

The Sabbath Recorder, PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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The Sabbath Recorder.

"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD." VOL. XVII.—NO. 8. NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, AUGUST 23, 1860. WHOLE NO. 840.

GEORGE B. UTTER, EDITOR AND GENERAL AGENT. THE SABBATH RECORDER is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

For the Sabbath Recorder. JOURNAL IN ENGLAND. BY MRS. L. M. CARPENTER. [Continued.]

April 9th.—Sabbath. A day of quiet rest, and delightful enjoyment, at Mill-Yard.

Sunday proving rainy, there was no going out to church for us; but in the evening, came Dr. Turnbull again, stopping to tea, and increasing the interest which we already felt in him.

Tuesday. Paid my second visit to Westminster Abbey. Having previously explored pretty extensively the Cloisters, the Nave, the Choir, and the Poet's Corner, we confined our present opportunity mostly to the northern transept, and the several chapels.

Wednesday. We were to have visited Hampton Court to-morrow, in company with our dear friends at Clapham; but a note from another friend, received this morning, made it necessary to change our plans.

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used at the inauguration of Scottish kings—the same, tradition says, on which the Patriarch Jacob dreamed his angel dream.

Opening out of this chapel, on either side, are smaller ones, with their separate names, as the Chapel of St. Benedict, of St. Edmund, of St. Nicholas, of St. Paul, of John the Baptist, and St. Andrew.

From this chapel, we ascend by a short flight of steps, to that of Henry VII. Of this Chapel, I have heard and read so much, that I expected to find it a vision of unrivaled beauty.

For the Sabbath Recorder. VALEDDICTORY ORATION. Delivered by A. H. Lewis, at the closing exercises of Milton Academy, July 18th, 1860.

Time has not checked his winged steeds. We have assembled, as we were wont, to note the traces which his chariot wheels have left around us in their course.

Politically, "a storm is on the waters." Dark clouds lie in all the horizon. Portentous thunders mutter in the distance, or grow in angry bursts, as if signaling to the conflict.

It has been said that ministers sometimes steal sermons; by which is meant that they take the sermons of other ministers, and preach them as though they were their own.

Think how many royal bones Sleep within these heaps of stones; Here they lie, had realms and lands, Who now want strength to lift their hands;

The monuments are mostly altar tombs, and on the slab which covers them, is laid the full size effigy of the mouldering sleeper beneath, finely, and, as we are bound to believe, truthfully carved in marble.

accommodate them in stealing. But then, this is not a very accommodating world, especially toward that class of persons, and their better way is, not only to stop complaining, but also to stop stealing.

Wise men—or such as to the world seem wise, Picture old age the downhill path of Life, Dimmed by the vapors of the lower earth, Drawn from its stagnant waters.

For the Sabbath Recorder. THE AMERICAN SCHOLAR. An Oration delivered at the Anniversary of Albion Academy, by J. W. Williams.

One event may be the precursor of another, one day the index of life, and one thought representative of that universal mind which rules the world.

Intelligence is the sum of life's achievements; and yet must be the guide to life's great actions. The question arises, who shall gain and disseminate this priceless treasure?

Ladies and gentlemen, I propose to you thought the American Scholar. Understand me, when I say scholar, it is not only the college student, that bends his life energies to the pursuit of science and philosophy,

There are degrees of intelligence, even from the low and crouching slave, that crawls at his master's heel, upward through the grades of civilization—from the heights of man's achievements, to a God of unlimited knowledge.

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But whose business is it to augment and purify this element? I say, it is the scholar's business. Yet in that class of individuals is comprehended every person who loves the research of truth, and its application to human life.

Teachers, we go from under your care, from the influence of your prayers, and the enjoyment of your kindnesses, with regret, and with many pleasant remembrances.

There is a thirsting desire in the human mind for truth. Why it was implanted there, is a question that need only be asked to be answered in every breast.

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THE SECTS IN SYRIA. Dr. Thompson, the well-known American missionary, who has been long a resident of Syria, estimates the number of Mohammedans in that country at 800,000, the Orthodox Greeks at 150,000, the Druses at 100,000, the Maronites at 200,000, the Armenians at 20,000, the Jacobites at 15,000, and the minor sects, which are papal offshoots from the larger sects, at 80,000.

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New York, August 23, 1860.

GEORGE B. UTTER, RESIDENT EDITOR.

RETURN OF MR. SAUNDERS.

Bro. Charles Saunders, who has labored for some five years past as a missionary at Jaffa, Syria, under the direction of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, returned to this country last week, accompanied by his wife and daughter, all in good health.

They left Jaffa on the 13th of April last, and came by steamer to Alexandria. From this point they went on a trip of a week to Cairo, the distance being about 150 miles by railroad.

From Alexandria, they took a steamer to Malta, where they had to wait four days for a steamer to Messina, to which place they went in twenty-four hours.

From Messina, they went to Naples; and after remaining there five days, continued their journey by land to Rome, where they stopped between three and four weeks.

They then went to Florence, from which point they visited Pisa, to see its famous Leaning Tower, its Baptistery, and its Cathedral. Thence their route took them to Genoa—then to Turin, where the King of Sardinia lives—across the Alps at Sinis—to Geneva, where John Calvin used to preach—and to Paris, where they stayed about two weeks.

From Paris they went to London, and after spending a couple of weeks there, and making the acquaintance of our Mill-Yard friends, they went to Liverpool, where they took the steamer Edinburgh for New York, and arrived in this city on Fourth-day morning of last week.

On the following day they left for Rhode Island, where they expect to remain until after the Anniversaries.

Mr. Saunders was accompanied in his homeward journey by Dr. John W. Gorham, who has for several years served as United States Consul in Palestine, and whose name has been made familiar by notices of his persevering and successful efforts to bring to justice the Arabs who committed the outrage on Walter Dickson's family, near Jaffa.

Dr. Gorham has resigned his office, we believe, and does not intend to return to the East, at least for the present.

We had some conversation with him about the troubles in Syria, and the probable future of that country. He has no confidence whatever in the Turkish Government, and does not hesitate to express his conviction, that permanent peace and quiet will never be secured under its administration—a conviction which must have forced itself upon the mind of every careful reader of the reports which have of late come from that country.

HOME NEWS. ROCKVILLE. Our society in Rockville and vicinity has been for a few weeks suffering very much on account of sickness.

A number of deaths have occurred. Fever, dysentery, and malignant sore throat, have prevailed among us to an unusual extent.

There are four, who are much needed in their families, at present in a very critical condition.

We greatly desire that they may be spared to fill their places in their families and in the circle in which they move.

Some have thought that the drought was the principal cause of our being so generally affected in this section.

of the number recently embraced the Sabbath of the fourth commandment, having formerly been members of the First-day Baptist church.

"The interest still continues, and we trust the work is progressing. Prayer and conference meetings are held at the church Sabbath afternoons at 4 o'clock, which are largely attended, and also on Fourth-day and Sixth-day evenings at private dwellings.

"A Quarterly Report was made last Sabbath by our pastor, in accordance with the suggestion at the last Ministerial Conference, giving a general review of the affairs of the church, and society.

And while we can see that some progress has been made, we nevertheless feel the need of a deeper work of grace."

ALLEGANY COUNTY. The Fall Term of Alfred University opened last week; and from the account given us by Prof. Ford, (who recently called at our office,) we conclude that the prospect was good for a full term.

Prof. Kenyon is to have charge of the Boarding Hall during the coming year, and it is to be moved into the new building in the course of the present term.

We learn from the New Era, that building is just now "the order of the day in Alfred." That paper mentions a dwelling in process of erection by William C. Burdick, which is to be finished "in tip-top style."

It speaks also of a barn recently erected by B. F. Langworthy, the arrangement of which is very convenient. "Mr. L. has dug away the side of the knoll where he wished to place his barn, and has so constructed it that he can drive his team in upon three floors.

The first floor is admirably adapted to the stabling of cattle, being surrounded on three sides by a stone wall and the knoll. The second floor has been arranged for his horses, carriages, and grain; the third for hay."

A sad accident occurred on the 13th inst., at the steam grist and shingle mill of David Lanphear & Co., in Ward. The boiler exploded, making a complete wreck of the mill, and seriously injuring Mr. Lanphear, one of the company, Alvah Ellis, the engineer, and a Mr. John Wycoff, the latter, it is feared, fatally. The loss is estimated at seven or eight thousand dollars.

LETTER FROM MR. JONES. JERUSALEM, July 19, 1860. \* \* \* We are so situated that nought but the Almighty Arm can shield and save us.

I would have written you a month ago about the threatening aspect of things, but I could not assure myself of the reality which bursts upon us from the north of Syria.

Business is being stagnated, and rumor is very busy within the city. Such solemn lessons are at hand, that we Christians, native and foreign, of all classes, feel that all our prudence and care will be but a poor refuge in the hour of danger.

We all feel it most keenly, that a single ignited match will set the community on fire. Small parties are found talking and weeping. Men are terrified, and the women more so, and those who have any property, or may be suspected of having any, feel that they will run a very narrow chance.

This is supposed to be the safest of all places in Syria, and we still hope so. But who knows? Our Vice Consul is now at my table, penning a dispatch to Washington.

In case of flight, we are quite sure to be molested on our way to Jaffa. Report from a respectable source says that night before last the Fellakeen of Silwan—a village on the cliff of the Mount of Offense, opposite the Pool of Siloam—bribed the keeper of the Mughabin Gate, entered the city, and would have begun the work of plunder, &c., but for the timely discovery of the Pasha, who was on the alert, and found the police minus their duty.

It is also reported, that his excellency has written to Said Pasha, of Egypt, for aid, and expressing a want of confidence in the soldiers quartered here—that he assembled the offenders yesterday, and gave them a long harangue on keeping quiet, throwing the responsibility on them, and threatening them, in case of an uprising, with plenty of shot and shell from the height of the Tower of Hippicus—i. e., a bombardment of their houses. How much of this is to be believed, is a question.

There is a great deal of deception in war. It was constantly affirmed at Damascus, that there was no danger, and yet the awful moment came. The massacre was going on at last accounts. Bishop G. said yesterday, that he was a wise man who removed his family in time. But how must they feel who have no means to get away, I leave for others to judge. Great numbers of native Christians are leaving Beirut for other parts. At Aleppo, Tripoli, and Homs, things are in a sad state.

Enclosed I send you extracts from circulars 1, 2, and 3, from Beirut, which I in my turn am favored with as often as opportunity offers. In one circular, not here given, we were informed of a general panic at Beirut, which lasted for a day, and ended in the execution of a Christian, the supposed murderer of a Moslim. At Deir el Komer, 1,500 men were induced by the Governor to repair to the seraglio and deliver up their arms on the assurance that the Druses should not be permitted to touch them.

They did so; but no sooner done than the doors were opened and they delivered to the Druses, who murdered 800 or 900 in cold blood; the rest made their escape. There has been a general massacre at Hasbeiya; the soldiers there, as at Deir el Komer, abetting the fanatical mob in their fiendish work. But here are the circulars for Jerusalem.

Circular No. 1. BEIRUT, June 28th, 1860. Matters are becoming more quiet here, and the new military Pasha, Kneitty, (the hero of Kara,) has sent detachments throughout the environs of Beirut, which has done much to allay the public fear.

June 29th. Last evening some 400 widows and orphans of Deir el Komer, came in by the coast, on foot, in a most deplorable condition. Mr. Bird (missionary) went to Deir el Komer to bring away his goods, and reports the bodies of the slain still exposed, and the prey of the jackals and vultures.

One man was brought to him who was found in a gutter, where he had hid himself for several days; he could hardly stand. Mr. Bird took him to Abeih. [Since which we hear there has been sad work at that place.—W. M. J.] A French war steamer came from the Damur with a number of refugees.

July 2d. A man from Hadet went yesterday, with others, to his village, to procure food for their camels, and was killed by the Druses and horse irregulars of the government. The others made their escape. At Damascus there was considerable excitement on the 27th and 28th June, and fears of an insurrection; the Druses came within an hour of Damascus, and killed a Christian at Arbene, and plundered the houses of the Christians. It is now ascertained that nine of the Protestant men of Hasbeiya are missing; it is possible that one or two of them may yet make their appearance.

July 4th. The news from Damascus is favorable, and so likewise from Aleppo and the towns on the coast.

Circular No. 2. Beirut, July 7th. The following is from Damascus, under date of the 5th of July: "Things are very slowly returning to their usual course in the city, and part of the troops stationed in the Christian quarter during the feast have been removed.

On Monday, some more Protestant women and children arrived here from Hasbeiya. There are now six widows, and one woman whose husband is in Beirut, and their children, besides Nasif el Reis. [Poor things—they little knew they were running into the fire.]

In Arbeen, a few Druses and a mob of the Moslems of the place attacked twenty or thirty Christian families in the place; most of the Christians made their escape to the city, but one man was killed, and thirteen men, women and children saved their lives by becoming Moslems. Arbeen is one and a half hours walk from the city. In Daraia, a very fine village, also one and a half hours from the city, they fled early, except one family. These were obliged to become Moslems.

The father of the family is the brother of the Greek priest in the Medan. In Sanamein there were a few Christians; most of the men have been killed, and some of the women; a few men and women, mostly wounded, have escaped to the city; and the girls have been taken by the Moslems. Last week there was a great panic in Y—, and most of the Christians fled to the mountains, or villages; but the Crawford family were not molested. [American missionary.]

At Tripoli, in the early part of the week, the Greek Consul at the Mina, (post,) in driving away a crowd from before his door, struck a Moslim on the head with a billet of wood, and wounded him severely, on which the place was instantly in an uproar, and the people would have pulled down his house, had it not been for the protection of the government.

Yesterday a Christian from Hasbeiya became a Moslim.

July 11th. A Turkish liner, and two French frigates, with troops, arrived this morning, with a military Pasha for Damascus. Very few letters came from Damascus this morning, and these principally to Moslems. The Greek Consul had a letter which states that there was a rising of the Moslims [in Damascus] in which the Belgian Consul, called El Kudsy, was killed; Dr. Meshakah [American Vice Consul, a literary character, and a Protestant] wounded severely, several Christians killed, and the Franks had mostly fled to Abd-el-Kader for protection.

Beirut, July 11th, 3 P. M. I send you the following analysis of a letter received this morning by the Greek Consul at Beirut, dated Damascus, Monday, 11 o'clock, P. M., [July 9.] "The massacre began at 2 o'clock P. M., and it is estimated that 500 persons were killed. Messrs. Lanese, Makel, and the agent for Greece, Mr. Spartalis, have taken refuge in the house of Abd-el-Kader. Abd-el-Kader requests the help of an armed force to save the remnant of the Christians. Patriarchates, churches, convents, consulates, are burned and plundered—American Consul wounded. It is reported that the Dutch Consul was killed." Also, hastily on the envelope of a letter of Dr. Nicora of Damascus to his family: "Midnight, Monday—At this moment Father Zeray and Father Negeant arrived at Abd-el-Kader's, escorted by the soldiers of the Emir. There are still at the Lazarist Convent over 100 girls and 100 boys. Damascus is on fire." According to a letter from Mr. Lanese (French Chancellor) the Turks [soldiers] are behaving as at Deir el Komer and Hasbeiya. The contents of dispatches addressed to the French Consul are yet unknown, as he is on board the French frigate. Dispatches are to be sent this P. M. at 5 o'clock to Smyrna, per French steamer.

Circular No. 3. Beirut, July 12th. The Prussian Consul here has received a dispatch from the Consul at Damascus, which says that the whole of the Christian quarter is burned; that the greater part of the Christian population is saved by well-disposed Mohammedans, but that several hundreds have been massacred. The English and Prussian Consulates have not been touched. The following is from Mr. Robson, [Rev. Mr. Robson, of the Irish Presbyterian mission.] to Mr. Brandt, "afternoon of the massacre: "Many thanks for the kind remembrance of me in such a fearful time. For the last two and a half hours, the street past my house has presented a terrible scene—first the rush and running of men armed, and boys and women shouting imprecations on the infidel Christians, and cries of 'kill them, butcher them, plunder, burn, leave not one, [this is horribly expressive in Arabic,] not a house, not any thing, fear not the soldiers, fear nothing; the soldiers will not meddle with you.' They were right; nobody has interfered. Then women, boys, soldiers, for more than two hours, have been carrying every sort of thing past my house, like fiends from hell. I can not go to your house. Could I go with my wife and servants into the midst of armed ruffians crying and thirsting for blood? To open the door is as much as my life is worth. I must remain where I am, and leave the event to God. Where is your Pasha now? Fifty men could have put the insurrection down. Has any attempt been made to save the lives and property of the Sultan's subjects on the faith of the Powers? Perhaps at your quarter you see nothing of this most shameful as well as most horrible business. Had not the poor native Christians reason to fear? I know not the moment when some of these plunderers and murderers who are passing my door without ceasing, will recollect that this is the house of a Frank and of a Christian, and stop to rob it and murder us.

I have no hope that this will end to-day. Perhaps, till plunder becomes scarce in the Christian quarter, I may escape."

July 14th. News from Damascus of the 12th, P. M., reports that the massacres and burnings still continue. One of the missionaries, Mr. Graham, of the Irish church, lost his life in all probability. [Mr. G. was at my house in company with Messrs. Robson, Crawford, and their wives, one year ago.] Mr. Frazin's house was burned and plundered. [I think Mr. F. is one of the Presbyterian missionaries.] Mr. Frazin and family, and Dr. Hattie, [medical missionary,] happily came over to Beirut on last Saturday. Mr. Robson and wife safe at the English Consulate; upwards of two thousand, if not many more, persons massacred. A Turkish frigate and French brig-of-war at Sidon, and heavy firing in that quarter; it is reported that the Druses attacked the place, and the firing is in consequence." G. C. HERRER.

[A circular received not long since, informed us that the Druses were threatening Sidon; whereupon the Governor informed the Consuls that he could not protect the Christians in the city. The Druses demanded that the Christians be given up or they would sack the city. This may throw light on the above.]

Extract of a Note from a resident in Jerusalem. "MY DEAR SIR,—From the foregoing communication, you see that the fire is fearfully spreading, and the European Powers have not yet ordered their forces to take a decisive step. If they cannot unite, or if they think that the Turkish government will be willing and able to quench the fire alone, they will be sorely disappointed. Nothing will save, humanly speaking, the poor native Christians, but an armed and powerful interference. The mob has tasted blood, and the convenience of plunder, and thirst for more; the well-disposed Mohammedans will soon be unable to check that intoxicated mob even in other places. Our efforts here are very prudent, and as it seems well-disposed; but a single skillful leader, or a single fanatical Fakcer, might in a moment kindle an unquenchable fire, even here, by pointing out to the mob the spoil they would find in the convents, &c. I have just been to the house of a native Christian, where several others were. Who told the Powers, they said, that we wanted the Khalti Hamayoon? It is that paper which has tenfold impaired our condition. Why did they themselves carry it into effect by their armies?"

I will add, that in the commencement of the massacres three French priests were killed in Zahleh, and other outrages committed, the extent of which we are not informed of, save that the French flag was disregarded and dishonored. Pray for us.

Yours truly, W. M. JONES.

SYRIAN NEWS. Advice from Constantinople to July 24th speak of a serious outbreak there between the Protestant Armenians and a mob touching the right of the former to the use of the burying ground. The disturbance lasted several days, in spite of the exertions of the Minister of War, together with the Armenian Patriarch, assisted by several thousand troops. Since this disturbance was quieted, the Protestants have been driven from other quarters of the city by mobs, and to prevent further outbreaks the government has suspended Protestant worship. The Turkish government, however, denies that Protestantism was really at the bottom of the outbreak, but asserts that it was instigated by Russian influence for the purpose of causing a collision between the soldiers and the Christian population.

A letter from Beirut, of July 19, says that "not a single house belonging to a Christian has been left in Damascus. Four thousand Christians there have been mercilessly butchered. Rev. Mr. Graham, an Irish missionary in Damascus, was among the number of the killed, together with all the Franciscan monks and thirty-six of the native clergy."

The Governor General of Damascus had been deprived of office, and sent away from Syria, in order to be tried before the proper tribunals. The Governor General of Beirut had also been arrested.

The latest accounts represent the loss of life by the outbreak in Lebanon as being greater than at first reported. It is variously estimated, and must number thousands. The number of women and children left without homes, food, or protection, is 75,000. We are glad to see that steps have been taken in France, England, and various parts of our own country, to collect and forward money for the immediate relief of the suffering.

In some quarters, fear is expressed that the occupation of Syria by French troops may rekindle the fanaticism of the Druses, and lead to further outrages. The French can not occupy the whole of Turkey, and it is quite possible that while they are at Beirut, the work of slaughter may be going on in the interior.

The immediate effect of the war upon the Syrian mission is disastrous in the extreme. A letter from Rev. W. M. Thompson, American Missionary in Syria, published in the New York Journal of Commerce, communicates the following intelligence respecting the mission stations and missionaries:

"The war has desolated almost the entire field of our missionary operations. The church at Hasbeiya is burnt, and the Protestant community destroyed in the general destruction of the town and massacre of the Christian population. The Sidon station is suspended. Mr. Ford has removed to this place—Mr. Eddy gone to America. The station of Deir-el-Kamar is dead; the missionary is saved and has gone to Abeih. The station at the Soik is suspended, and Mr. Bliss and the young ladies of the Female Seminary have fled to Beirut, and are now here. Mr. Calhoun is to disband the Male Seminary at Abeih, and hold himself in readiness to descend at a moment's warning. Brother Wilson has abandoned Hems and come to Tripoli. We shall probably shut up our press to-day, and put our large property there in the best position we can for any coming emergency. Our schools are all dispersed, and we are just holding on to the fragments of our mission to see what the Lord intends to do with us."

POLITICS. The course of things in the political world for a week past has served to increase the feeling of uncertainty as to the results of the Presidential election. Many think that the only real contest for the Presidency is between Mr. Lincoln of Illinois, and Senator Lane of Oregon. The Independent, in sustaining this view, cyphers and surmises as follows:

The total electoral vote is 303—the majority, 152, being necessary to a choice. The fifteen slave States have 120 votes. We doubt whether Mr. Breckinridge is sure of all of these. The eighteen free States have 183 votes. Of these, California, New Jersey, and Indiana, having 24 votes, and perhaps Oregon with its 3 votes, may be considered doubtful upon the Republican side.

Should Mr. Lincoln fail of these 27 votes, or of the vote of Pennsylvania, which is also 27, he would still have four votes more than a majority in the Electoral College. But the loss of both Pennsylvania (27) and Indiana (13) would defeat his election by the people. In other words, if the various opposing tickets can get from free States 32 electoral votes, they will throw the election into the House.

The present House of Representatives numbers 237—150 from the free States, and 87 from the slave. But in the House each State would vote as a unit, and of course the majority of the representatives from each State would determine its single vote. The House must choose a President from the three highest candidates. Of these, Messrs. Lincoln and Breckinridge would of course be the first two. There are 33 States, requiring 17 as a majority.

According to the known political preferences of the House, there would be 15 States for Lincoln, 12 for Breckinridge, 1 for Douglas, 1 for Bell, and Maryland, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Louisiana doubtful or tied. It is hardly possible in these circumstances that the House would make an election of President. The whole session till March 4, 1861, would be spent in an angry and excited contest, to the great detriment of the public business and tranquillity.

According to the Constitution the Senate would elect a Vice-President from the two highest candidates. These of course would be Messrs. Hamlin and Lane, and the Democratic majority of the Senate would vote for Mr. Lane, of Oregon.

ABANDONING THE ROMISH CHURCH. AUGUST 9th, 1860. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: In Le Semeur Canadien of August 3d, are two letters of abjuration, written by Catholics of St. Athanase, C. E., who have lately left the Romish Church. Admiring them for their enlightened Christian spirit, and thinking they may prove of interest to such of your readers as rejoice in the emancipation of the human mind from the shackles of error and darkness, I send you a translation.

Respectfully yours, GENEVA.

To the Priest of the Parish of St. Athanase, C. E.—DEAR SIR,—I consider it my duty to express to you the motives which have led me to abandon the Church of Rome, of which you are one of the priests.

I abandon the Romish Church because she teaches, in opposition to the Word of God, that prayers and public service ought to be in a language not understood by the people.

I abandon the Romish Church because she teaches, in opposition to the Word of God, that between man and God there should be other mediators than our Lord Jesus Christ.

I abandon the Romish Church because she teaches, in opposition to the Word of God, that we should pray to saints whom God has received into glory.

I abandon the Romish Church because she teaches, in opposition to the Word of God, that we must confess our sins in the ear of a priest, or forfeit salvation.

I abandon the Romish Church because she teaches, in opposition to the Word of God, that there is a purgatory, where souls, redeemed from hell by the blood of Jesus Christ, must suffer after this life, to expiate their sins and enter heaven.

I abandon the Romish Church because she teaches, in opposition to the Word of God, that the true believer is not by any means sure of his own salvation.

Such are some of the reasons that have caused me to separate myself from the communion of which I have partaken until now. I bless God that He has given me the grace to see his divine light. My children will one day bless me that I have acted like an honest man, in adopting the truth as soon as I have perceived it, despite the calumnies and maledictions of those who fly from the light because their deeds are evil.

My desire, above all, is, to do the will of God rather than to conform to that of men; and permit me, dear sir, in closing this letter, to pray you, in the name of God and the Gospel, to reflect seriously upon what you do and say. Remember, that one day we must be judged, not by the traditions and opinions of men, but by the precepts of the Word of God. Read the Gospel attentively; read it in the spirit of faith, of prayer, and of humility, and be assured that God in His great mercy will not be slow to manifest Himself to your heart. Then you will enjoy that peace which surpasses all understanding, and which the world can neither give nor take away. Such is the one great wish of my heart, for you and all my fellow creatures.

I remain, Your most devoted servant, NORBERT PATINAUDE. ST. ATHANASE, June 25, 1860.

ST. ATHANASE, June 25, 1860. SIR,—Desiring sincerely to serve the Lord according to the teachings of the Word of God, I am obliged to separate myself from your church until she shall have accepted the Gospel of Christ for her only rule of faith, rejecting as human the commandments of men, whether bishops, priests, or popes.

For, according to the Romish Church, no one can be saved, whether papist or not, unless he believes all which the said Romish Church believes and teaches. And so, all those who neither can nor ever could believe all the doctrines and innovations which this church has invented, contrary to the laws of God, must be punished, notwithstanding their obedience to the Gospel of Jesus Christ!

But in shaking off the Romish yoke which those wear who have not been enlightened by the Gospel, I desire to take upon me that

of our Saviour, which He has invited us to do in the Gospel of Matthew, ch. 11, v. 29: "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly of heart, and you shall find rest for your souls; for my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

I also humble myself before the Lord, in view of that sacred privilege which we have of presenting ourselves before the throne of grace, there to receive mercy and the aid of His grace in all our needs, without being obliged to wait till priests and the Romish Church are pleased to conduct us hither, Heb. 4: 16.

In closing, sir, I pray the Lord to give like grace with St. Paul, to know none other among your people and to preach no other than Jesus Christ and Him crucified. 1st Cor. 2: 2. And in the day of eternity may God bless your fidelity to all those souls that you shall instruct by preaching to them the Gospel.

I am, sir, with all the respect that is your due, To Mr. RESTHER, Curate of St. Athanase.

THE CHRISTIAN'S DEATH. We published, several weeks ago, a brief notice of the death of Rev. Joel Erskine Hawes, the last of the children of Rev. Joel Hawes, D. D., of Hartford, Conn. His death was occasioned by the kick of a vicious horse, and took place two or three days after he was injured. The Congregationalist gives the following touching account of the closing scene:

"On being told of his critical condition, before the door of hope was absolutely shut, he said, 'I should like to live, that I may do my work better; but we rest wholly on the merits of Christ.' He then requested that prayer be offered that he might live more to the honor of Christ, prosecute his work more faithfully, and be prepared for the will of God, whatever it might be. When his physician, feeling of his pulse, said, 'Mr. Hawes, your race is almost run;—an expression passed over his countenance indicating a momentary struggle, and then his face shone as it were the face of an angel.' He repeated the hymn, 'Rock of ages, dwelling on the words, 'Be of sin the perfect cure'—perfect, perfect, and spoke of the 'righteousness of Christ' imputed to us, and of the 'hope which is as an anchor, sure and steadfast.'"

"Taking a brother in the ministry of his own age by the hand, he said, 'We ministers have not preached the gospel in its simplicity; this has been my error. I say it from this bed, the gospel is God's appointed means for the salvation of the soul; philosophy won't do it.'"

"As the time of his departure drew near, he made several efforts to repeat the passage, Heb. xii. 18-24, which speaks of the 'innumerable company of angels,' but failing, asked, 'What is that passage?' His mother opened the Bible and began—'For ye are not come unto the mount that might be touched;—Hurry on to the prospects,' said the dying man; and when the words were read—'But ye are come unto Mount Zion'—'There, that's it!' said he, and finished the passage: '—and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to the innumerable company of angels, to the general assembly and church of the first-born which are written in heaven, and to God the judge of all, and to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant.'"

MORE DOCTORS.—Amherst College has made a Doctor of Divinity of Henry Ward Beecher, and a Doctor of Laws of N. P. Banks. The Independent, speaking of the honor conferred upon its popular contributor, says: "It will, of course, be understood, that the many smart hits which Mr. Beecher has heretofore let off at doctors of divinity, are to be taken in a general and somewhat Pickwickian sense, and are not to be applied to this individual specimen of that much-abused order. People will remember this caveat, and cheerfully count Dr. Beecher in, taking it for granted that he will tread circumspectly among his peers."

Appropos of doctorates, we observe in the London Times an earnest protest from the philosophical faculty at Heidelberg in Germany, which indicates that this honored university is run down by "professional quacks who are desirous of obtaining degrees," to a point even beyond Teutonic endurance. "The disgust of the dean and professors" is represented to be "indescribable."

AMERICAN ISRAELITES.—A meeting of the Board of Delegates of the American Israelites was held in New York last week. In looking over the proceedings, we find but little that will interest our readers. A resolution was adopted to take measures to secure full statistics of the Israelites in this country—a thing very desirable. Resolutions were also passed in favor of promoting education among the people by establishing local schools, and also a high school for the education of young men for the ministry. A tax of ten dollars was levied on each congregation represented, to pay the expenses of the Board. Henry Hart, of New York, was chosen President for the ensuing year; Isaac Leiser, of Philadelphia, and J. J. Jones, of Mobile, Vice Presidents; and A. S. Saro-ni, of Boston, Treasurer. The next meeting is to be held in Philadelphia, on the second Monday in August, 1861.

SUNDAY IN ILLINOIS.—Notice was recently published in the Illinois papers for a Grand Democratic Mass Meeting and Barbecue, to be held Oshkook, on Sunday afternoon, July 22d, "to ratify the nomination of the favorite son of Illinois for the Presidency," &c. Some of the papers commented rather severely on such a use of Sunday, and one of them asserted that "this is the first time that the Sabbath has been thus desecrated in this country." Other papers say it is a common thing to hold political meetings on Sunday in some of the Southern States.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN SWEDEN.—Since the commencement of the revival in Sweden, numerous petitions have been sent to the King, praying for the discontinuance of railway traffic and military marches on Sunday. The subject was referred to a Parliamentary Committee, who recommended that Parliament should do nothing.

HARPER'S A POEM BY ing Bird, "A Summer per on "My by Port Or and Habit, ing Article, Mrs. Char Micah Rood completion of "The Or Barbary B gives here ever given lord's Lov "Some of the second "The Four by John Bu trade writ worthy of T eration. T Anglo Saxo

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. SUMMARY.

The Southern Baptist Board of Home Missions, with a view to afford religious instruction to the slaves, have established, as we learn from their report, a mission in Baltimore, under the charge of Rev. Noah Davis, a colored man, in Washington, D. C., under the charge of Rev. H. H. Baltic, a colored man; in South Carolina, Carrollton district, under the charge of Lewis Parker; in Georgia, McIntosh county, under the care of Rev. G. W. M. Williams, in connection with other churches; and in addition to these, missionaries are sustained in other portions of the Southwest, devoting a large portion of their time to this people—and not without the happiest results.

An effort is now making to raise the sum of \$100,000, for the purpose of placing the Bangor Theological Seminary on a sound and established footing. Rev. Mr. Webb of Augusta, presented the claims of the institution to the State-street church, Portland, in a forcible discourse. He stated that Professor Shepard, who had been in the Seminary for twenty-five years, receiving an annual salary of only \$1,000 or \$1,200, had refused repeated calls to pastorships and to the Presidency of a large institution. In one case, a salary of \$5,000 per year, and a pledge to educate his children, was offered, but declined.

The Congregational church at Galesburg, Mich., on the morning of July 19th, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents. The pastor says: "The torch of an incendiary did it. Intemperance is at the bottom of the deed." The building was insured for \$1,000 in the Peoria Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The agent paid the amount within twenty-four hours after the fire. This is the second alleged burning of a Congregational church-Edifice, by the minions of intemperance, which has been chronicled within a few months.

The continued success of the Baptist missions in Scandinavia and in the north of Europe generally, forms one of the most interesting chapters in recent missionary history. They have had a wonderful growth. Planted only a few years ago, they now report in Sweden 104 churches, into the fellowship of which 5,000 have been baptized. Last year they reported 68 congregations, with 3,479 members, which was an increase of 1,299 over the preceding year. And the prospects are still as bright as ever.

The annual meeting of the English Congregational Chapel Building Society has just been held in Liverpool, with very encouraging results. Its specific object is the erection by grants-in-aid of large and respectable chapels in London, and other large places, with a view to found new churches and congregations. During the seven years of its existence it has given material aid to the erection of 120 chapels, containing 70,000 sittings.

"An Old Baptist" writes to the *Biblical Recorder*: One of the first evidences of a decline in religion, is an indifference to the religious paper. I have sat in churches where scores of members have been excluded. If the excluded were reading men, and took a religious paper, I have noticed that the first palpable backward step was a discontinuance of the paper. This is "the result of thirty years' observation."

Mrs. Ellen B. Mason, a very excellent lady, who has for some years labored in Burmah in connection with the American Baptist Missionary Union, has published a little volume with the hope of enlisting the sympathy of American women in the Christianization of the Tounghoo women, where a good work has already begun among the Karen females.

The University of Virginia had 606 students in the session of 1859-'60. Of this number, no less than 200 were members of churches—Baptists, 65; Episcopalians, 50; Presbyterians, 45; Methodists, 25; scattering, 15. About one-fourth, it is understood, the ministry of the gospel in view. This is the largest number of religious students that the University has ever had.

Rev. Emerson Davis, D. D., of Westfield, for seven or eight years past has employed his leisure moments in preparing for the press a work in which he aims to give a brief notice of every deceased minister that has been settled over an Orthodox congregational or Presbyterian church, in each of the New England States, from 1620 to the present time.

Rev. Messrs. Robert Candlish, W. L. Alexander, James Begg, and J. Watson, of Edinburgh, have welcomed Rev. Dr. Cheever to Scotland. An invitation has also been extended to him by the Lutheran Reformation Society, asking him to attend the Tri-Centenary of the Scottish Reformation, to be held in Edinburgh on the 14th of August.

Montreal has set the example, having made a small contribution for the aid of the suffering people of Syria, which they promise to increase. One gentleman of New York has contributed \$100. The benevolent of New England should send their donations at once to the rooms of the American Board in Boston.

In Norway, religious life seems to be increasing. In the town of Drammen there is said to have been an extensive awakening; and from the town of Stavanger, six persons, mechanics, were recently sent to settle in the mission field among the Zulus in Africa.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts has been simultaneously conferred upon John Greenleaf Whittier (the Quaker Poet) by the Quaker College at Haverford, Pa., and Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The *Missionary Herald* for August contains the gratifying intelligence that the distinction of caste in the use of wells, fountains, and water-tanks, will no longer be tolerated by the British Government in India.

Rev. J. L. Nevins and wife, of the Presbyterian mission at Ningpo, China, are being compelled by Mrs. Nevins' feeble health to remove, and will probably join the mission at Kanagawa in Japan, with Dr. and Mrs. Heppburn.

At last accounts, a subscription list had been opened in Paris for the benefit of the Christians in Syria, and it was expected that one hundred thousand francs would be forwarded to Syria during the first week.

Dr. Bond of Philadelphia, deceased during the past year, has bequeathed to Dartmouth College property amounting to from \$15,000 to \$20,000, for the increase of the library.

The subscriptions to the Oregon College have reached the sum of eighteen thousand dollars. Two thousand more are needed to fill up the required amount.

Rev. James C. Armstrong, of Tennessee, sailed a few days since for Turkey, as the first foreign missionary sent out by the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

A solidified milk establishment has just been started at Middletown, Orange county, N. Y. It will require about one thousand gallons of milk per hour. The water (88 per cent) is extracted from the milk by an evaporating and drying operation, which leaves an article that, by the addition of sugar, may be put up in cans or papers, and kept in a perfect state of preservation any length of time. It can be eaten in a dry state, or is readily soluble on coming in contact with fluid. Many people use it in preference to milk, because it is of necessity a purer article.

Florence Nightingale, in her sickness and retirement, is cheered by a continuous stream of blessings, that takes its fountain-head from her merciful sojourn in the Crimea. A very elegant present has been forwarded to her by a grateful officer, who recovered under her exertions. It consists of a small repeating watch in a ring, the cylinder of which is made of an oriental ruby. Its diameter is the fifty-fourth part of an inch, its length the forty-seventh, and its weight the two hundredth part of a grain.

Judge Army of Kansas, has filed in the General Land Office the necessary papers to obtain the right of way for the construction of a railroad through southern Kansas, to connect with the Galveston railroad of Texas. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has, in conformity with the law of Congress, granted the necessary instructions to the land officers having control of the lands through which this road will pass, to reserve the right of way and lands for depots and water stations.

The congressional pleasure excursionists, who are visiting, in the schooner *Treasure*, various New England ports, arrived at Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 11th inst. They are under the command of Commodore, the Hon. George W. Scranton, member of Congress from Pennsylvania; and among the celebrities of the party are Messrs. Henry C. Carey, Morton McMichael, editor of the *North American*, Louis A. Godey, the Hon. G. A. Grow, John Woodruff, John P. Verre, et cetera.

At a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, held recently in New York, it was voted to authorize the company to carry out the proposed arrangement for extending the road from Oshkosh, its present terminus, to Appleton, a distance of twenty-three miles. The entire cost of the extension, it is estimated, will not exceed \$10,000 per mile, and the citizens of Appleton contribute a portion of the sum, taking stock in payment.

The stream of American travel flows through Europe with a fuller current than ever. Letters from southern Europe state that a great many of the hotels on the continent are now principally dependent on strangers from the United States for their support. The time was when the English took the lead, but the Americans have crowded them into the second place. Thirty-five Americans recently arrived at one of the hotels in Florence in a single day.

About a mile from Concord, N. H., on the Melville road, is seen the spot selected by ex-President Pierce for his future residence. The house is to be erected upon a beautiful eminence overlooking the surrounding country, and encircled with stately pine and oak. Workmen are already busily engaged in clearing away the brush and stones from the place, and a faced stone wall is to be built, which will run four or five hundred feet on the main street.

The shipping interests are rapidly improving. There are now loading in New York harbor, for ports in Europe, twenty-seven vessels, representing over 25,000 tons. At present there are but a very few idle vessels, and from the present indications they will not remain so long. The rise of freights has drawn out many vessels which have been laid up for some time. The coasting vessels are steadily employed, and their returns speak well for better times.

Oak trees in the French forests have been attacked this year by a strange disease. They are covered from the top branches to the roots with caterpillars, which form a coating some inches thick. In some localities the municipal authorities have published a notice forbidding children to enter the wood. These insects, at the approach of a human being, cover the face, neck and body. Their sting has in many instances produced fever.

It must be regarded as a settled fact, that the large harvest of the West will be in good demand. The latest advices from Europe place it beyond doubt that a large quantity of our cereals will be needed beyond the ocean. We rejoice that the West can have a contrast to the bitter experiences of the past few years, and that our railroads, canals, and ships, have plenty of work before them.

A report reached Carson Valley on the 2d of August, that a company of twenty-eight men had a fight with Indians, near Black Rock, in which two Americans were killed, and the balance forced to retreat. The different companies in that region prospecting for mines, numbering one hundred men in all, were concentrating to give the Indians another fight.

Mr. Douglas is receiving marked attention in five of the New England States, and is everywhere treated with the respect due to his official station and public character. Mr. Johnson, his associate on the Presidential ticket, is grossly insulted when he attempts to speak in his native State, at the South, and even Georgians hang him in effigy!

It is said that John Wood, the present Governor of Illinois, arrived, thirty-two years ago, at the city of Quincy, in that State, with only twenty-five cents in his pocket. Now Quincy contains twenty thousand inhabitants, and Mr. Wood lives in an ornate residence there which cost him \$160,000.

The immense demand in England for American sewing machines is exciting wonder. It is estimated that no less than 200,000 of "Yankee make" will be sold in Great Britain during the coming year. One of our factories finishes and sells 1,000 machines per week, and yet cannot keep pace with orders received.

Up to Saturday morning last, twenty-one cows, bitten by a mad dog, exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia, in the vicinity of the Two Bridges, between Little Falls and Paterson, N. J. Of these, nineteen have died. Ten other cattle were bitten by the same dog. The destruction caused by this one dog is estimated at \$1,500.

Two new counterfeiters have appeared. One is a counterfeit five on the Lima bank, of Providence, R. I. The other is an altered two on the Richmond bank, of Providence.

The loss by the fire at New Orleans on the 10th inst. is estimated at fully \$500,000. It commenced in C. Baye's furniture warehouse, who lost \$80,000 worth of stock. Several other furniture establishments were destroyed, the loss of which is \$200,000. Mr. R. W. Montgomery lost five stores, which were assessed for \$110,000.

At Portsmouth, during a thunder-storm, a house occupied by Mr. Dearborn and Mr. Brown was struck by lightning, and Mrs. Brown, an Irish lady, was instantly killed, while at prayer, having just made the remark to Mrs. Dearborn, that if the Lord was to take them, she knew of nothing better to be doing than to be at prayer.

Dealers are making contracts in western New York for peach crops at one dollar per basket. One crop in Orleans county, of several thousand baskets, was purchased for New York at fifty cents a basket, a good bargain for the purchaser and bad for the grower, who was ignorant of the state of the market.

Well-executed counterfeit 2s on the Warren Bank, South Danvers, Mass., are in circulation. In the centre is a portrait of Washington, on the right a spread eagle, and on the left two 2s and the word two. The bills are signed Lewis Allen, Prest, and F. Baker, Cashier.

Illinois boasts that she could feed the country for a year; and the officers of the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad, who have excellent facilities for the collection of data, estimate that the corn crop of Illinois this year will exceed one hundred millions of bushels.

Michael Day of Baileyville, a young man named Ricker of Aroostook, and Willard Kincaid of Baileyville, Me., were going from Princeton up Big Lake on Tuesday, when their birch canoe was upset, and the two first named were drowned. They were both young men and leave no families.

Some of our consuls are having trouble. Mr. Morgan, our consul at Messina, had his garden plundered by the Neapolitan soldiers. A consul in New Granada was recently driven away by the soldiers, and obliged to take refuge in a British ship, and to see the American flag torn in pieces.

A bold robbery was committed on Sunday, Aug. 19th, at Cape Vincent. The banking office of L. S. Hammond was entered and robbed of some three thousand dollars in currency, mostly bills on New York State banks, together with some twenty thousand dollars in notes and securities.

Mrs. Betsey Adams, of Hebron, Conn., who was 108 years old on the 26th of September last, attended her daughter's funeral in New London, on Saturday. On Sunday she departed church, and also the evening service, and spoke in meeting. She traveled half a mile Monday morning on foot.

There were heavy thunder showers at Boston, Aug. 8. Two schooners, lying at the wharf, and several buildings in Cambridge and other places, were damaged by lightning, and Patrick Collins, a boy at the Farm school, on Thompson island, was instantly killed.

A company of 100 persons, having 38 wagons and 500 head of stock, have arrived at Carson Valley from St. Lake. They are Mormon seceders, and escaped with difficulty from the hands of a band of Saints and Gentiles with vengeance.

A grand national exhibition of the kind ever before held at Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., on the 4th of September and the following days. Hon. George Bliss is President of the association, under whose direction it takes place.

Gov. Ramsey of Minnesota has offered a reward of \$250 for the persons who, on July 20th, kidnapped from St. Paul an alleged fugitive slave, named Henry Sparks. They carried him off without any legal forms or any warrant.

Victor G. Audubon, the son of the distinguished ornithologist of that name, and the assistant of his father in the preparation of his celebrated works on ornithology, died on Friday last, at his residence, Audubon Park, Fort Washington.

Boating is so good this season on the Erie Canal that the price of boats has gone up from \$1,000 to \$1,200 at the opening of navigation, to \$1,600 and \$2,000 now. Boatmen who purchased early will have made great profits on the year's business.

Further accounts of the late storm at New Orleans state that the greater portion of the parish of Plaquemine is submerged, and many families left homeless. The lower part of the city of New Orleans was overflowed, and property was greatly damaged.

The body of W. A. Crocker, of Norwich, has been recovered from the wreck of the steamer *Hungarian*. Papers of value, by which the body was identified, and some money, were found in the pockets of his clothes.

Joshua M. Craig, of Chicout county, Arkansas, recently sold to Judge Francis Griffin, of Washington county, Miss., his plantation and negroes, known as the Leland Plantation, for the handsome sum of \$400,000.

W. B. Clifton, of the firm of James Hewitt & Co., Liverpool, died at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 4th, having manumitted all his slaves, four lack-loads of whom attended the funeral as chief mourners.

The city of Jeddo, the capital of Japan, is said to be, without exception, the largest city in the world. It contains 1,500,000 dwellings, and the unparalleled number of 5,000,000 inhabitants.

It is stated that the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, who were traveling in Syria at the moment of the recent outbreak, only saved their lives by traveling rapidly through the mountains of Beirut.

Well executed counterfeit \$5 bills on the Saugatuck Bank of Westport, Conn., were in circulation last week. The bills are said to be almost a fac simile of the genuine.

At last accounts, there was a great panic at Shanghai, in consequence of the approach of the rebels. Business was suspended, and exchange was half per cent. higher.

Advices from Damascus on the 17th of July, announce that the massacres had ended. The Kurds and the Bedouins had retired into the interior, but the Christians were still concealing themselves.

About a week since, ten prisoners in the Brooklyn, N. Y., jail, escaped, and on Wednesday two more slipped out. The keeper has now been dismissed.

Hon. David Buell, a distinguished and veteran member of the bar of Rensselaer county, died Aug. 16th, aged eighty-six years.

There is talk of reviving the line of steamships to California by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

NEW YORK MARKETS—AUGUST 20, 1860. Ashes—Pots, \$5 12; Pearls, 5 50. Flour and Meal—Flour, \$5 00 to \$5 05 for superfine Western, 15 50 to 16 00 for superfine State, 5 25 to 5 40 for extra No. 1, 5 30 to 5 40 for No. 2, 5 20 to 5 30 for No. 3, 5 10 to 5 20 for No. 4, 5 00 to 5 10 for No. 5, 4 90 to 5 00 for No. 6, 4 80 to 4 90 for No. 7, 4 70 to 4 80 for No. 8, 4 60 to 4 70 for No. 9, 4 50 to 4 60 for No. 10, 4 40 to 4 50 for No. 11, 4 30 to 4 40 for No. 12, 4 20 to 4 30 for No. 13, 4 10 to 4 20 for No. 14, 4 00 to 4 10 for No. 15, 3 90 to 4 00 for No. 16, 3 80 to 3 90 for No. 17, 3 70 to 3 80 for No. 18, 3 60 to 3 70 for No. 19, 3 50 to 3 60 for No. 20, 3 40 to 3 50 for No. 21, 3 30 to 3 40 for No. 22, 3 20 to 3 30 for No. 23, 3 10 to 3 20 for No. 24, 3 00 to 3 10 for No. 25, 2 90 to 3 00 for No. 26, 2 80 to 2 90 for No. 27, 2 70 to 2 80 for No. 28, 2 60 to 2 70 for No. 29, 2 50 to 2 60 for No. 30, 2 40 to 2 50 for No. 31, 2 30 to 2 40 for No. 32, 2 20 to 2 30 for No. 33, 2 10 to 2 20 for No. 34, 2 00 to 2 10 for No. 35, 1 90 to 2 00 for No. 36, 1 80 to 1 90 for No. 37, 1 70 to 1 80 for No. 38, 1 60 to 1 70 for No. 39, 1 50 to 1 60 for No. 40, 1 40 to 1 50 for No. 41, 1 30 to 1 40 for No. 42, 1 20 to 1 30 for No. 43, 1 10 to 1 20 for No. 44, 1 00 to 1 10 for No. 45, 90 to 1 00 for No. 46, 80 to 90 for No. 47, 70 to 80 for No. 48, 60 to 70 for No. 49, 50 to 60 for No. 50, 40 to 50 for No. 51, 30 to 40 for No. 52, 20 to 30 for No. 53, 10 to 20 for No. 54, 5 to 10 for No. 55, 2 to 5 for No. 56, 1 to 2 for No. 57, 50 to 100 for No. 58, 100 to 200 for No. 59, 200 to 300 for No. 60, 300 to 400 for No. 61, 400 to 500 for No. 62, 500 to 600 for No. 63, 600 to 700 for No. 64, 700 to 800 for No. 65, 800 to 900 for No. 66, 900 to 1000 for No. 67, 1000 to 1100 for No. 68, 1100 to 1200 for No. 69, 1200 to 1300 for No. 70, 1300 to 1400 for No. 71, 1400 to 1500 for No. 72, 1500 to 1600 for No. 73, 1600 to 1700 for No. 74, 1700 to 1800 for No. 75, 1800 to 1900 for No. 76, 1900 to 2000 for No. 77, 2000 to 2100 for No. 78, 2100 to 2200 for No. 79, 2200 to 2300 for No. 80, 2300 to 2400 for No. 81, 2400 to 2500 for No. 82, 2500 to 2600 for No. 83, 2600 to 2700 for No. 84, 2700 to 2800 for No. 85, 2800 to 2900 for No. 86, 2900 to 3000 for No. 87, 3000 to 3100 for No. 88, 3100 to 3200 for No. 89, 3200 to 3300 for No. 90, 3300 to 3400 for No. 91, 3400 to 3500 for No. 92, 3500 to 3600 for No. 93, 3600 to 3700 for No. 94, 3700 to 3800 for No. 95, 3800 to 3900 for No. 96, 3900 to 4000 for No. 97, 4000 to 4100 for No. 98, 4100 to 4200 for No. 99, 4200 to 4300 for No. 100, 4300 to 4400 for No. 101, 4400 to 4500 for No. 102, 4500 to 4600 for No. 103, 4600 to 4700 for No. 104, 4700 to 4800 for No. 105, 4800 to 4900 for No. 106, 4900 to 5000 for No. 107, 5000 to 5100 for No. 108, 5100 to 5200 for No. 109, 5200 to 5300 for No. 110, 5300 to 5400 for No. 111, 5400 to 5500 for No. 112, 5500 to 5600 for No. 113, 5600 to 5700 for No. 114, 5700 to 5800 for No. 115, 5800 to 5900 for No. 116, 5900 to 6000 for No. 117, 6000 to 6100 for No. 118, 6100 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No. 157, 10000 to 10100 for No. 158, 10100 to 10200 for No. 159, 10200 to 10300 for No. 160, 10300 to 10400 for No. 161, 10400 to 10500 for No. 162, 10500 to 10600 for No. 163, 10600 to 10700 for No. 164, 10700 to 10800 for No. 165, 10800 to 10900 for No. 166, 10900 to 11000 for No. 167, 11000 to 11100 for No. 168, 11100 to 11200 for No. 169, 11200 to 11300 for No. 170, 11300 to 11400 for No. 171, 11400 to 11500 for No. 172, 11500 to 11600 for No. 173, 11600 to 11700 for No. 174, 11700 to 11800 for No. 175, 11800 to 11900 for No. 176, 11900 to 12000 for No. 177, 12000 to 12100 for No. 178, 12100 to 12200 for No. 179, 12200 to 12300 for No. 180, 12300 to 12400 for No. 181, 12400 to 12500 for No. 182, 12500 to 12600 for No. 183, 12600 to 12700 for No. 184, 12700 to 12800 for No. 185, 12800 to 12900 for No. 186, 12900 to 13000 for No. 187, 13000 to 13100 for No. 188, 13100 to 13200 for No. 189, 13200 to 13300 for No. 190, 13300 to 13400 for No. 191, 13400 to 13500 for No. 192, 13500 to 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17100 to 17200 for No. 229, 17200 to 17300 for No. 230, 17300 to 17400 for No. 231, 17400 to 17500 for No. 232, 17500 to 17600 for No. 233, 17600 to 17700 for No. 234, 17700 to 17800 for No. 235, 17800 to 17900 for No. 236, 17900 to 18000 for No. 237, 18000 to 18100 for No. 238, 18100 to 18200 for No. 239, 18200 to 18300 for No. 240, 18300 to 18400 for No. 241, 18400 to 18500 for No. 242, 18500 to 18600 for No. 243, 18600 to 18700 for No. 244, 18700 to 18800 for No. 245, 18800 to 18900 for No. 246, 18900 to 19000 for No. 247, 19000 to 19100 for No. 248, 19100 to 19200 for No. 249, 19200 to 19300 for No. 250, 19300 to 19400 for No. 251, 19400 to 19500 for No. 252, 19500 to 19600 for No. 253, 19600 to 19700 for No. 254, 19700 to 19800 for No. 255, 19800 to 19900 for No. 256, 19900 to 20000 for No. 257, 20000 to 20100 for No. 258, 20100 to 20200 for No. 259, 20200 to 20300 for No. 260, 20300 to 20400 for No. 261, 20400 to 20500 for No. 262, 20500 to 20600 for No. 263, 20600 to 20700 for No. 264, 20700 to 20800 for No. 265, 20800 to 20900 for No. 266, 20900 to 21000 for No. 267, 21000 to 21100 for No. 268, 21100 to 21200 for No. 269, 21200 to 21300 for No. 270, 21300 to 21400 for No. 271, 21400 to 21500 for No. 272, 21500 to 21600 for No. 273, 21600 to 21700 for No. 274, 21700 to 21800 for No. 275, 21800 to 21900 for No. 276, 21900 to 22000 for No. 277, 22000 to 22100 for No. 278, 22100 to 22200 for No. 279, 22200 to 22300 for No. 280, 22300 to 22400 for No. 281, 22400 to 22500 for No. 282, 22500 to 22600 for No. 283, 22600 to 22700 for No. 284, 22700 to 22800 for No. 285, 22800 to 22900 for No. 286, 22900 to 23000 for No. 287, 23000 to 23100 for No. 288, 23100 to 23200 for No. 289, 23200 to 23300 for No. 290, 23300 to 23400 for No. 291, 23400 to 23500 for No. 292, 23500 to 23600 for No. 293, 23600 to 23700 for No. 294, 23700 to 23800 for No. 295, 23800 to 23900 for No. 296, 23900 to 24000 for No. 297, 24000 to 2410

