the 10th of May. The Annual Report states that the distracted condition of Europe has increased the emigration of Jews to this country—that there is a manifest disposition on the part of those who come here to investigate the claims of Christianity—and that a large number of tracts have been printed for their benefit. The Jewish Chronicle, a monthly periodical, the organ of the Society, is still published to the amount of 2,000 copies per month. The receipts of the year were \$3,221, and the expenditures \$3,208. Addresses were delivered by a converted Jew named Bernard Steinhil, Rev. Mr. Thompson, and Rev. Dr. Bacon.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

This Society held its 33d Anniversary on the 10th of May, at which addresses were delivered by Dr. Snodgrass, E. S. Porter, Dr. Adams, Gov. Bradish, and Drs. Cox, Bacon, Durbin, and Poor. From the Annual Report, we learn the following facts:—

The Receipts of the Society have been, from all sources, \$251,870 16. The Issues of Bibles, 205,307; of Testaments, 359,419—total for the year, 564,726.

During the 33 years of its existence, the Society has issued 2,510,610 Bibles, and 3,836,530 Testaments, making a total of 6,347,140 copies.

Twenty Agents have been employed the whole year, and seven for a part of it, collecting funds, and promoting the circulation of the Scriptures. Actual examination shows that in some of the oldest settled portions of the country, where explorations and supplies have been effected once, twice, and even thrice, in the course of the past twenty years, there is again found an alarming destitution. Instances have recently come to light, where one family in eight was without the Bible, and some cases, where one in five was in that condition. Every auxiliary which has not made a survey within four years should enter on this work at once.

Seventy-eight auxiliary Societies have been formed, forty-four persons have been made Life Directors, and seven hundred and thirty-six Life Members.

A Choctaw New Testament has been printed at the Society's House, and the Gospel of Luke in the Grebo tongue—the latter for Western Africa.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The 16th Annual Meeting of this Society was held in the evening of May 10. After singing and prayer, the Report of the Officers was read, from which the following information was gathered:—

The amount received from all sources for the year ending March 31, 1849, is \$29,105 90; the total amount of disbursements from said period, \$25,180 35; balance in the Treasurer's hands \$3,925 55. The liabilities of the Society at the same time were \$18,734 27, and its available resources \$8,425 55, showing a balance against the Society of \$10,308 72.

During the year, 134 agents and missionaries have labored under the commission of the Society. They have been distributed as follows: In New Hampshire and Vermont, 2; New York, 6; New Jersey, 2; Delaware, 1; Texas, 1; Arkansas, 2; Kentucky, 2; Missouri, 1; Illinois, 24; Indiana, 14; Ohio, 4; Michigan, 28; Wisconsin, 12; Iowa, 13; Oregon, 3; California, 1; and Canada, 12.

The whole number of States and Territories occupied is 18; in which they supplied 453 stations and out-stations, and bestowed an aggregate amount of time in their labors equal to that of one man for ninety-two and a half years.

They report the baptism of 774 persons, the organization of 45 churches, and the ordination of 27 ministers.

In the course of the meeting, a report was read from a Committee appointed to investigate the alleged relation of the Society to Slavery. After examining the books, and interrogating the Secretaries, they came to the following conclusions:—

First. That no funds known or suspected to be the avails of Slavery have been received into the Treasury of the Society since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1846.

Second. Since that time no Slaveholder has been employed by the Board as a Missionary.

Third. No Missionary employed by the Society since the adoption of the new Constitution has been known to administer the ordinances of the Gospel in a slave-holding Church.

At the present time there is no Missionary in any Slave State, under the appointment of the Board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, except one in Delaware, and he is mainly supported by the Church in Wilmington.

The Committee, in conclusion, say, that in so far as they are able to ascertain, there is no relation or action of the Society which involves directly or indirectly the countenance and fellowship of Slavery.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

This Society held its 12th Anniversary at the Baptist Church in Oliver street, on the 11th of May. After prayer, and an address by the President, Spencer H. Cone, the Reports of the Treasurer and the Board were read. The receipts of the year have been \$39,840 86, being nearly five thousand dollars greater than in any former year. The foreign appropriations have amounted to about \$16,000, of which \$2,000 was for Chinese Scriptures, and over \$6,000 for Scripture distribution in Germany. 15,540 Bibles and Testaments, valued at \$2,825, have been gratuitously appropriated. 324 Life Members, and 22 Directors, have been added to the list.

The number and pressing urgency of the demands for the present year require, that the income of the Society should be raised to at least \$50,000. At this sum the Report aims, and all the friends of the Society are earnestly exhorted to exert themselves for the attainment of this object.

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held a meeting on the 11th of May. From the Reports presented on that occasion, the following statistics are taken:

Missions of the American Board are in operation among the Indians in Lower Canada, in Western New York, among the Ojibwas, the Sioux, the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Pawnees, in the Oregon Territory; the Sandwich Islands; at Fou-Chan, Amoy, and Canton, in China; in the Island of Borneo, at Madras, Madura, Ceylon, Bombay, Ahmednugger, Oromiah, in Persia; at Erzroom, Trebizond, Constantinople, Broosa, Smyrna and Salonica; at Athens, Beyrout, Mount Lebanon; in South Africa, on the Gaboon River, just under the Equator, on the Western side of that dark continent. The missions thus encircling the globe are shedding, it is believed, some light upon the benighted nations.

In September last, the number of missionaries, assistant missionaries, and native helpers, in the employ of the Board, was 657. Since that time, 15 missionaries and assistant missionaries, with their wives—making 30 persons—have been sent into the field; some to India, some to Africa, and some to the Turkish Empire.

The Board has now under its care 75 churches, with 26,000 members. There are 12 seminaries for training native preachers and teachers—18 other boarding-schools—302 free schools; whole number of pupils under instruction, about 12,000. The schools at the Sandwich Islands do not come into this account, being provided for by the Government of the Islands. It has 11 printing establishments, with facilities for printing in nearly 30 languages.

The financial condition of the Board is not in all respects what might be desired. At the last meeting of the Board, there was a debt of \$69,000. Toward the liquidation of this debt, \$46,000 have been pledged, of which \$39,000 have been paid in. The ordinary receipts, irrespective of the debt, for the nine months of the financial year ending April 30, amounted to \$178,287—making the total receipts for nine months \$217,000.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT SOCIETY.

This Society held its 6th Anniversary at the Presbyterian Church in Mercer street. After prayer by Dr. Patton, and singing by a company of Portuguese from the Island of Madeira, the Treasurer read his report. \$18,411 has been received for the general purposes of the Society, and about that amount expended, during the year. Collections have also been made for the benefit of the persecuted Portuguese from Madeira, who are about to settle in Illinois, amounting to \$5,576. The Annual Report was read by the Secretary, Mr. Norton, from which we learn that this Society, like two others before mentioned, is soon to be absorbed by the Am. and For. Christian Union. Among the results of past labors, the Report mentions "the conversion of fifteen hundred Roman Catholics in this country, and the turning from Romanism of double that number."

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The 13th Anniversary of this organization was held at the Tabernacle—Chancellor Walworth in the chair. A Report of last year's operations was read by the Cor. Sec., Rev. John Marsh, after which several resolutions were introduced and discussed. The report speaks of the painful apathy upon the subject of temperance in this country, and the manifest increase of drinking. It expresses the opinion, however, that substantial progress has been made within a year past, particularly in Canada; Great Britain, France, Bombay, Madras, and the Sandwich Islands. The receipts of the Society, in the way of donations, have amounted to only \$1,350, while the patronage of its publications has diminished. Better things are hoped for in the coming year, and the expected visit of Father Mathew is mentioned as encouraging this hope.

The Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn made their annual collection on a recent Sunday morning, in aid of the American Home Missionary Society. The amount taken up was one thousand dollars.

Eld. JAMES H. COCHRAN, has accepted a call to become pastor of the Church in Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and requests his correspondents to address him at that place.

General Intelligence.

RIOT IN NEW YORK—TWENTY PERSONS KILLED.

New York was last week the scene of a most disgraceful and fatal riot. It seems that, some time ago, a controversy arose between an American play-actor named Forrest, and an English play-actor named Macready—the former charging the latter with having caused him to be disparaged and hissed when playing in England. This newspaper war had pretty much died away, however, and the parties to it were both announced to play in New York on Monday evening of last week—Forrest at the Broadway Theater, and Macready at the Astor Opera-House. On that evening Macready was interrupted, pelted, booed and driven from the house by a gang of rowdies, who had obtained admittance to the play. On the following day, several prominent citizens, learning that Macready had determined to give up his engagement and leave the city, addressed him a note, requesting that he would not persist in that purpose, but that he would play at the same place on Thursday night—a request to which he acceded.

In the course of Thursday, placards were posted up throughout the city, denouncing what was called the "English Aristocratic Opera-House," and calling on all working men to "stand by their rights."

Thursday night came, and with it a great rush to the Opera-House. The tickets were all taken, and an immense crowd gathered around the house. In anticipation of a riot, the windows had been boarded up, a large body of police employed, and a portion of the military was instructed to be in readiness, if needed. The play proceeded quietly, until Macready appeared, whereupon the rioters who had obtained access to the theater began an uproar which lasted ten or fifteen minutes, rendering it impossible to hear a word. At length, the police, who had been watching movements, interfered, took most of the rioters into custody, and conveyed them to rooms in the building prepared for their reception. Meanwhile, the crowd without began to pelt the building with stones, breaking the windows, and knocking off the boards which had been nailed over them for the protection of the audience. A large body of the rioters without made an attack upon the doors, but a body of policemen, armed with their clubs, sallied forth and captured some of the leaders, who were brought in and confined.

About the time the play was over, the military arrived, and attempted to disperse the crowd; but they were assailed with stones and other missiles, by which several of them were severely injured. The Mayor remonstrated with the crowd, and they were warned by the sheriff and other officers to disperse. But, instead of doing so, they continued to pelt the building and the troops with paving stones. General Hall was struck on the arm and back with stones, and disabled, and Gen. Sanford was knocked down and severely injured. At this juncture, the troops were ordered to fire upon the mob. They obeyed orders, and the result was that a large number were wounded or killed, the crowd dispersed, and the streets were left in possession of the military.

On the day following the riot, threats to burn the Opera-House were extensively circulated, and a meeting was held in the Park of those disposed to encourage such an act. In the evening, a large crowd gathered in the vicinity of the House, but the presence of a strong body of well-equipped soldiers and policemen sufficed to prevent any outbreak. On the subsequent evening there was a similar gathering, but no depredations. Up to the present time, (Monday noon) the whole neighborhood of Broadway, Eighth-st., Astor Place and Bowery, has been strictly guarded by the police and military. Farther outrages are not expected, although threats continue to be made, and it is said that 150 of the Philadelphia rowdies, called "Killers," are in the city, ready to assist the rioters.

The number of killed and wounded cannot be definitely stated at present. The names of more than twenty of the killed have been published. Some of the wounded are considered in a dangerous condition. In giving testimony before the Coroners' Jury, Gen. Sanford stated, that upwards of 50 men, out of a detachment of infantry amounting to 210, were injured by stones and other missiles, before the firing commenced.

Mr. Macready left the city in disguise, during the night of the riot, and is now in Boston, whence he expects to sail for England next week.

MENDI MISSION, WEST AFRICA.—Letters have been received at the office of the American Missionary Association, containing the painful intelligence of the death of Mr. A. J. Carter, the assistant of Rev. George Thompson. He was taken sick the day after his arrival at his post in Kaw Mendi, July 17, and died the 26th. Mr. Thompson was taken sick August 4th, and had suffered greatly from the fever, but was a good deal better at the date of his last letter, Nov. 3d. The Oberlin Evangelist remarks on this state of things:

"Many thoughtful readers will ask—Must the Mendi Mission be given up, because its climate is so fatal to American constitutions? Under the painful pressure of this question, it has been a sort of relief to our mind to learn, that the dangerous sickness of Brethren Carter and Thompson seems to have been occasioned, or at least aggravated by mistakes, which greater prudence might have avoided. We have no heart to impute fault to brethren we so much love, and who are breasting such a storm of actual dangers; but it agonizes us to read, that one of them totters from his sick bed wrapped in a blanket, and goes out and preaches three-quarters of an hour—an effort followed by a terrible relapse!"

The export of Tea to the United States from China, from Jan. 1 to February 18, 1849, was 6,137,400 lbs., of which quantity 1,521,000 lbs. were black, and 4,616,400 lbs. were green. Of the green tea, 3,022,600 lbs. were Young Hyson.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Ibernia arrived at Boston on the 12th inst., bringing English papers to the 28th of April.

In England, the prospect of a repeal of the Navigation Laws is considered to be good, a majority of 61 having been obtained upon the third reading of the Bill in the House of Commons. It is said that Father Mathew, the Irish Apostle of Temperance, will positively sail for New York on the 23d of May.

In the Assembly of France, a bill for indemnifying the proprietors of slaves in the French Colonies, has passed to its second reading. An Envoy of the Roman Government has presented a protest from that Government against the French expedition in favor of the Pope, in reply to which he was told that France interposed simply to prevent too violent a Revolution. Cholera is thought to be decreasing in France. During the last six months it has attacked 4,500 persons, of whom 2,500 have died. Business is improving throughout the country.

The Danish town of Roling, which lies about a mile and a half from the frontier of Schleswig, and ten from the frontier of Frederika, was taken by the Schleswig troops under Gen. Bonin on the 20th ult., after fighting continually for many hours in the streets before the town was evacuated by the Danes.

The Austrians have been again defeated by the Magyars, in a general battle in the neighborhood of Ofen. The accounts state that the Austrians were driven back with the loss of 20 guns and 2,000 prisoners, and that they had been compelled to raise the siege of Comorn. Later reports say that a murderous engagement had taken place under the walls of Comorn, in which Gorgey had defeated the Austrians, that they had evacuated Pesth, and that the Hungarians were under the walls of Vienna.

Forty thousand Russians have entered Galicia, and offered to the Austrian Government their services on condition of the abandonment by Austria of all influence in the Danubian principalities.

The negotiations between Austria and Sardinia are likely to be broken off, and hostilities resumed. The conditions of peace proposed by Austria are such as Sardinia cannot agree to. Among the conditions is the payment of about \$20,000,000, and the modification of the laws relating to elections and the liberty of the press.

MANSON AND LIBRARY BURN.—The Broome Republican says that on the 30th ult., the beautiful residence of the late Dr. E. H. Rose, of Silver Lake, Susquehanna Co., Pa., with the adjacent barns, offices, &c., was entirely destroyed by fire, which communicated by a stove-pipe to the roof. The dwelling house, embracing a range of 200 feet, included one of the most extensive private libraries in the United States, containing several thousand volumes, and had been for many years receiving continual embellishments from the scientific taste of its late gifted proprietor, whose liberality made its volumes a source of instruction and entertainment throughout the whole county in which he resided. Beside the value and beauty of the buildings destroyed, they contained many things that cannot be replaced, and may well be considered a general loss. Statues, of exquisite Italian workmanship, a number of paintings, a cabinet of Chinese curiosities, and a collection from Rome, Pompeii, Herculaneum, &c., which the late Dr. Rose had made while in Europe. The museum contained also a fine collection of minerals, shells, &c., and some interesting Indian remains. Among the mementoes of the Revolution, we remember autograph letters of Washington and La Fayette; and, among the works of Art, a portfolio of colored sketches by Sully, presented to Doctor Rose by the distinguished artist himself, and a valuable portrait of Washington, painted on glass, and executed in China. The fire communicated with so much rapidity, under the violent wind, that little was saved beside the papers of the estate.

POLICE DOINGS IN NEW YORK.—The report of the Chief of Police, for the quarter ending with April, gives some idea of the amount of business done by that branch of the city authorities. It appears that during the quarter 6,395, and during the whole year 25,760 arrests were made for violation of law and order; and that, during the quarter, 267, and during the year, 3,715 complaints for violations of Corporation ordinances, were sent to the Corporation Attorney. Lodgings were furnished in the station-house, during the quarter, to 16,909 persons; and during the year to 46,712. During the quarter 592, and during the year 3,539 lost children were restored to their parents; and during the year 98 persons were rescued from drowning, and 151 fires discovered and extinguished by Policemen—while 756 stores and dwellings found open at night were taken in charge by members of the Department. The number of places licensed to sell intoxicating liquors is reported to be 3,814, of which 3,574 are kept open on Sunday.

EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN.—A series of educational meetings was held at Milwaukee, Wis., in the latter part of April, by invitation of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, at which statements were made of the present condition of schools in Wisconsin, and the importance of a general movement on the subject. At a public meeting, several resolutions were advocated and adopted, providing that in the system of common school education in the State, the principle of the gradation of schools should be incorporated—arguing the importance of the formation of a Teachers' Institute at Milwaukee—and that a Common School Journal should be established for the diffusion of correct information on the subject of schools and education, and that it be furnished to every school district of the State, at the public expense. The introduction of vocal music, as a branch of instruction, was also recommended, whenever practicable.

The steamship Crescent City, which left Chagres on the 30th of April, arrived at New York on the 12th inst. She reports 2,500 California adventurers on the Isthmus—neither of the two steamers expected at Panama from San Francisco had arrived—over 1,000 had engaged passages in ships, and the remainder had very poor prospects ahead.

BOXING NEGROES.—Several weeks ago, we mentioned the safe arrival of a slave, who had hired a man to box him up and take him to the Express office, directed to a distinguished abolitionist in one of the Northern cities. The Richmond Republican says, that on the morning of May 9th, two boxes were brought to Adams & Co.'s Express Office, in that city, directed to B. Williamson, 32 Buttonwood st., Philadelphia. Suspicion having been aroused as to their contents, they were opened, and found to contain two live negroes. The boxes were about four feet long, by 18 inches wide, and 2 feet deep. Each one had a small hole intended for ventilation. One negro had a bladder of water and some clothing in the box with him. Of course the negroes were returned to those who claim to own them. A Mr. Samuel A. Smith has been arrested on the charge of having induced the slaves to leave their masters, and assisted in boxing them up. Who can doubt, after this, that the slaves at the South are contented and happy?

SUMMARY.

The Beaver (Pa.) Argus says, that the period for the appearance of the locusts in that region is at hand—the plough and spade turning up numbers of the "advance guard." In woodland ranges, the hogs seek for them with avidity. After slumbering seventeen years, they will give a serenade that connoisseurs would dispense with, commencing near the end of May, and continuing about two months. The district in which they will now appear, embraces most of the counties in West Pennsylvania and in North-Eastern Ohio.

E. H. Howard, late postmaster at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, has started for California in a boat-wagon of his own construction. The box of the wagon is a boat, set on steel springs, the whole of which is covered with oilcloth, making a very comfortable house. The establishment is so arranged, that upon reaching a river, the running gear of the wagon can be unshipped in a few minutes and taken aboard the boat while crossing the stream.

Messrs. J. W. Howe and H. M. Butler, natives of Connecticut, but now residents of New York city, have invented a machine for cutting clothing of every description, which entirely supersedes the use of shears. With the assistance of two men, it is said to perform as much work in one day as fifty men could accomplish in the ordinary way.

A telegraphic dispatch from Pittsburg, dated May 7th, says that the late rains have caused another frightful flood in the Alleghany river. So rapid was the rise, that large quantities of lumber, wood and boats, were carried away and destroyed. The lower part of the city of Alleghany was completely overflowed, and the inhabitants were compelled to take to flight by boats, from the upper stories of their dwellings.

A foreign correspondent of the Commercial says that the Russian Emperor has granted a new charter to the Russian Fur Company of North America, but on condition that the company shall establish a line of transatlantic steamships. He has given four million rubles to assist in this project.

A Dr. Cross, a steam-doctor, has been arrested at Stroudsburg, Pa., for manslaughter, charged with causing the death of a patient by subjecting him to a severe course of treatment, by which he was confined for a length of time in blankets, &c., over a steaming apparatus, till he expired of apoplexy.

The "gold dollar" has been issued at length from the Mint. It is smaller than a half-dime, and on the reverse, on the margin, the words "United States of America," with a wreath enclosing the words "1 dollar, 1849."

There is no longer need to send abroad for Turquoise Oil Stone. A quarry has been discovered in Derby, Vt., which is said to be in all respects equal to the Eastern. It is now wrought successfully, and has been introduced into market. It is designated by the name of the "Gibraltar Oil Stone."

The St. Louis Reveille says that Mr. Sanford J. Smith is about to leave that city for the West, on a trip preparatory to the erection of a Telegraph to Fort Leavenworth. So the lightning runs westward.

The editor of the National Whig has a dispatch announcing the death of Judge Meeds, of Minnesota, by drowning, while crossing a swollen stream in Kentucky on horseback, on his way to Cincinnati.

The distinguished American engineer, Major Whistler, died at St. Petersburg, Russia, on the 7th of April, of an illness consequent upon an attack of the Cholera. Major W. built the railroad from Boston to New York, and was sent for to Russia to superintend that from St. Petersburg to Moscow.

The following is a judgment in the Recorder's Court of St. Louis, recently rendered:—"Geo. Crysp, a free negro, for being in the State without a license, was fined \$10, failing to pay which, he was sent to the county jail, to be dealt with as the law directs."

Sundry meetings have been held in Florida, threatening to dissolve the Union, and pledging support to South Carolina, as leader of the enterprise, if Congress should legislate on the subject of Slavery. Florida contains seven thousand grown up white men!

There are 65,000 proprietors of real estate in Upper Canada; they occupy 8,613,591 acres or about 133 acres each on the average. In Ireland, there are not 15,000 landed proprietors.

The steamer Louisiana collapsed her flue on the 6th of May, off Ashtabula, Ohio, killing three firemen, and severely scalding two others and one passenger.

An Artesian well, at Charleston, S. C., has been carried down more than 750 feet, nearly 700 of which have been through marl. Nobody knows how deep they must go to find water.

In New York, on Thursday of last week, a woman named Mary Mahony threw herself off the dock and was drowned. It appears that, about three weeks since, a son of the deceased, about 21 years of age, left for California, at which the mind of Mrs. Mahony became very much excited, and has since gradually grown worse, until she committed suicide, as above stated.

At Cincinnati, on the 10th instant, Judge Brough, Presiding Judge of the Hamilton Co. Court of Common Pleas, and late editor of the Enquirer, was attacked with cholera in the morning, and died in the afternoon.

A letter dated at Stonington, Ct., May 5, says that, on that day, the whale-ship Caravan, Capt. Manchester, from Sandwich Islands, struck on Watch Hill Reef. She was got off by assistance from Stonington, and carried into that port. Previous to getting off, threw over try-works, started water, &c.

The whale-ship Ladoga, of New Bedford, Mass., was lost last winter near the port of Decima, in Japan. The Captain and first officer were lost in landing, but the remainder of the ship's crew were saved, and are now in confinement. The U. S. ship Preble, Capt. Glynn, will proceed immediately to that port, to demand the release of the men.

The New Haven Register announces that in the first week of the Legislative Session there, some dozens of petitions for divorce had been received.

The injury to crops at the South, caused by the recent frost, extended into Texas. At Matagorda and thereabout, the cane, sugar and corn crops were either destroyed or nearly so.

The Newport Daily News announces the decease of Dutee J. Pearce, long and widely known as an active and prominent politician. The offices he has held are, Attorney General of Rhode Island, U. S. District Attorney for the same, member of Congress, and member of the Convention to frame a new Constitution for Rhode Island.

Daniel Drayton, of the schooner Pearl, who has been on trial at Washington, for abducting slaves from their owners, in the District of Columbia, was last week acquitted in the Criminal Court. There are other indictments still pending against him.

The Common Council of Auburn have decided, with only one dissenting vote, not to grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks for the ensuing year.

On the 9th of May, there were in Cincinnati, 24 cases of cholera, 6 of which proved fatal. The Board of Health in that city make daily reports.

Governor Ramsey of Minnesota began life as a cabinet-maker, then attended a manual-labor school, next studied law, and was afterward sent to Congress.

Thos. Ewbank, Esq., of this city, well known by his great work on Hydraulics, and by others evincing profound research, has been appointed Commissioner of Patents by the President.

Four members of the National Assembly of France, and several distinguished citizens, had died of cholera, in Paris, previous to April 15.

Alvan Stewart, Esq., formerly of Utica, died at his residence in New York City, on the 1st day of May.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles has announced a new work, the object of which is to prove that the Church of Rome is Antichrist.

The Report of the City Inspector shows that 1,869 persons died of consumption, in the city of New York, in 1848.

New York Market, Monday, May 14. ASHES—Pots and Pails both \$5 50 a 5 62. FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour, common, good, and desirable brands State and Western from 4 44 to 4 75; pure Genesee 5 50. Meal 2 94 a 3 00. Rye Flour 3 00.—GRAIN—Ohio Wheat 1 00 a 1 04; Genesee 1 20 a 1 23. Corn, 52c. for N. O., 51c. for Southern, 62c a 64c. for Northern Yellow. Rye 55c. Barley 56c. Oats 39c.—PROVISIONS—Pork, Mess 10 12; Prime 8 37. Beef 11 00 a 12 00. Beef Hams 16 50 a 17 00. Butter is heavy for good parcels at 10 14c. New dairy Cheese is selling at 7 a 8c.

MARRIED. In Amity, N. Y., Feb. 24th, by Eld. Rowse Babcock, Mr. James S. Flint and Miss Miranda Youngs, both of the above place. In Scio, N. Y., March 18th, by the same, Mr. Campbell A. Parker, of Independence, and Miss Mary M. Hayward, of Scio.

DIED. In Almond, on the 1st inst., Mr. ISAIAH CRANDALL, aged eighty-nine years and eleven months. Mr. Crandall was for some years a soldier in the Revolution. In Painesville, N. J., April 29th, after a short illness, Mrs. BANCROFT, daughter of Francis Drake, aged seventy-six years. She and her husband were the oldest members of the Seventh day Baptist Church in that place, having been in its fellowship near fifty-five years, during which time she has been an ornament to her profession, and a mother in Israel. But her days on earth are ended. When dying, she looked at those standing by her bed-side, and said, "Do you think I am dying?" They replied that they thought she was. She then said, "If this be death, how sweet, how pleasant—all in peace and happiness—no fear, no pain—no grief!" and added, "It is like reposing in a sweet sleep," and her spirit departed to dwell in regions of light and glory. She has left an aged and feeble companion to mourn his loss, though not without hope. W. B. O.

LETTERS. S S Griswold W M Farnestock B Clark G Tomlinson L F Babcock L M Cottrell T Hale A Babcock J B Davis G P Burdick W H Hydon T G Bailey G Crandall J A Randall J P Parmelee E Robinson R Babcock E W Utter J B Wells B Vincent E K Crandall (yes).

RECEIPTS. H. Clark, Petersburg 2 00 pays to vol. 5 No. 52 B. Clark, " 1 00 " 5 " 52 Orren Lewis, " 2 00 " 5 " 52 Venj. Clark, Alden 4 00 " 5 " 52 Benj. Clark, Diana 1 00 " 6 " 18 P. Knight, Little York 2 00 " 5 " 52 L. P. Babcock, Scott 2 00 " 5 " 52 B. Babcock, Scio 2 00 " 5 " 52 J. Flint, " 2 00 " 5 " 52 C. Witter, Wellsville 2 00 " 5 " 52 A. Cook, Wirt 2 00 " 5 " 52 E. Kenyon, " 2 00 " 5 " 52 R. W. Johnson, Nile 6 00 " 5 " 52 B. Witter, Durbanville 2 00 " 5 " 52 E. K. Crandall, W. Edmeston 5 00 " 5 " 52 D. Clark, Brookfield 2 00 " 6 " 13 P. Fitch, Jr., " 2 00 " 5 " 52 Collins Miller, " 2 00 " 5 " 52 B. Robinson, Watson 4 00 " 5 " 52 J. D. Williams, " 4 00 " 5 " 52 I. W. Green, Independence 4 00 " 5 " 52 C. Sanders, Clear Creek 2 00 " 5 " 52 S. S. Sha, Tygett, Pa. 2 00 " 5 " 52 W. H. Hydon, Condeport, Pa. 3 00 " 4 " 26 J. R. Davis, Marquette, W. 2 00 " 6 " 16 G. Tomlinson, Roadstown, N. J. 2 00 " 5 " 52 Isaac Hale, Providence, R. I. 2 00 " 5 " 52 J. A. Randall, Pendleton Hill, Ct. 2 00 " 6 " 52 John Briggs, Higginson, Ct. 5 50 " 5 " 52

Missionary Association—Executive Board. A Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association, will be held in New York, on the evening of third-day, May 22, 1849. By order of the Board, GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec.

The Publishing Society. A meeting for the organization of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society will be held in the city of New York on the fourth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May (23d day of the month), commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. It is hoped that a large number of those who have labored to the Constitution, and pledged funds to the Society, will be present.

Eastern Association. The Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association will be held at the Church in Pawtucket, R. I., on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May, at 10 o'clock A. M. Introductory Discourse by Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J.; alternate, Samuel Davison, of Farmington, Illinois. S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec.

Central Association. The Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association, will be held with the First Church in Brookfield, N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week before the second Sabbath in June, 1849.

Notice—Western Association. The attention of the churches of the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association is particularly directed to the Report of a Committee appointed at the last annual session to revise the Constitution. That Report was received and referred to the churches for individual action; and is, together with the Constitution as it now stands, published in the Minutes of the last session. It is very desirable that the matter should be brought before every church, where it has not already been done, and the result of the action forwarded to the Approaching Anniversary of the Association. That the Constitution needs revision, must be evident to all who give it even a passing notice; and in matters of this nature, the churches speak a full voice should be heard. Will the churches reform? T. E. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec.

Christian Psalmody. THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th inst. and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; in imitation morocco, plain, 87 1/2 cents; ditto, gilt edges, \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 12 1/2; in morocco, full gilt, \$1 37 1/2. Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Mail Line from New York to Boston. REGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, via Stonington and Providence.—Inland Route, without ferry, change of cars, or baggage! The new steamer C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. J. M. Stone, in connection with the Stonington and Providence and New York and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock, P. M., or upon the arrival of the mail train from Boston. These steamers were built expressly for the route, and are in every respect particularly adapted to the navigation of Long Island Sound. The accommodations for passengers are commodious and comfortable—the officers capable and experienced. The route being the shortest and most direct between Boston and New York, passengers are enabled to arrive in ample time for the morning lines of steamboats and railroads running to various points from those cities. The C. VANDERBILT will leave New York, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Leave Stonington Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The MASSACHUSETTS will leave New York Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Stonington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Passengers, on the arrival of the steamers at Stonington, proceed immediately in the splendid Railroad cars to Providence and Boston. A baggage-master accompanies the steamboat trains to and from Boston, to take charge of the baggage.

To Clergymen and their People. ALL CLERGYMEN who will send their address to Messrs. Comstock & Company, No. 21 Courtland-street—(after the 1st of May No. 57 John-street)—New York, shall be furnished gratuitously, for their family use, with a Salve of most extraordinary merit for external sores or inflammations of long or short standing. In burns, or pains and swellings of nearly all descriptions, its effects are astonishing, and almost beyond belief. The Salve has already been used by a number of the clergy, for themselves or sufferers to whom they have given it; and they have called on or written to the proprietors to express their delight at its action, and a desire to have their names used in making known its virtues. The proprietors having realized a handsome sum by its sale, feel called upon by a sense of duty to their fellow-men to disseminate the knowledge of its benefits, and to give it to the reverend clergy without limitation. It is called CONNELL'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, and is owned solely by Messrs. C. & Co. All religious papers that will publish this a few times will be furnished with the Salve free, and they may also thereby relieve many suffering poor brethren from agonizing pain, and save them much expense. The names of nearly fifty clergymen recommending it, are to be seen at the office of C. & Co. You will please observe it is no "sovereign remedy for all complaints," but only intended for external applications in the following:—Burns, Scalds, Frosted parts, Chilblains, Chafe or Galls, Bumps, Tetter, Pimple, Blotch, Felon, Ulcer, Sprains, Erysipelas, Cuts, Bruises, Ear and Toothache, Mumps, Sore Throat, Whitlows, Piles, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Carbuncles, Eruptions, Sore Eyes and Lids, Weak Sight, Sore Lips, Numbness, Bites and Warts, the Fever Pains, Tender Feet, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Old Doloureux, Ague in Face and Breast, Fever Sore, Old Burn Scars, Fitchy Heat, Inflamed Skin, Broken Breast, Sore Nipples, Rough Hams, Blistered Surfaces, Dressing for Blisters, White Swellings, Cold in Wounds, Sore Corns, General Sores, Smallpox Marks, &c. Though we have named numerous affections, experience has taught us that they are not too many. It will be necessary to know that this article is the only one we can recommend; but must caution against some imitation by like names. We will present it to the poor who have actual need of it. 38—mo 3.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. NEW YORK. Adams—Charles Potter. Alfred—Maxson Green. Charles Langworthy. Hiram P. Burdick. Berlin—John Whitford. Brookfield—And W. Babcock. Clarence—Samuel Hale. Danbury—B. G. Sillman. Durhamville—John Parmelee. Edmeston—Ephraim Maxson. Friendship—R. W. Utter. Genesee—W. P. Langworthy. Honnsville—Wm. Green. Independence—J. P. Livingson. Leonardville—W. B. Maxson. Lockport—Leman Sillman. Newport—Abel Sillman. Petersburg—Albert B. Crandall. Fortville—Albert B. Crandall. Ferris—Elbridge Eddy. Pittsain—Geo. P. Burdick. Richburg—John B. Cottrell. Richland—Elias Burdick. Rodman—Nathan Gilbert. Scio—Rowse Babcock. South Lake—John B. Cottrell. Tusculum Forks—Wm. Utter. Verona—Hiram Sherman. Watson—Wm. Quibell. W. B. O. CONNEDICUT. Mytic Br.—Geo. Greenman. New London—P. L. Berry. Waterford—Wm. Maxson. RHODE ISLAND. Westley—S. P. Sillman. Hopkinton—Daniel Oron. S. S. Griswold. A. B. Burdick. NEW JERSEY. New Market—W. B. Sillman. Plainfield—E. B. Titmarsh. Shiloh—Isaac D. Titmarsh. Salem—David Claworth. PENNSYLVANIA. Crossville—E. B. Titmarsh. Coudersport—W. H. Brown. VIRGINIA. Last Creek—Eli Vandolph. N. Salem—Jon. F. Vandolph. N. Milton—Jep. F. Vandolph. OHIO. Bloomfield—Charles Clark. Northampton—B. Babcock. Port Jefferson—L. A. Davis. Prattsburg—J. B. Titmarsh. MICHIGAN. Opereto—Jeb Titmarsh. Tallmadge—Bodwell Oron. WISCONSIN. Milton—Joseph Babcock. Walworth—Wm. P. Titmarsh. ILLINOIS. Petersburg—Abel Titmarsh.

Miscellaneous.

"DON'T YOU REMEMBER?"

BY ELIZA COOK.

Oh! those are the words that eternally utter
The spell that is seldom cast o'er us in vain;
With the wings and the wand of a fairy they flutter,

We treasure the picture where color seems breathing,
In likenesses mocking, a long-worshiped face;
We are proud of some trees in a chain of close wreathing,

Oh! what is the secret that giveth them power
To fling out a star on our giveth of waves?
'Tis the tone of Affection—life's holiest power—

When those whom we prize have departed forever,
Yet, perfume is shed o'er the cypress we twine;
And turns to the Past, like a saint to the shrine.

VALUE OF A SINGLE PENNY.

Thirty years ago there was seen to enter the
city of London, a lad about fourteen years of
age. He was dressed in a dark smock frock
that hid all his under apparel, and which ap-

The appearance of the youth soon attracted
my curiosity, and, gently opening the door, I
stood behind him without his being in the least
conscious of my presence.

"My good lad, you seem tired, and likewise
a stranger in this city."
"Yes, sir," he answered, putting his hand to
his hat. He was again about to move forward.

"I wish to know," I added, with all the kind-
ness of manner I could assume, "whether you
are anxious to find work, for I am in want of a
youth to assist my coachman."

"The poor lad twisted and twirled his bundle
about, and after having duly placed his hand to
his head, managed to utter an awkward kind of
answer, that he would be very thankful.

"I mentioned not a word about what I had
overheard with regard to the penny, but inviting
him into the house, I sent for the coachman, to
whose care I intrusted the new comer.

"Determined to see Joseph myself, I requested
the coachman to send him to the parlor.
'I understand, Joseph, that you can read and
write.'
'Yes, sir, thanks to my poor dear mother.'
'You have lately lost your mother, then?'
'A month that very day when you were kind
enough to take me into your house, an unprop-

"I understand, Joseph, that you can read and
write."
"Yes, sir, thanks to my poor dear mother."
"Where did you go to school?"
"Sir, my mother had been a widow ever since
I can remember. She was a daughter of the
village schoolmaster, and having to maintain me
and herself with her needle, she took the oppor-

conduct, that not only do I pay you a month's
wages willingly for the time you have been
here, but I must beg of you to fulfill the duties
of collecting clerk to our firm, which situation
has become vacant by the death of a very old
and faithful assistant."

Joseph thanked me in the most unassuming
manner, and I was asked to take care of his
money, since I had promised to provide him
with suitable clothing for his new occupation.

It will be unnecessary to relate how, step by
step, this poor country lad proceeded to win the
confidence of myself and partner. The ac-
counts were always correct to a penny; and
whenever his salary became due, he drew out
of my hands no more than he absolutely wanted,

It so happened, that one of our chief custom-
ers, who had carried on a successful business,
required an active partner. This person was of
eccentric habits, and considerably advanced in
years. Scrupulously just, he looked to every
penny, and invariably discharged his workmen
if they were not equally scrupulous in their
dealings with him.

A ONE-WHEELED CARRIAGE.

A new and very novel invention, called a
one-wheeled coach, has recently been tried out
West, and promises to be of much value, espe-
cially on prairies, or wherever the surface of
the ground is tolerably level. The vehicle
consists of a large hollow wooden wheel, four-
teen feet in diameter and six feet wide. The
horses are placed inside, and propel it along,

A very successful trial of one of these car-
riages was recently made on the State road be-
tween Canal Dover and Tuscarawas County,
Ohio, which perfectly demonstrated their utility
in transporting very heavy loads, with ease and
rapidity. The carriage was filled by a party of
twenty-four ladies and gentlemen, with two
heavy draught horses previously trained to pro-
pel them. The distance between the two places
—five miles—was performed in 28 minutes on
the first trip, and 25 minutes on the second.

SINGULAR CASE OF IMPOSITION.

A female, carrying the appearance and man-
ners of a lady, stopped at Wilmington, N. C.,
a few weeks since. The avowed cause of her de-
tention was illness of a serious kind, hemorrhage
of the lungs, spasms of the heart, of a most
appalling description, accompanied with fainting
and other symptoms of extreme weakness.

She professed to be a Christian, and exhibited
an appearance of patient and submissive
gentleness, which, in her extreme sufferings,
awakened a general interest and sympathy in
her behalf, on the part of the Wilmington lad-
ies, to whom no call of this kind appeals with-
out success. During three weeks, she received
the unwearied attentions of ladies of the high-
est respectability, with the kind and constant
attendance of a physician; was cupped almost
every day—fell into spasms—fainted till all ap-
pearance of life seemed extinct, and the breath
appeared to have left the body entirely, yet al-
ways kept a calm and placid face, indicative of
inward peace. During all this time, she was
alone scarcely an hour, day or night, and several
being with her during the day, besides the at-
tendance of a hired nurse. Delicacies were sent
her from many families, and she had received
the visits of several ministers, one of
whom, at her request, administered the com-
munion to her. In this way she was closely ob-
served by some fifty or sixty persons at least,
upon nearly all of whom the impression she
made was entirely favorable. She had received
similar attentions at Norfolk and Petersburg.

She was on her way to Athens, Ga., knew
nobody in Charleston or Augusta, and had pro-
vision made for her at a boarding-house in the
former city. She finally left Wilmington, was
taken to the hotel in this city, and was recog-
nized here as the same person, who, under an-
other name, had several years ago passed through
the same illness—received the same attention,
and exhibited the additional capacity of throw-
ing her limbs out of joint at pleasure; and con-
fessed to several ladies and a physician who
had detected her before, that it was deception,
—that nothing ailed her in the world; and of
this she gave proof by dressing herself as soon
as left alone, and taking her departure in an
omnibus to "parts unknown."

In Wilmington, she received aid from the
Odd Fellows and Masons, on the ground of her
husband having belonged to those fraternities,
and also from the churches. Along with a
handsome prayer-book, belonging to a young
lady, who had left it in her room, she took a
letter from the Episcopal clergyman, recom-
mending her to the sympathy and aid of the
clergy and laity of South Carolina, and else-
where.

SECRETS OF THE INQUISITION.

The correspondent of the Daily News de-
scribes a visit he had paid to the many small,
dark, and damp dungeons of the Inquisition.
The building is out of the beaten track, being
in a sort of cul de sac, behind St. Peter's. The
dungeons, and all their apparatus, are to be
thrown open to the inspection of the public, and
will furnish a sight not likely to recommend
priestly rule to the people. The correspondent
says:—

"The officer in charge let me down to where
the men were digging in the vaults below; they
had cleared a downward flight of steps, which
was choked up with old rubbish, and had come
to a series of dungeons under the vaults, deeper
still, and which immediately brought to my
mind the prisons of the Doge, under the canal
of the Bridge of Sighs at Venice, only that here
there was a surpassing horror. I saw imbedded
in old masonry, unsymmetrically arranged, five
skeletons, in various recesses, and the clearance
had only just begun; the period of their inser-
tion in this spot must have been more than a
century and a half ago. From another vault, full
of skulls and scattered human remains, there
was a shaft about four feet square, ascending
perpendicularly to the first floor of the building,

Nothing lost by civility.—A gentleman,
who has filled the highest municipal offices in
one of our cities, owed his education chiefly to
a single act of civility. A traveler, in a hot
summer's day, wanted some water for his horse,
and, perceiving a well near the road side, turned
his horse up towards it. Just then, a lad ap-
peared, to whom the stranger addressed him-
self, saying:—
'My young friend, will you do me the favor
to draw a bucket of water for my horse, as I
find it rather difficult to get off and on?'
The lad promptly seized the bucket, and soon
brought a supply of water. Pleased with the
cheerful temper and courteous manner of the
youth, the traveler inquired his name, and so
deep was the impression made on his mind,
that the name of the lad and his place of resi-
dence were remembered until several years af-
terwards, when the traveler had occasion for
a clerk. He then sent for this young man, and
gave him a responsible and profitable place,
from which he arose to the chief magistracy of
a city.

THE JACQUEY MACHO.

Our young readers need not be told, that
trees usually commence their growth in the
earth, and gradually make their way upward
into the air. Perhaps they suppose that all
trees grow in this way. But I propose to de-
scribe a species of tree, that commences grow-
ing high in the air, and extends downward into
the ground. This tree is called the Jacquey
Macho, and abounds in the Island of Cuba.

It makes its first appearance on the topmost
branches of the loftiest trees in the forest. At
first it is a small shrub, receiving its nourish-
ment from the parent tree. On this account it
is called a parasite. After growing for a year
or two in this way, it sends out a slender thread
which resembles neither a root nor a branch.
It increases in length, directing its course down-
ward, till it reaches the earth. It appears like
a small string, uniting the top of the tree with
the ground. But soon it sends down little roots
into the earth, and slowly increases in size, till
it is several inches in circumference. Then it
begins to send out little arms, at different points
of its body, some of them thirty feet, some fifty
feet, and some seventy feet from the ground.
These arms all point toward the body of the
parent tree, which is sometimes twenty or thirty
feet distant. But they persevere until they
reach it. Then they begin to wind themselves
around it, as if in affection and gratitude for its
parental care and nurture. As they increase in
size and strength, they gradually draw the body
which sent them out, toward the parent trunk,
till they come in actual contact. Then com-
mences a death struggle between them. These
numerous arms, winding round and round the
gigantic body of their victim, continue to tighten
their grasp upon him, till he actually expires in
their fatal embrace. Gradually his lifeless re-
mains decay and perish. But the Jacquey stands
with its arms still clasped and grown together,
lifting its jagged and hideous form in place of
its murdered parent. Thus the Jacquey, though
a great curiosity, is a deadly foe to the other
trees, for the stoutest of them cannot resist its
deadly grasp. [Youth's Cabinet.]

STORIES OF ANIMAL INSTINCT.

Written for the Youth's Cabinet, by Dr. Alcott.

A gentleman from Vermont sold a dog to his
brother, in Massachusetts, and went immedi-
ately back to his native region. The dog was kept
tied for nine or ten days, with the exception of
a few minutes at a time each day, but was then
set at liberty, with the expectation that he would
now remain. He was soon missing. The owner
wrote to Vermont immediately, and received
for answer, that the dog reached his former
home, a distance of about eighty miles, at day-
light the next morning after he was liberated.
He had performed the journey in about ten
hours. He was greatly fatigued, as well as wet
with perspiration, or water, or both—having
swam the Connecticut river.

A cat in Northborough, Mass., with her three
kittens, very young, having been removed to
Shrewsbury, a distance of about four miles,
contrived to elude the vigilance of her new mis-
tress, and, during the hours of sleep, to trans-
port these three kittens to their old residence
in Northborough. How was this done? And
how many miles did she probably travel in ef-
fecting it?

A cat in the same vicinity, lately transported
several kittens a mile and a half, in about the
same space of time with that which is men-
tioned in the preceding anecdote. Addison, in
the Spectator, at the head of one of his chapters,
has the following language: 'God himself the
soul of brutes.' One would almost think with
Addison, when he finds what wonders brutes
can do by mere instinct, without the least glim-
mering of human reason.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—In the great Pyramid
of Egypt, is a small opening in the top, the
depth of which has never been sounded. An-
other aperture of the same size exists at the foot
of the Pyramid. It was long conjectured, that
these two openings communicated with each
other, but no means could be devised to estab-
lish the fact, till the problem was solved recent-
ly by the ingenuity of an Arab. He took a cat
and her kittens, placed the old cat in one ap-
erture and the kittens in the other, and stopped
up both with stones. The next day he opened
them, and found the old cat and her kittens all
together at the end of the long passage.

How IT STRIKES.—A young Northerner,
traveling at the South, thus writes to a friend,
under date of Feb. 14th, 1849:

"On Monday last, there was a public auc-
tion of fifty negroes. A sale of human flesh
and blood,—and, as some benighted people
think—of souls! The most affecting scene oc-
curred, when it was proposed to take from a
mother her four children, the oldest twins, and
not more than four years of age, and sell all
separately, to enhance the price. The inhuman
proposition made my blood boil. The idea of
separation was frowned down immediately;
voices from all parts of the crowd demanded
that they be sold together. Inhuman! barbar-
ous! passed from mouth to mouth. One gen-
tleman proposed to make up a purse on the
spot of a hundred or two dollars, to obviate the
objection to selling them together. One man
was talking with Dr. B— till he 'got so full,'
he could not speak, and turned away. In a
moment his grief was turned to wrath, and com-
ing out, he remarked to the Doctor, 'It is a
horrid institution, and I hope to live to see it
abolished. I have twenty-five negroes, and they
constitute all my property, but I would free
them to-morrow to get rid of Slavery, and go
to work with my own hands to earn my bread.'"

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who has filled the highest municipal offices in
one of our cities, owed his education chiefly to
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and, perceiving a well near the road side, turned
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a clerk. He then sent for this young man, and
gave him a responsible and profitable place,
from which he arose to the chief magistracy of
a city.

MARVELOUS COINCIDENCES.—One of the most
remarkable cases of presentiment, or "second
sight," (says the Newark Advertiser,) that have
occurred at intervals to the confusion of all hu-
man speculation in every age of the world,
has just been brought to our knowledge in this
city. The daughter of a highly respectable
family, a child of some twelve years, who has
been ill of fever for some days, told her pa-
rents, in a paroxysm of delirium on Monday
evening, that her brother, who was on board the
packet ship Devonshire, coming from London,
was within twenty miles of home, and had with
him sundry presents for them, specifying,
among other things, five books with red covers,
gilt edges, &c. The vessel arrived the next
morning, and the return of the brother, with
the specified presents, verified the truth of her
marvelous impression. When the brother en-
tered her chamber, she recognized him at
once, and on the instant interrogated him con-
cerning the presents, which she said she had
dreamed of, when he confirmed her prediction
in every particular. She then immediately re-
lapsed into delirium.

TREASURES OF MOULTAN.—After the recent
capture of this eastern city, it was reported
about among the soldiers, that there were vast
treasures in subterranean store-houses. These
store-houses were soon discovered, and their
treasures awarded to the captors by the Gov-
ernment. They are thus described:—
"Descending into the cavities in which the
treasures of the fortress had been accumulated,
the inspecting officer is said to have found opium
and indigo, and salt and sulphur, and drugs of
every description, heaped together in endless
profusion; enormous hoards of wheat on one
hand, on the other almost inexhaustible stores
of rice; stacks of ghee vessels brimming with
their unctuous contents; bales upon bales of
costly shawls and gorgeous silks; chest after
chest crammed with scarbards, blazing with
gold and jewels; tiers of copper canisters filled
to the brim with gold mohurs. 'My poor pen,'
says a correspondent of the Delhi Gazette, 'can
not describe the variety of wealth displayed to
the inquisitive eye. Tumbrils, under strong
guards, have been moving to and fro with gold
coin all the day. And, in addition to this, three
or four crores of specie were still known to be
concealed beyond the amount already discover-
ed—one crore of rupees being one million of
pounds sterling!'"

HAVE YOU A ROLLER?—The Albany Cult-
ivator says: "There is scarcely a more useful
implement of agriculture than the roller. The
purposes effected by it are—1st, the breaking
up of clods and lumps on grounds, preparatory
to sowing for planting; 2d, pressing the earth in
some cases, around the newly sown seeds, and
at the same time giving more compactness to
too light soils; 3d, smoothing the surface of
grass grounds, by which operation the stools of
grass which may have been raised by the frosts
are pressed into the earth, the growth of the
grass increased, and the surface better fitted for
the scythe."

REMEDY FOR POISON.—There is scarce even
a cottage in the country that does not contain
an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for
poison; nothing more than a dessert spoonful
of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm
water, and drank immediately. It acts as an
instantaneous emetic, is always ready, and may
be used with safety, in any case where one is
required.

Rousseau, when dying, ordered his attendants
to remove him before the window, that he might
look upon his garden, and gladden his eyes with
the sight of nature. How ardent an admirer
he was of nature, is posthically told in Zimmer-
man's "Solitude."

The substitute of the English word 'station'
for the French word 'depot,' in such common
use for the stopping places of railways, is re-
commended in the newspapers, as more expres-
sive and better English.

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DeRUYTER, Madison Co., N. Y., June 12, 1848.

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