

pany—some of them ate very heartily. One of my daughters served one of the tables, and she says that one boy drank, she believes, ten cups of tea—and I am sure he was heartily welcome. I never saw such an assembly as that; it was the brightest night of my life. When I cast my eyes on that assembly, and saw our guests seated with an air of decency, sobriety, and self-respect in their appearance, and when I thought what these young women and these young lads would have been—when I looked into that black gulf from which your hands had rescued them, it was, indeed, a back-ground to bring out the brightness of the picture, and to fill one's heart with gratitude to God for his goodness to them, and to the individuals who had been instrumental in saving so many human creatures from a state more dreadful than shipwreck, or the waves of the devouring and angry deep. This was our harvest home, and we give God thanks for it. Our joy was as the joy of the harvest—"as men rejoice when they divide the spoil."—*Commonwealth*.

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REV. DR. LIVINGSTON.

This celebrated missionary and traveller, who is a native of Blantyre, near Hamilton, Scotland, lately returned to Britain from Africa, where he has spent about twenty years, and has brought a great deal of intelligence exceedingly interesting and important. He purposes shortly to publish a volume, with the contents of which, we shall take an early opportunity of making our readers acquainted. At present we can only in a very general way give an account of what he has been stating at meetings. He has explored, during the last four years, in Southern and Central Africa, regions where no white man has ever probably seen. He has made very important geographical discoveries—traced large navigable rivers leading to a country rich in its natural productions, and inhabited by a fine race of negroes, where it was once imagined nothing existed but desert. The region, he states, is healthy and produces spontaneously cotton, sugar cane, indigo, maize, and other kinds of corn; also many medicinal plants, and contains coal, iron, copper and gold, while ivory is exceedingly abundant. The people are said to be greatly superior to most of the negro races hitherto known. They are, however, idolators, but have all a religion of some sort; and traditions of the deluge are said to be not wanting among them. There is every reason to believe that these discoveries will lead to an extension of British commerce to that part of the world; but to the Christian it is chiefly interesting to reflect that a large and according to accounts, a very promising and inviting field of missionary operations is presented. Dr. Livingston speedily returns to Africa. He is son-in-law to the well-known missionary Mr. Moffat. He has had great trials and dangers, having been at one time actually seized, and severely wounded by a lion. But he is bent on his work. All classes and denominations in Britain have been vying with each other in doing him honor.

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LARGE COLLECTIONS..

The collection for Foreign Missions in the church of which Dr. J. W. Alexander is pastor, on Fifth Avenue, New York, on the first Sabbath of January exceeded seven thousand dollars. The collection for Domestic Missions, in the Second Church, one month previous, was between four and five thousand dollars. We record these facts, that other churches may be stimulated to the discharge of this duty with a becoming liberality, each one according to its ability.—*American Paper*.

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MORMON IMMIGRANTS.

On Thursday, 1st January, 221 Mormon immigrants from England and Wales, arrived at New York on board the packet ship *Columbia*, from Liverpool. One half of them were women. They are chiefly British peasants. They were welcomed by the Mormon elders residing in New York, and during the winter will be furnished with employment at the West, so as to be ready for their journey to the Salt Lake in the spring. The total Mormon immigration for the year 1856, probably numbered about six thousand.—*Exchange*.