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RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

Anniversary of the American Bible Society.

The Anniversary meeting of the American Bible Society was held yesterday forenoon, at the Broadway Tabernacle. The house, as usual on such occasions, was thronged, and the aisles full.—At 10 o'clock the meeting was organized—the President, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, in the Chair. After the reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Tippatt, the President delivered a short address, in which he spoke of the death of Gov. Smith, late President of the Society. He was a man faithful in all the relations of life—a man who loved the Bible, and on whose life its doctrines shed a peaceful lustre. The Scriptures afford us the best code of morals and the best code of laws, and were, therefore, eminently worthy the attention of the statesman as well as the moralist. Let it be our purpose to cherish it, and circulate it through the world.

The Treasurer's report was then read by Joseph Hyde, Esq., by which it appeared that the receipts for the past year had been.....$197,773 37
Disbursements.....192,401 34

Leaving a surplus of.....5,372 04

The Manager's report was then read by Dr. Brigham, Corresponding Secretary.

The report commenced with a notice of some of the changes which have occured in the society in the course of the last thirty years. Of the officers first appointed, nineteen in number, not one is now living, and but four of the thirty-six who were the first managers. The Hon. John Cotton Smith died in December last, honored and lamented by all. The report contained an extended notice of that gentleman.

Since the society was formed, the population of the country has increased from 8,500,000, to 20,000,000, vastly enlarging the number to be supplied with the Bible.

Auxiliaries.—The local auxiliary societies have gradually increased, until they now number about 1000, having connected with them more than 2000 minor branches. A large number of these auxiliaries are in territory which was an unbroken wilderness when the present society was formed.

The number of new auxiliaries formed the past year is 67, located as follows: One in Massachusetts; four in Connecticut; four in New York; four in Ohio; one in Michigan; eight in Indiana; seven in Kentucky; four in Missouri; two in Virginia; three in Mississippi; eleven in Tennessee; fourteen in Georgia; six in Alabama; one in Iowa; one in Wisconsin; and one in Texas.

The number of life directors added last year is 39, and of life members 541, making the total of the former 350, and of the latter 2,650.

Receipts.—The receipts of the year have been, in all, $197,367,48, being an increase of $30,715,48, over those of the preceding year. By a new enactment of the board, the fiscal year now and henceforth closes the last of March, instead of the last of April, as heretofore. The effect is to make the past year consist of eleven months only. Had the receipts for April been included, the amount would have exceeded $200,000.

The legacies of the year are much larger in amount than usual.

Books Printed.—The whole number in the course of the year is 482,000 copies, (i. e. in eleven months,) an increase over the amount of the previous year of 64,750 copies.

Bible for the Blind.—A new edition of this important work has been printed during the year. It is found that it can be printed on the society's new steam press, as other books are printed.

New Books.—A new thick 18mo. Bible, after an Oxford copy, has just been published. A new Protestant Portuguese Testament is in preparation.

Books Issued.—The number of Bibles and Testaments issued in the course of the year, is 483,873 copies, an increase over issues of the previous year of 54,751, and an aggregate since the formation of the society of 4,497,265. At the end of the first ten years of the society, the increase was $58,000, and the issue of books 81,000 copies. At the end of the second ten years, the increase was $104,899, and the issue of books 221,000 copies. At the end of the third ten years they are as stated above. The distributions of the last year, are only for eleven months; had those of April been included in the report they must have exceeded 500,000 copies.

Agents.—There are now in the employment of the society seventeen agents, located as follows:—One in Maine and New Hampshire; one in Massachusetts; one in Connecticut; three in New York; two in Ohio; one in Michigan; one in Indiana; one in Illinois; one in Missouri; one in Kentucky; two in Tennessee; one in Georgia; one in Alabama and Texas. Several of the large auxiliaries employ agents of their own, and many of the country ministers employ, temporarily, a Bible colporteur, or distributor, to explore and supply the country.

Female Bible Societies and Young Men's Bible Societies—The report speaks in high commendation of both these classes of auxiliaries, particularly for cities and large villages.

Operations in the Different States and Territories.—The report gives a sketch of what has been accomplished in each of the above localities the past year, including the number of books sent to each, and the amount of money received from the same. In many instances, vigorous and encouraging distributions are in progress. There is not a State or territory, in which the sacred volume has not been circulated, and the same might be affirmed in relation to most of the countries. The distributions, however, are very small, compared with the abounding wants.

Distributions among Seamen and Boatmen—These have been more than in any previous year—they have been among armed vessels, merchantmen, whalers, steamboats and canal boats. They have been made not only in the English tongue, but in French, Swedish, German, Portuguese and Spanish. In nearly all cases they have been gratefully received.

Distributions Abroad—In the course of the year there have been sent on request, books to Canada, to Oregon, (at three different times, and more than 1,000 copies,) to Cuba, to Hayti, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Sandwich Islands, Spain, Germany, West Coast of Africa, (Ceylon, Siam, for nations learning English) and to China. In the latter country they were wanted for seamen and foreigners, and in one instance, for a school of native youth, at Hong Kong, under the direction of Mr. Brown.

The following resolution was then offered and spoken to by Rev. H. W. Adams, of New Hampshire:—

Resolved, That the report, an abstract of which has been read, be printed and circulated under the direction of the Managers.

Mr. ADAMS said:—Mr. President, I hail this hour as one of the most auspicious of my life, in being able to request the publication and circulation of that admirable and cheering report. The report shows a rare increase in the funds of the society, and also in the circulation of Bibles. It shows that the society is doing a great work; that it shall never give up till it has expanded its charities all over the world. It shows that the mountains are dropping sweet wine, and the hills are melting, and the husbandman returning from the harvest laden with their sheaves. This is what might be expected from the character of the book we are circulating, divine, from the first verse of Genesis to the closing curse of the Apocalypse—its divine character sustained by miracles and prophecies, an undeniable chronology, and an internal harmony in which no heresy can be found. Like a celestial Nile, it has poured down through the lapse of ages, bearing its sparkling nectar. It is adapted to all circumstances and conditions of life, containing shallows where a lamb may wade, and deep waters in which an elephant may swim. Hast thou ever heard of such a book—the author, God himself—containing the promise and the way of life or death eternal? Millions are coursing the avenues to eternity—75,000 die daily; and when we think that the Bible alone can be their salvation, we shudder and are nerved on to renewed efforts. All the East, sir, is ripe for the Bible. The impregnable walls of China have been thrown down, and the gates of its barred cities swing upon their rusty hinges. The gospel may now resound in one language in the ears of 260,000,000 of people. The God of Heaven is setting up a great spiritual kingdom, when the world shall be given to the saints. The Bible will be multiplied in all languages, like the leaves of the forest, or the snow flakes falling on the earth. The world, sir, is ripe for an evangelical church. Sir, the Bible where it has been circulated has done mighty works in converting sinners. Among Romanists it has estranged them from their forms and creeds, and brought them to a living reality. The Pope knows this, and he has let fly his bull at the Bible Societies. Sir, the Pope may issue bulls and may burn Bibles, but the Bible, like the cinnamon tree, pours its fragrance on him who hews it down. All this Romish blustering against the Bible Society is like the nibbling of mice at an archangel's wing. Sir, we must succeed, in spite of Popery and all other adverse influences.

The Rev. Mr. WYKOFF, of Albany, seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, here came forward, and proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the pacific tendencies of the Bible, proclaiming peace on earth, and good will towards men, should lead to an early and wide diffusion of this blessing among all nations.

He said—Mr. President, experience has shown us that there are many things which may be called the conveniences and the necessaries of life. One is the atmosphere which we breathe and inhale, and which operates and acts upon the system, giving it life and being. Every man knows that this air is needful to him; and he also knows, that when this air loses any of its parts, there is a difficulty in breathing. And when this air is taken away, there is no substituting any other air for that which God has given him to breathe. (Applause.) The Holy Book, in the same manner, sir, was given to man by God; and I know that the word of God is necessary for the sustenance of that life which was given by God to man—for God made for man that moral atmosphere—(applause)—that moral atmosphere, sir, in which he could live and breathe. In Papal and Pagan lands, where this was excluded, all intercourse between man and man—that were all born under the same clime, and in the same land—swarms were living unable to breathe this moral atmosphere of life. From one land to the other—from the Pagan land to the land of the Infidel—from mountain to mountain—man, in this state of moral destitution, was drawing out a feeble existence. The lack of this knowledge was just as if those who did not possess it had lost a right arm, or a right eye. We never, sir, shall see a perfect state of society, until we see in every house a Bible, and in every home the advocates of extension, standing side by side. The people of Ireland, even at this day, without the salutary aid of the Bible are shrouded in darkness; and contrasted with this, there is Protestant Scotland with the light streaming through all its dwellings, because she has the Bible. The father of history tells us that Egypt was gifted, for the Nile overflowed its banks. That river has long since periodically fertilized the soil, and warmed the population, and gave them all the advantages of cultivation. What the Nile is to Egypt, the word of man is to this world. Foreign, social, civil and religious, it makes this world a vivifying stream to fertilize the soil; and without it, a place for wicked men who do no good. It is astonishing to find how many there are who repeat the word of God and still spring at reforms. It reminds me of a debating society among boys, where I once happened to be present. The question before the society was, whether we could live best without wood or water. One boy took up the point a good deal about fire. He said "if we have no rain we should all starve; but we can live without wood; brick will answer us to build; and if now and again we desire a fire, why, we can walk along the shore and pick up sticks." (Immoderate roars of laughter.) It is not in human nature to go and live on frost; and there are many men, my friends, picking up sticks. (Renewed laughter. If these things are true, it becomes necessary to know that there are thousands in this land destitute of that moral atmosphere. I shall not go into statistics, for this is not the place for them. But refer even to Massachusetts: there alone no less than three hundred and fifty families are found without any portion of the word of God; and more than 600 with only a part of the Bible. If this is the case in Massachusetts, what must be the case with the less populated parts of our country, who are all living in great destitution in the midst of us? I next turn to New Hampshire, where I called on my way through that part of the country, at a house by the way side, and found a lady reading the Bible. I was overjoyed. She told me that it was distributed to no less than sixty families in the vicinity; but in the neighboring towns, many of the people there were destitute of the Bible. The reverend gentleman, after further detailing the particulars of his tour through New Hampshire, where the Bible was not as yet fully distributed, went on to say, the crowds of emigrants who were daily arriving at the "Far West," importing the religious principles of the Catholic dynasties of the old world, demanded the prompt and energetic action of the Society, who ought to meet them on the very threshold. If they went with a hearty co-operation, victory would undoubtedly crown their success. A deep and solemn responsibility rested upon them; and unless they overcome it, the darkness that was foreboding, would overcome them. The light of the Gospel was spreading itself through France, and all the north of Europe, through the efficient agency of these Bible societies. In Italy, too, and the King of Prussia had circulated a vast amount of copies in his dominions. If his Majesty had any to spare, he ought to send them to the common schools of the city of New York.—There were no less than half a million of Bibles already distributed by the Society, but let them have more until, in the words of the gospel, "all could read the wonderful works of God."

Dr. COOK seconded the resolution, which passed *nem. con.*

The Rev. Dr. PARKER, of Philadelphia, here offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the general circulation of the Bible among all classes of our citizens, is eminently calculated to perpetuate our happy form of government, and to promote all the best interests of our country.

He said he felt very much overwhelmed with the responsibility of speaking upon this topic. He felt aware of the necessity of weighing well what he was about to say, because it would be wafted with almost electric rapidity, through the land, by the secular press, whose aid in their missionary labors proved of so much efficiency. The secular press may be considered the servants of the Bible Societies, and it warmed into vitality, and that without pay, the cause of truth and of religion. In the present condition of the political and foreign relations of the country, with aggression and war upon the liberties of the country threatening, he considered it was the bounden duty of every good citizen, no matter of what creed or politics, to support the Executive, &c. It was not because he had voted for Henry Clay that in such an emergency as the present he should not stand by the Executive. He admired the principle that guided the friends of the government in the present emergency. They would exercise an immense influence in producing pacific feeling. The sword was not, always to be taken up in vain. The Puritans themselves had been aided by the sword; and John Knox himself, was a perfect Andrew Jackson on the Bible. After detailing the particular in relation to the marriage of the daughter of Knox, the Reformer, with John West, the banishment of the latter from Scotland, and the particulars of his wife's visit to London, her interview with the King subsequently, and noble resolution and magnanimity on the occasion, he went on to say—There are no other means to be made use of to disseminate the Bible among all mankind, than by fully justifying its principles.—The other means of force made use of to preserve and extend its character and influence, are at variance with common sense and common justice. Many say that the power of force is the best adapted to rule the world. I cannot unite in this sentiment. Man's power of force, is not like that made use of by the power of God. The kingdom of God does not come by observation—politicians cannot see it—warriors cannot see it—it is imperceptible to the human eye. The influence of the Bible is more an instrument of peace than anything else in the world. It has never been made the means of conquest, and never will be. The influences of the Bible are permanent and enduring—the fall of our first ancestors was the result of its predominating power and its Divine command. Look at the sentiments which were entertained through its instrumentality by our fathers of '76. They acknowledged it as their guide, reliance, and chief dependence in the hour of their severest struggles and privations: it cheered them in the hour of battle, and consoled them in the day of grief. The American people will ever rally around that sacred volume, and preserve it inviolate in its purity.

The Rev. Mr. BROWSON seconded the resolution, in its literal sense; he did not like the "war spirit" at all.

The Hon WM. MAXWELL, of Virginia, presented the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That the general circulation of the Bible among all classes of our citizens, is eminently calculated to perpetuate our happy form of government, and to promote all the best interests of our country."

It seemed to him that this resolution was in need of no advocate, for there were none in this mixed and crowded audience but that would cheerfully respond to the sentiments it conveys. There are none but would wish to see our institutions, political, civil, and religious, preserved, and remain unimpaired, and which can only be done by a free circulation of the Bible. All that is wanted is, to cultivate intelligence and virture among all classes of our people—perhaps I should say virtue first, because it is most important. We want more light in this dark land. We have to combat with Fourierites, Fanny Wrights, and other rights, which are all wrong! [Great applause,] and led on by the spirit of darkness. This is the very book, this Bible, (holding it up in his hand) which is wanted to diffuse intelligence—it is the light of truth—the light of God—and is the bow of Heaven, which is the smile of God. Something more is necessary than the light of intelligence, and great talent for the purposes of self-government. You want virtue and morality—you want moral, rather than intellectual knowledge for the government of man. We want virtue for our guide, and the blessed instructions to be found in the Holy Scriptures. The proposition embraced in this resolution that the "general circulation of the Bible among all classes of our citizens" is necessary, is not entitled to the shadow of a doubt. No man, or woman either, is equal to self-control. God controls this nation. He is the sovereign power and the sovereign will. Many think that the clergy control the government of men; this is not so, and although I respect and love them for their virtues and their self-sacrificing spirit, yet I deny them any such prerogative. I say I love them, cherish them, respect them, and wish the enjoyment of the "benefit of the clergy." [Laughter and applause, in which the clergy generally participated.] I see about me many bright eyes, beaming with intelligence—ladies of beautiful and fair complexions, who no doubt would be glad to come forward here, and unite with us in our sentiments—but they are forbidden to take a talking part in our deliberations, and which of right they should be, although I confess that their pleasing prattle is agreeable, charming, and delightful; yet only at the fireside is it the most acceptable—there was a time—[the speaker is about three score and ten]—when I was easily lured to their side: and it was with much difficulty that I could separate myself from the enjoyment of their society. Alas! that the eventful changes of time have so sadly altered my condition. [Laughter.] It is the spirit of the Bible (to resume my usual gravity) that unites us in one common brotherhood and fellowship—there is no difference here in our various religious denominations. We all pay it our most marked devotion, and owe to it our soul's salvation. With such sentiments, I rejoice in the existence of the American Bible Society; I rejoice in its prospects and its ultimate purpose. As I am about to leave this Society, perhaps never to meet you again, I may hope to be permitted to say, in the language of a distinguished Roman patriot, "*Esto perpetua!*" Flourish for ever!

Mr. MILBANK, a theological student from Indiana, seconded the resolution with some very appropriate and feeling remarks. He said that for the first time in his life, he had to claim the honor of being found present at a religious anniversary in New York; and coming but recently from a remote portion of the country, he might be excused from offering any thing in the support of this resolution, which he understood was (for he could not read himself, being blind) to be the "general circulation of the Bible among all mankind." To such a proposition he would yield his most hearty and willing offerings and prayers, for through its instrumentality and dispensations, how much of good has been already effected!

Rev. Dr. TYNG offered the following resolutions, and said: I feel peculiar pleasure in being permitted, at this time, to address the Society and audience before me.—My young friend from Washington has taken from me much of the responsibility of waking up, in this assembly, an unusual degree of interest at the close of the proceedings. I welcome him among us, and we will not chide him for his youth, though he calls himself a boy. The Rev. Dr. then read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That from the destitution of the sacred Scriptures which is still found to exist in all our States and Territories, and from the unprecedented growth of our population, it is the conviction of this Society, that there should be a great enlargement in its home operations; that there should be prepared and circulated the coming year, not less than 750,000 Bibles and Testaments, and 1,000,000 copies of the same the succeeding year.

Resolved, That the local auxiliaries, the life directors, members, and agents of the Society, be invited and entreated to co-operate with the Parent Board, in carrying the proposed needful measure into effect, in a systematic and thorough manner.

By these resolutions, and by the important crisis of our religious affairs, we are called upon for extraordinary exertion. In 1836, by a similar exertion as the one now required, we issued and circulated half a million of Bibles. Still the most alarming destitution is yet existing, and reported to us every year. I need hardly refer to the great West. Go back to the cultivated and educated portions of our land. Why, sir, in old Massachusetts—a State whose patriotism and genius, and glorious children have enrolled and dignified this land of freedom—in old Massachusetts, in the counties of Norfolk and Middlesex, in two counties, we find more than 1200 families who have no perfect copies of the word of God. And in Plymouth, the county hallowed by the presence of the rock of the Pilgrims, or what pilgrim veneration and superstition have left of it, in this very county are 500 families destitute of the Bible! and two of these counties are in sight of the city denominated the modern Athens. Well, sir, if old Massachusetts presents such pictures of moral destitution, what may we expect to hear from the great West? If Massachusetts, whose advancement is so pre-eminent, whose rail roads ramify the surrounding States like blood-suckers, and bring in the riches of science and labor, if she cannot maintain the circulation of the Scriptures, what are we to expect when we travel out into the wildernesses and prairies of the great West, with those pioneers in good works, the Methodist circuit preachers? Sir, we want 500,000 copies of the sacred Scriptures circulated in this Union, before every family, beneath the stars and stripes, can say "we have the Bible." We must look at this important subject as it is; not hear, and think, and wish it God speed, but, like a man who has a note to pay, we must recollect that failure to perform, though not incarcerating us in stone walls, gives us the far greater punishment of broken faith, of broken faith with God, and a conscience ever reminding us that we have neglected His interest and His commands. And then the remarkable growth of our population should awaken us to energy. From every quarter of the earth the poor and destitute are thronging to this El Dorado (in their minds,) of the world. The surplus population of Europe is coming to us at the rate of half a million every year. We are told that this society can produce 6000 copies of the Bible in five days, but this is not too many to supply these and our own destitute. Of this half million, at least 100,000 are Roman Catholics, prohibited the use of the Bible by the authority of the church which calls itself the church of the Living God. But we are not to regard this arrogant prohibition. Sir, God gave the Bible to every man, and every woman, and every child, and for any man, or any set of men, to say its interpretations and possession shall be subject unto us, is most fearful arrogance and assumption, which we repudiate and resist. I do not believe, sir, with some who have preceded me, that war is ever justified by the Bible; and, as did Luther, when all the nations, aroused by the Reformation, cried out for war upon Rome, I will refuse to assent to it. I will use no sword that can kill the body, no weapon but the sword of Divine truth contained in that blessed book. For these 100,000 souls we are responsible to God. No Holy Alliance can say here that the word of truth shall not be freely read by all; and I hold, sir, that no person has a right to sit in darkness when the pure light of eternity is within his reach—no one has a right to keep himself in ignorance. Look, too, at the immigration from poor oppressed Ireland, a nation which I have ever respected and embraced in my sympathies, upon whose wrongs and abuses I have lived in the imagination, where a protestant people are likely soon to go to the wall, for the tithe people seem to advance the uplifting of the power of Rome once more upon her unhappy soil, and we may yet hear that rivers of martyred blood are dying the pleasant valleys of the green Isle—from the gem of the sea, from the mountains of Switzerland, and from the forests of Germany, myriads on myriads are coming to our country—they are coming Bibleless, and we have no right to withhold from them the bread of life. There never has been a year, when such efforts have been demanded of us; God grant that we perform to our full abilities. We are shooting down the stream of time toward a cataract as it were, where all feelings and passions fare at work, and speaking their appetites and desires. We are, too straitened at this important moment in our supplies; but I feel that we must succeed—that the Bible must be triumphant. Some, it is true, reject the good book; but for every one of these, myriads are gasping for the great truth, and many are eager to buy at the utmost of their means, the word of God. [The Rev. Dr. here gave some interesting accounts of the progress of the Bible in Manchester, England, and pronounced a fine eulogy upon Bishop Sumner, of Chester. In Manchester, the society there, usually circulates about 5000 Bibles per annum; but for the year ending September last, 15,000 had been given out, and in the months of October and November last year, nearly 21,000 copies were distributed.] Like Bishop Sumner, I am thankful that I belong to so glorious a society. I nail my flag to the mast, and no one shall tear it down. The work of this society is a work of God, which no man has a right to gainsay. From this society I never was able to withhold my aid since I became aware of its objects. I do not desire to occupy more of your time; I may have wearies you, and I have spoken so frequently within the last few days that I fear my voice may at last have become tiresome—(Cries of go on, go on)—Yet I must say it is with peculiar pleasure and confidence that I meet this Society—it is one which above all others interests my feelings. We are now come to a point; we must either go onwards or we must stop short. The incentives to go on and advance in our efforts are many and great. On all sides there is a desire, a need, a suffering people who call loudly upon us for increased effort and exertion. Let us respond to these desires and satisfy these numerous wants. It may be said we hold the key of supply, the mines which pour forth their riches and which remain to be explored. Let us to the work. Talk not, think not, sleep not—but work! With this object in view, with these purposes, we may save for Christ that band which cries aloud for our exertions. This day, if this resolution is adopted, each one of us may go home with the determination to double his zeal, to double his contribution, and then we shall be able to carry out the plan. Then will 750,000 messengers go forth from heaven to man, harbingers of life and peace; then will will they be sent forth throughont the whole length and breadth of the land in which we dwell.

Mr. TYNG having concluded, the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Dr. PARKER, of Philadelphia, rose to make an explanation of some remarks in a speech he made, which had been misunderstood; he had not intended to say, or imply by his remarks, that he was in any way in favor of war. The substantial meaning he meant to convey, was that it was God who directed the armies, and ordered the battle and the course of events, and he would wish to be on his side and in the war which he directed against his enemies. [We understood the learned gentleman to refer to the remarks made in reference to his speech by Dr. Tyng.]

The doxology was then sung, a benediction pronounced, and the meeting adjourned.

Anniversary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

This Society held its anniversary meeting in the first Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, May 13. The Hon. F. Humphrey, of Albany, presided. The exercises commenced with singing the 1139th psalm, by the choir; after which an eloquent prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. Samson, of Washington, D. C. The Treasurer, Mr. R. H. Martin, read his annual report, which, on motion, was accepted. The Executive Board reported, through their Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. B. M. Hill. From this report it appears that the receipts of the year ending April 1, 1846, were $16,228. Including those of auxiliaries, which are three less in number than heretofore, the amount is $40,588 10. At the same date, the resources of the Society, immediately available, were $4,611 11, and the liabilities $9,516 93, making the balance against the Society, $4,905 82. 106 missionaries and agents have labored under the commission of the Society, 37 of whom have been reappointed for another year; they have occupied the same States and Territories as heretofore, with the addition of New Hampshire and Oregon; they statedly supplied 472 stations. They report the baptism of 992 persons; the organization of 32 churches; the ordination of 15 ministers; the completion, by their people, of the building of 28 houses of worship, and the commencement of 13; and that 8 churches, heretofore aided by the Society, have become able to support the gospel without further drafts upon our treasury. The auxiliaries of the Society report the employment of 241 missionaries and agents, who have supplied 640 stations, and baptized 689 persons. 6 churches among them need no further missionary aid. The aggregate of these labors and results, are 347 missionaries; 1691 persons baptised; and 14 churches heretofore aided, enabled to support the gospel independantly of missionary funds. By adding to the statistics of the past year, those of previous years, as far as ascertained, it appears that since the formation of the society its missionaries have, jointly, baptized 18,416 persons; organized 564 churches, and ordained 290 ministers. A comparison of the society's statistics of the year, with those of the previous year, shows the following differences:—7 missionaries employed, 172 stations supplied, 174 baptisms and 4 churches rendered able to support the gospel, more than in 1845. And 16 churches organized, 17 ministers ordained, and $2,347 68 less receipts than in 1845.

A motion was made to accept the report, upon which the Rev. Mr. Tucker, of Wisconsin, addressed the meeting as follows:—

I concur, with great pleasure, Mr. President, in the motion to accept the report just read. I myself receive great support from this society in the missionary labors that I have undertaken in the far West. No man can calculate or will be able to know in this world the value of this society. If its efforts to diffuse the light of revelation are crippled, the eternal interests of those who, in the far West, sigh for the ministration of the gospel, will be jeopardized, and the cause of true religion will be prostrated in the dust. The West should deeply interest those dwelling in this section of the country. Swarms of human beings are crowding into the territory of Wisconsin, like the waves of the mighty lake that wash its shores. Crowds are emigrating to the mighty West, to give character to the cause of God in that great valley. The man of sin is endeavoring to erect his empire there. There are twenty-five thousand Catholics in the single territory of Wisconsin. There have been thirty-two Catholic churches erected in the territory. In the single city of Detroit, $72,000 of donations from Europe, have been expended in extending the influence of the man of sin. The foundation of a church was laid in that city some time since, which is to cost $40,000. The most extraordinary pomp and ceremony was used on the occasion of laying the foundation stone. The procession of the Catholics, who had come to attend the ceremony from all quarters in the vicinity of Detroit, was a mile in length. The foundation of another church was laid about a year ago, in the city in which I reside, and the procession that attended was two miles in length. Canon was fired on the occasion, and the foundation stone was laid amid demonstrations of triumph. The Catholics are establishing schools and colleges in the West. The Jesuits are extending their influence over the minds of the people. The Jesuits understand human nature, as does their father, the man who deceived our first parents. (Here there was a general smile, the audience seeming to enjoy the sally richly.) Owing to the pertinacity with which Catholics adhere to their belief, and to the truckling policy of some Protestants, who, from being to be their pecuniary interest to be in favor with the Catholics, lend their countenance and their aid to the building of Catholic churches, Catholicity is spreading in the West. Catholics, when they emigrate to the West, adhere to their worship as tenaciously as they do in Europe; but when Protestants go out West too many of them are not only remiss in the profession of religion, but too often they change their true faith for a false one.—Under God there is no hand so strong to break down the barriers of superstition as the hand of this society. It is this that makes us in the West tremble when we hear of the embarrassments of this society. Without its instrumentality many a village in Wisconsin would be without a Sabbath; many a soul would have been led astray. In that territory there are 25,000 Catholics to 2,000 Baptists, and without the aid of this society our efforts would be weak indeed to combat this mighty odds, and all those powerful influences that are brought to bear against the cause of true religion.

The Rev. Mr. DEANE, of China, was introduced by the President, and said:—Perhaps some one may enquire what business I have with the affairs of the Home Mission Society? I answer, that I have an interest in this society which I can delegate to no man. I cannot but feel that I have a relationship to this society. I cannot be insensible to the interest of any society that has for its object the spread of religion. The professed object of this and other societies of a similar character is to attain one grand and glorious aim—the preaching of the gospel—and there is no use in endeavoring to bring the members of religious denominations into collision about holy things. I call myself a close communion Baptist, but I have no hostility to my brethren of other communions. I have been often domesticated in the families of Christians of other denominations, and have experienced from them a great deal of kindness. If I adhere strictly to my own form of belief, which I hope I do, there is no reason why I should not love my brethren of other denominations. When I left my little Chinese community at Hong Kong, I was very happy in leaving my congregation in the pastoral charge of a brother of another denomination. I fear there is such a thing as hyper-denominationism.—The interests of the Foreign Mission Society, and of the Home Mission Society, are the same. Some say, let the foreign mission be taken care of, and God will take care of the home mission. Others again say, the home mission is as much in need of assistance as the foreign mission. But if our hearts were right, there would be no want of means to carry out the objects of both. This society is virtually supporting the cause of foreign missions, and indeed each assists the other. I would recommend a different policy from that pursued at present in the selection of pastors for the western mission. Many of the men already sent out would, to be sure, do honor to any society. But the church in the east has been too covetuous of her most talented men; and the idea has prevailed that the greatest dearth of spiritual food prevails in the west, and that the people will be willing to receive, with thankfulness, the tithe people seem to advance the uplifting of the power of Rome once more upon her unhappy soil, and we may yet hear that rivers of martyred blood are dying the pleasant valleys of the green Isle—from the gem of the sea, from the mountains of Switzerland, and from the forests of Germany, myriads on myriads are coming to our country—they are coming Bibleless, and we have no right to withhold from them the bread of life. There never has been a year, when such efforts have been demanded of us; God grant that we perform to our full abilities. We are shooting down the stream of time toward a cataract as it were, where all feelings and passions fare at work, and speaking their appetites and desires. We are, too straitened at this important moment in our supplies; but I feel that we must succeed—that the Bible must be triumphant. Some, it is true, reject the good book; but for every one of these, myriads are gasping for the great truth, and many are eager to buy at the utmost of their means, the word of God. [The Rev. Dr. here gave some interesting accounts of the progress of the Bible in Manchester, England, and pronounced a fine eulogy upon Bishop Sumner, of Chester. In Manchester, the society there, usually circulates about 5000 Bibles per annum; but for the year ending September last, 15,000 had been given out, and in the months of October and November last year, nearly 21,000 copies were distributed.] Like Bishop Sumner, I am thankful that I belong to so glorious a society. I nail my flag to the mast, and no one shall tear it down. The work of this society is a work of God, which no man has a right to gainsay. From this society I never was able to withhold my aid since I became aware of its objects. I do not desire to occupy more of your time; I may have wearies you, and I have spoken so frequently within the last few days that I fear my voice may at last have become tiresome—(Cries of go on, go on)—Yet I must say it is with peculiar pleasure and confidence that I meet this Society—it is one which above all others interests my feelings. We are now come to a point; we must either go onwards or we must stop short. The incentives to go on and advance in our efforts are many and great. On all sides there is a desire, a need, a suffering people who call loudly upon us for increased effort and exertion. Let us respond to these desires and satisfy these numerous wants. It may be said we hold the key of supply, the mines which pour forth their riches and which remain to be explored. Let us to the work. Talk not, think not, sleep not—but work! With this object in view, with these purposes, we may save for Christ that band which cries aloud for our exertions. This day, if this resolution is adopted, each one of us may go home with the determination to double his zeal, to double his contribution, and then we shall be able to carry out the plan. Then will 750,000 messengers go forth from heaven to man, harbingers of life and peace; then will will they be sent forth throughont the whole length and breadth of the land in which we dwell.

Mr. TYNG having concluded, the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Dr. PARKER, of Philadelphia, rose to make an explanation of some remarks in a speech he made, which had been misunderstood; he had not intended to say, or imply by his remarks, that he was in any way in favor of war. The substantial meaning he meant to convey, was that it was God who directed the armies, and ordered the battle and the course of events, and he would wish to be on his side and in the war which he directed against his enemies. [We understood the learned gentleman to refer to the remarks made in reference to his speech by Dr. Tyng.]

The doxology was then sung, a benediction pronounced, and the meeting adjourned.

ALBANY, May 13, 1846.

War Resolutions—Excitement—Senate Districts—Militia Bill—Militia Law—Adjournment of the Legislature, &c., &c.

The passage of the joint resolution of the two Houses, which I announced last evening, pledging the aid and co-operation of the State to the General Government, in the event of war with Great Britain or Mexico, proves that there is a bit of war feeling dominant all over the country. These gratuitous promises of support might be construed into a covert recommendation to Polk to show his gigantic fist.

Both Houses were in a condition of uncontrollable excitement to-day; business was hurried through with locomotive energy. This is to be attributed to the near vicinity of the adjournment. At forty-five minutes past ten a joint resolution was adopted to extend the session to two o'clock this afternoon.

In the House, Mr. Worden, from the select Committee, to whom was referred the bill for the arrangement of the Senate Districts, reported the bill to the House. The honorable gentleman said he deemed it expedient to arrange the districts as near as possible, according to the old arrangement. According to the bill, as reported, the districts will remain precisely as at present, with the exception that King's county is taken from the first district, and included in the second district; Ulster county is taken from the second district, and included in the third district; Schenectady county is taken from the third district, and included in the fourth. With the exception of these alterations, the districts will remain precisely as at present. The bill was passed by acclamation, and the Senate concurred.

Committees were then appointed to examine into the accounts, &c., of the officers of the State Departments.

In the Senate last evening the House militia bill, which fixes the annual fine for the non-performance of militia duty at seventy-five cents, passed by a vote of 26 ayes to one nay; this bill has become a law, and it eminently guaranties that reform in the militia law of this State, which has been asked for by the populace so long and so vehemently.

The House bill appropriating a specific sum for the protection and preservation of the public works on the Genesee river and Black River Canals, also passed.

The House anti-rent bill to equalize taxation, and to subject the interests of landlords in their estates to taxation, passed the Senate by a tremendous majority.

The seduction bill is gagged. It could not be acted upon. The most ferocious efforts were made for more than two hours before adjournment to prevent action upon any proposition.

In the House one of the most extraordinary scenes occurred which I ever was so unfortunate as to witness.—All other business was expunged, and the House proceeded to the consideration of our relations wish Mexico. The following resolution was adopted by acclamation:—

"Whereas the Legislature of the State of New York, have learned that actual hostilities have been commenced between this country and the Republic of Mexico, and that these hostilities have been begun by the armed forces of Mexico, after the utmost forbearance on the part of our government, through their commanding officer, General Taylor. Therefore,

Be it Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of New York, that the Governor be empowered to enroll a body of fity thousand men as volunteers, with a view to act in the defence of the State, or to proceed to the seat of war to defend the honor and dignity of the country, and that the Governor be hereby authorized at his discretion to order the same on duty, and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to defray the expenses of the same."

A committee of eight were then appointed to wait upon the Executive, and to enquire if he had received any official information from Washington concerning the breaking out of hostilities between the United States and Mexico. The committee waited upon the Governor, and returned to the chamber. They announced to the House that his Excellency had stated in reply to their requisition, that he had not received any official information of the nature mentioned. His Excellency further expressed himself as ready to co-operate with the Legislature in any measures it saw fit to adopt in relation to this question. Immediately upon this announcement of the committee, a vociferous harangue began all about the House. The floor was finally conceded to Mr. Clarke, of Niagara, who proceeded to a general review of the annexation of Texas—he denounced it as unconstitutional—he attributed this war to the treasonable consummation of this measure. He spoke with terrible energy, and was followed by Mr. Bloss, of Monroe, one of the ex-clergy of the sect of Shakers. The Senate would not concur with any measures proposed to be adopted by the House upon this question, and the affair was indefinitely postponed.

The celebrated anti-rent bill, entitled "an act in relation to devises and descents," and which prohibits the creation of leases for a longer period than twenty-one years, was defeated in the Senate! The terrific efforts of the enemies of this proposition prevailed, and the question was not allowed to be taken upon it.

A resolution of thanks was voted to Lieut. Governor Gardiner, for the honorable and impartial manner, in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate. The Lieut. Governor reciprocated in a brief note, couched in elegant language, and expressive of his gratitude for the honor conferred upon him.

The bill to abolish the office of County Superintendent was defeated. A report made by Senator Young against this bill was agreed to.

The proposition to submit the question of capital punishment to the people, is also defeated.

The "Annual Supply bill," for the pay of the *quasi* officials of the Houses, was under consideration during the morning. As is usual, a large concourse of the populace were assembled in the lobbies and galleries of the Houses, to witness the closing proceedings. The confusion was imminent; the members who should not forget that "order" is indispensable, were gathered in groups about the chambers; some supporting their persons against the pillars; some reclining in chairs, and all talking aloud. The consequence was that the noble Speaker was unable to preserve the dignity of the body, and finally vacated his position as presiding officer in despair—it was subsequently occupied by Mr. Chase, of Tioga. The concluding business of Parliament probably partakes of a higher interest than the usual routine. To this may be attributed the giddy anxiety manifested by the populace to witness the prorogation of the Legislature.

The sun is shining with great brilliancy to-day; a high wind, however, fills the air with dust, and pedestrianizing is unpleasant.

There is a consummation or a finale to every thing in this world, and there will be a finale to the world itself. So there was a finale to this Legislature; however it may make our heart weep and our eyes dim, when we recur to the melancholy contingencies associated with such an adjournment. Yet we must make the announcement. "When shall we three meet again?" gasped one of a little group of Senators in a corner of the antechamber. "When creation is rolled up as a scroll, and when we are commissioned to appear at the tribunal of heaven—then we shall meet again!" was the reply. The idea, you see, is particularly nauseating. It hurts, and it makes one feel bad about the heart. The two branches had exchanged messages, conveying the intelligence that each was ready to adjourn, and as the dial pointed to 13 minutes and 17 seconds past 2 o'clock P. M., on this thirtenth day of May, in this year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, 1846, both houses adjourned *sine die*.