in future; but the grace of God, working a will in his people to accomplish his incomprehensible designs. I have in weakness prayed, and wept, and labored by the grace of Heaven for the establishment of this interest, and for the present commanding position and influence it sustains: and I cannot materially relax my efforts on your behalf; not since my induction into office, have I ceased to defend the cross, and neither do I intend to let the work suffer at any time or place for the want of my humble labors and influence.

With a heart actuated with the warmest emotions for the prosperity of your interest, I consider it to be my duty to sustain the same unbroken relation to you, and to employ my leisure moments and best endeavors for the maintenance and furtherance of your interest, and the Redeemer's Kingdom. Such things as I may not be able to do, I am of the opinion that the service of an assistant preacher will accomplish.

THE IVORY TRADE.

Professor Owen, of London, recently gave a Lecture on the Ivory Teeth, which made such an article of commerce. He said:

"The substance of the teeth of other animals besides the elephant is used in commerce as ivory. Formerly, indeed, and still by some, the name ivory is given to the main substance of the teeth of all animals; but it is now by the best anatomists and physiologists restricted to a peculiar modification of tooth substance. By this character, which is presented by the very smallest portion of an elephant's tusk in transverse section or fracture, true ivory may be distinguished from every other kind of tooth substance, and from every counterfeit, whether derived from tooth or bone. It is a character which is as characteristic of fossil as of recent ivory. Although, however, no other teeth except those of the elephant present the characteristics of true ivory, there are teeth in many other animals which, from their large size, and the density of their principal substance, are useful in the arts for purposes analogous to those for which true ivory is used, and some of these, as those of the large tusks of the hippopotamus, are more serviceable for certain purposes, especially in the manufacture of artificial teeth, than any other kind of tooth substance. The utility of teeth in commerce or the arts depends chiefly on a peculiar modification in their laws of growth. For the most part, teeth—as in our own frames—having attained a certain size and shape, cease to grow; but there are other teeth, such as the front teeth of the rat, or rabbit, and all the rodent tribe, the tusks of the boar and hippopotamus, the long descending canine tusks of the walrus, the still longer spiral horn-like tusks of the narwhal, and the ivory tusks of the elephant, which are endowed with the property of growing as long as the animal lives. With reference to the elephant, the Professor observed that, in the present creation, elephants are restricted to the African and Asiatic continents; and, with reference to the commercial relation of ivory, it is chiefly worthy of notice that the Asiatic elephants, tusks, of a size which gave them the value of ivory in commerce, are peculiar to the males, while the African elephants, both males and females, afford good sized tusks. In former times, and before the existence of man, animals having tusks were much more numerous. The true elephant roamed in countless herds over the temperate and Northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America, and was called by the Russians, mammoth. Some of the ivory of commerce is, or used to be, derived from the tusks of those extinct species, of which the instance found frozen, with all its soft parts and integuments, in the icy soil of Siberia, is known to all."

Dr. Livingston, the celebrated traveller, was present and at the close of the lecture was introduced to the audience by the chairman, and received with great applause. He added a few remarks, He observed "that hunting the elephant was one of the best tests of courage that existed in the world. The Africans believe that if a man could kill an elephant he was almost able to do anything in the way of hunting. But hunting an elephant with dogs was no test of bravery, because the animal, when beset by dogs, seemed totally incapable of protecting himself against his human assailant. Sometimes he would go down awkwardly on his knees, trying to kill the dogs, and at others he would throw down a tree with the same object. Meanwhile the man despatched him with certainty. In Ceylon the natives killed the elephant with a spear, but in Africa they generally stood at the side of the elephant, and at thirty yards half-a-dozen balls would kill, though at a greater distance it would take fifty. When in Africa he desired to ascertain the number of elephants killed annually, and for that purpose he took notes of the parties who hunted his locality, and the result of their sport. There were hunters from England—gentlemen from India on furlough. There were Boers, who believed themselves the bravest people on the face of the earth. There were natives, and there were the bastard Boers. These latter were exceedingly anxious to get hold of the ivory, for the sake of the high price it brought. The average of the English officer's bag was about twenty, that of the Boer about two, and that of the native and bastard Boer nearly half of one. From this it would seem that civilization did not necessarily produce effeminacy. The reason the Englishman killed more than any other was, that he went close up to the animal, while the others stood a long way off, afraid to go near, and deeming the killing of one elephant an event of their lives. The number of elephants in South Africa, as proved by details brought to England by Gordon Cumming, was very large, but further North the number was still greater. It seemed strange, that, while the elephants in the South were about twelve feet, those in parts much further to the North, where the country was more fertile and there was an abundance of food, were only about nine feet. Still more singular, that the tusks of the smaller species should be three feet longer than those of the larger. He had often tried to explain it, but he had not discovered the reason until that night, when Professor Owen had told them, that where the animal was undisturbed by man, and had abundant vegetation, the tusks grew more regularly than in those parts where the people used fire-arms. The elephants in the South of Africa were so numerous, that he could scarcely calculate at all when they would become extinct."

A Virginia Emigrant in Liberia.—The Philadelphia Ledger has a letter from Liberia, written by Henry Tyler, one of the emigrants in the Herndon Company, from Fauquier county, Virginia, who sailed in the Colonization Societies' ship Euphrasia, from Baltimore, November, 1854. He received his freedom on the payment of about one third of what his master could have sold him for, that he might accompany his wife and children, emancipated by the heirs of a neighboring estate, to Liberia. He says:

"I have seen a great many better situations than I expected, and am therefore greatly satisfied with the country. It is a fine, productive country. You can farm from one year's end to another, right straight ahead, taking up one crop and putting down another. We raise rice, potatoes, cabbage, watermelons, and garden vegetables; also, hogs, sheep, cattle, ducks, turkeys and chickens, without any trouble. We have plantains, bananas, oranges, lemons and citrons. The land in general is just like America, and is very easily cleared and kept clean. The water in our wells and springs is very good, and there are many little streams through the land. Sugar cane grows like

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