

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 5, 1847.

DEFENSE OF NEGRO SLAVERY.

A book of nearly three hundred pages, in defense of Negro Slavery as it exists in the United States, was published in one of our southern cities in 1846. It was prepared by Dr. Matthew Estes, of Columbus, "cheered and assisted in his labors by several distinguished literary and scientific gentlemen, who kindly consented to furnish facts, hints, and suggestions."

One position, upon which considerable stress is laid by the writer, is, that slavery makes men brave and courageous. In support of this assertion, reference is made to the late struggle in Texas, where, it is said, "a mere handful of southern men—a majority of them slaveholders—contended successfully against the comparatively colossal power of Mexico." Indeed, it is claimed, that in all our wars, whether with whites or with the Indians, southern men have displayed high-toned chivalry and undaunted courage, which can be ascribed only to the spirit fostered by slavery.

Another position taken by Dr. Estes, is, that slavery is adapted to protect our republican institutions against the ignorance of northern mechanics and laborers. The course of reasoning by which he sustains this position is plain enough, but takes for granted the very questions at issue. He says that the whole mass at the North, "though but little superior to our blacks," enjoy the right of suffrage, and of course may abuse it in their ignorance. At the South it is not so. There the great body of those who perform the drudgery of society are slaves, who are represented at the ballot-box by their intelligent and aristocratic masters; hence there is less danger to the State.

But the most important benefit of the system of slavery, in the estimation of this writer, is, that it discourages infidelity and promotes piety. In proof that such is the fact, we are told that there are no infidel papers or parties at the South, and that Mormonism, Millerism, Fourierism, Swedenborgianism, and Universalism, are scarcely known there; while there are at least six hundred thousand church communicants among slaves, comprising nearly one-half of some of the most popular religious denominations. Verily this is a glowing picture of the state of things. Would that it were a true picture. But stubborn facts stand in the way of believing it. According to the census of 1840, a large portion of the 500,000 white persons 20 years of age who can neither read nor write, are located in the Slave States. Only a very small portion of the slaves know the letters of the alphabet, and in some of the States it would be treated as a crime to teach them.

This book of Mr. Estes is an attempt to sustain slavery by fair argument; and the writer says that if it cannot be so sustained, "it should be abandoned as soon as possible, for no one can have any interest in sustaining error." Perhaps he thinks he has succeeded in his object; indeed, he talks as though that was certain. But we think that most readers will be set against, rather than won to the love of, slavery by this effort.

NEWS FROM OUR MISSIONARIES.

The following letter continues the narrative of the voyage of our missionaries up to the latest date. We have other communications, descriptive of interesting incidents and places, which will appear in due time.

HONG KONG, April 28th, 1847.

Supposing that an early notice of our safe arrival would be desired, I embrace the first opportunity to inform you. Guarded by that Hand which controls the raging deep, after a pleasant and prosperous voyage of 112 days, we have arrived at this place, where we intend to stay until we obtain the necessary information to enable us to determine in reference to a permanent location. Bro. Carpenter has given you an account of the voyage as far as the Island of Java, where I will commence.

For several days we lay becalmed between Prince's Island and Crocatoka, until the morning of the 29th of March, when a light breeze springing up, wafted us gently onward. As we approached the land, its towering peaks and verdant plains, alternately covered with trees and green, exhibited no uninteresting spectacle to the eye. When within twelve or fifteen miles of Anjier, we were met by a boat containing eleven Malays, laden with fruits and articles of their manufacture for sale. Their complexion resembles our North American Indians, stature small and slender, nearly naked, hair long and black, small flat noses, black eyes, with prominent oval foreheads, and possessing a good degree of shrewdness. Their early visit was for the purpose of securing the job of supplying the ship with water and provisions. At 10 o'clock in the evening we were safely moored about a mile in front of Anjier village. Before sunrise the next morning, we were thronged by native peddlers, laden with coconuts, mangusteens, devil's apples, oranges, plantains, bananas, pine-apples, onions, sweet-potatoes, yams, squashes, corn, rice, eggs, curry, sea-shells, bats, monkeys, squirrels, Sumatra pigeons, Java sparrows, hens, sheep, &c.

About 10 o'clock all the passengers went on shore, in company with the Captain. At the landing was a well-constructed dock, furnished with glass lamps, which bore a strong resemblance to civilized architecture. As we came near the shore, our attention was attracted by some instrumental music performed by the natives at a little distance from us. Their instruments were rude and rudely played. One somewhat resembled a tenor viol, but the rest seemed to be composed of metal, upon which they beat with sticks. Near the spot where we landed stood a large banyan tree, whose trunk was five or six feet through, composed of a multitude of parts, of various thicknesses. Its branches covered an area three or four rods in diameter, among which were seats arranged sufficient to accommodate many persons. Among the first things which attracted our attention on landing, were the coral fragments which lay strewn in abundance; from which we gathered several interesting specimens. We soon proceeded to the Post Office, kept by the Dutch Governor, where we deposited our letters. The few dwellings occupied by the Dutch, are well constructed, roofed with tiles, high between-joints, brick floors, plastered inside and out, with veranda in front, and surrounded with beautiful flower gardens. The houses of the natives, comprising most of the village, are constructed of bamboo, and seem to answer a very good purpose in that climate. The village contains about two hundred buildings, a considerable part of which are store-houses, containing the various articles of produce and manufacture brought in by the surrounding inhabitants for trade. These we visited next. On our way we met a distressed looking object, sitting in the middle of the street, nearly naked, who seemed to be merely a living skeleton. As we passed, he stretched out his withered hand, expressive of his wretchedness. At a little distance from this were some natives manufacturing bark ropes. One end was tied around the body of a man standing at a proper distance, while one at the other end twisted it with a rude machine which he held in his hand, and another laid and rubbed it. On the other side of the street was a park, surrounded by open buildings, and thronged by natives busily employed in preparing their articles for sale. Thence, we crossed a bridge south of the Post Office, and entered the guard's department, including about two acres, surrounded by an embankment, with gate-way entrances. This was tastefully arranged, in a square form, bordered by a few nice buildings inhabited by whites. Leaving this, we entered a Chinese store, containing a great variety, and many articles of European manufacture. Here we were treated with much attention and courtesy, being supplied with seats and fans for our refreshment. Passing out of the village east, we took a view of their rice fields, which are made level, surrounded with embankments, and watered by means of an aqueduct, constructed of brick, covered with white plaster, and elevated about six feet above the level, seeming to extend through the whole

plain and village. In some places the rice was ready to harvest. Thence we passed through their fruit groves, consisting of plantains and bananas fifteen or twenty feet high, having leaves about eight feet long and three wide, resembling those of the hickory in shape. Their fruit is about the size and shape of a common cucumber, with a yellow rind, and very delicious to the taste. The cocoa tree is thirty or forty feet high, with two sets of leaves, starting from nearly the same point, one reaching up and the other down, about twelve feet long, resembling the sumack. These compose the top. The fruit hangs in large clusters of a hundred or more attached to the body. The Caster is six or eight inches in diameter and of proportionate height, bearing fruit about the size of an orange, from which the oil is extracted. After visiting these, we returned to the boat, and found two of our men so intoxicated that they were unable to row. No such degrading conduct did we discover among the natives. Their civility and respectful deportment would be a good proof to most of the cities and villages in Christianized America.

Toward night, a breeze springing up, we raised anchor and set sail. The next day we passed through Banco Straits into the Java sea, having Banco Island on the left, Lepusee ahead, with Low and Saddle Islands on the right, all in plain view. On the night of the 2d of April, we passed through Gaspar Straits into the China Sea, where we were becalmed in sight of St. Barb's Island five days. On the 14th of April we passed the Great Nutuna, lying in lat. 4° N. long. 109° E., being forty miles long and nine broad; high, uneven, rocky, and said to be inhabited by cannibals. We arrived at Hong Kong last evening. This forenoon Bro. Carpenter and myself called on Bro. Dean, the Baptist Missionary of this place, and gained some information in regard to what course it would be advisable to pursue. We then called upon the American Consul, who gave us farther information, and directed us to whom to apply for a house. We visited the man, a Scotch gentleman, named Strachn, who, after inquiring into our business, offered us the use of a convenient house, free of charge. We could but regard this unexpected favor as the gracious interposition of Divine Providence. In the course of the day we had our things taken from the ship, and safely deposited in the house. According to what information we have been able to attain, Shanghai appears to be a much more favorable location than Foo-chow-foo, both in regard to the healthiness of the climate and accessibility of its inhabitants. We learn that Mr. Shuck is expected to locate at the former place, on his return from America, and that Mr. Johnson, of the American Board, has recently established himself at the latter. We shall avail ourselves of every means within our reach for gaining the necessary information in respect to these places. Any thing which it is desirable to send us, may be forwarded to Mr. Bush, the American Consul at Hong Kong, who will forward to us.

Yours in Christian bonds, N. WARDNER.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—On Thursday, July 22d, pursuant to a call of the General Temperance Council of New York, a number of delegates from twelve counties in this State, assembled at Saratoga Springs, to promote the banishment from the Empire State of all that can intoxicate. After the opening exercises, several addresses were delivered, and resolutions discussed. Resolutions were adopted, to the effect that the advocates of the Temperance Cause then present fully believe in its Divine origin and support; that the system of licensing men to sell intoxicating drinks is radically wrong, and ought to be abolished, together with all laws that give countenance thereto; that no legislation can be a sufficient defense against the evils of Intemperance, except that which aims at the entire prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks; and that, properly, the great question now to be submitted to the people, and by them to be decided at the ballot-box, is not "License or No License," but Sale or No Sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage;—and that "in self-defense we will vote for such men only as we believe will, if elected, give their influence and vote in favor of a law granting to the people liberty to decide by ballot, in a general State vote, whether intoxicating liquors may or may not be sold within the State." At the conclusion of the meeting, the officers were authorized to call a General Temperance Convention, to be held at Troy on the 12th of August.

TEMPERANCE IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—One of our cotemporaries says that in the Sandwich Islands, notwithstanding the impositions and compulsory acts of foreign governments, the people maintain their steadfastness in the cause of temperance. Frequent processions and temperance festivities sustain and animate them, while their adherence to the pledge is made to a great extent a religious duty. A spirit of worthy emulation in other lands was recently shown at an attempt to smuggle in five barrels of brandy at the port of Honolulu. The offence subjected the vessel to confiscation, and the principals and accessories to fines of \$1,000 each. The forfeited liquor was publicly emptied into the street in front of the Custom House. The King, in a recent letter to America, asks for help from our country to deliver his nation from ardent spirits.

660. THE SABBATH. H. M. HAYWARD. Sabbath Morning. WELCOME, delightful morn; Sweet day of sacred rest, I hail thy kind return; Lord, make these moments blest: From low desires I soar to reach Immortal joys. 2 Now may the King descend, And fill his throne of grace; Thy sceptre, Lord, extend, While sinners address thy face: Let sinners feel And learn to know Thy quickening word, And fear the Lord. 3 Descend, celestial Dove, With all thy quickening powers; Disclose a Saviour's love, And bless the sacred hours: Then shall my soul Nor Sabbaths be New life obtain, Enjoyed in vain.

661. Sabbath Evening. SWEET is the light of Sabbath eve, And soft the sunbeams lingering there; For these blest hours the world I leave, Wafted on wings of faith and prayer. 2 The time how lovely, and how still! Peace shines and smiles on all below; The plain, the stream, the wood, the hill, All fair with evening's setting glow, 3 Season of rest! the tranquil soul Feels the sweet calm, and melts to love; And, while these sacred moments roll, Faith sees a smiling heaven above. 4 Nor will our days of toil be long, Our pilgrimage will soon be trod; And we shall join the ceaseless song, The endless Sabbath of our God.

The above is a copy of one page of the New Hymn Book. It is inserted here for the purpose of showing the size of the pages, and the style in which the book is got up.

TWO CHURCH EDIFICES BURNED ON A SUNDAY.—Some persons claim great shrewdness in discovering the designs of Providence in the various casualties which occur—particularly those which occur on Sundays. But two events transpired on Sunday, July 25, which will probably puzzle them. The first event was the burning of St. Paul's Church in Rochester, which took place at an early hour in the morning, destroying consecrated property valued at about thirty thousand dollars, on which there was an insurance of only ten thousand dollars. The second event was the destruction of St. Paul's Church in Philadelphia, in the afternoon of the same day. The building was nearly new, and erected at an expense of twenty-eight thousand dollars, of which some seventeen thousand dollars was insured. We should like to know whether these would properly come under the head of "Sabbath Accidents," and what is the natural inference from them as to the estimation in which Providence holds the churches or congregations to which these edifices belonged.

DISSENTERS IN ENGLAND.—The National Era says that in consequence of the interference of the Government with the work of public education, including religious instruction, the Dissenters have determined generally to withdraw their support from the Whigs, and eschew all party alliances in the coming election. We notice in the last number of the Nonconformist a very valuable address, to Dissenting Electors, calling upon them to stand firmly upon the basis of their own principles, supporting candidates fully committed to them, or, if none such be in the field, setting up candidates of their own, or retiring formally from the polls, just as the circumstances may require.

THE SABBATH IN LONDON.—The Presbyterian says that at a public meeting recently held in England, it was stated that out of a population of more than two millions, there was an attendance of only four hundred thousand persons on the services of the Sabbath, in the churches and chapels of all denominations! "If inquiry was made as to the occupation of the rest, the crowded state of steam-vessels, railway carriages, public houses, gardens, club and gaming houses, would furnish a reply."

ROYAL BENEVICENCE.—The King of Prussia has recently given \$750 to the Rhemish Missionary Society, toward the support of its first missionaries in China. The Minister of State, Dr. Eichorn, in transmitting the donation, informed the Society that he was charged by the King "to testify the lively interest which his majesty takes in this enterprise, in behalf of which he invoked the gracious aid and the rich blessings of the Lord."

A MARTYR REFORMER.—Many are the instances in which the advocates of reform fall martyrs to their zeal. Rev. Orange Scott, one of the founders of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, belongs to this class. He is now on the verge of the grave, brought there, as is supposed, by his abundant labors and cares. Recently he dictated an address to the church of his founding, which was published in the True Wesleyan, and from which the following paragraph is taken: "You will all, brethren, concede to me a deep interest in all our concerns. When our church was organized, I threw myself and all that I had upon her altar, not then thinking I should so soon be consumed; but so it is. The embarrassed state of our Book-Concern, over which you called me to preside, has literally worn me out. Yes, brethren, I must go down to the dead. I would not cast a reflection upon any of you—some of you have done nobly; others, perhaps, might have done more, and so have released the Concern from its embarrassing long before this, and have saved the Agent from a premature grave."

ALFRED, N. Y., July 27, 1847.

To the Churches in the Western Seventh-day Baptist Association.

DEAR BRETHREN,—I take this method of calling your attention to the fact that the Anniversaries of the Missionary and Tract Societies are soon to be held. The place designated is De Ruyter; and it is desirable that all the money, &c., which can be collected for these objects, should be forwarded to that place at that time; and farther, that those meetings should be conducted upon such a plan as to create the greatest possible amount of interest in behalf of the objects the interests of which they meet to promote. Therefore I suggest that immediate and efficient measures be taken to collect funds for these objects, and that they be forwarded to some person designing to attend, or one of the delegates appointed to attend said meetings, that they may forward the same in due time. And I further suggest, that as many of the friends of these Societies as possibly can, should attend their meetings. Let them not be thinly attended. Brethren, will you immediately attend to this? N. V. HULL.

THE HYMN BOOK.—Eld. Nathan V. Hull suggests that the most convenient way to supply the churches in Western New York and Pennsylvania with Hymn Books, would be to send them to an agent in Alfred, from whom they might be taken to the different places where they are wanted. The suggestion is favorably received, and arrangements will probably be made to have those who desire it supplied in that way. But the publishers desire to know, as near as possible, what number will be required in the different sections, that they may send accordingly. They hope, therefore, that the churches and societies will send in their orders as early as convenient, stating distinctly in what way the books can best be sent.

THE UNION MAGAZINE OF LITERATURE AND ART.—The second number of this beautiful monthly has just been issued, and fully realizes the expectations awakened by the first number. It is edited by Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, author of "A New Home," "Forest Life," &c., assisted by a long list of the most eminent writers of the country. Each number contains forty-eight pages of reading matter, one engraving in mezzotint, one line engraving, illustrative wood cuts, dispersed through the body of the work, and a colored fashion plate. All the engravings are from original designs, and admirably executed. The literary matter is equal to that of any work of the class. As a whole, we think this magazine has few rivals. Published by Israel Post, No. 140 Nassau-st., N. Y. Terms \$3 per year, in advance.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—The July number of this deservedly popular monthly has been republished by Leonard Scott & Co., of No. 79 Fulton-st. The following is a list of its contents: "Prescott's Peru," "Crossing the Desert," "Life of Jean Paul Richter," "A Tale of the Masorcha Club," "Letters from a Railway Witness in London," "Sir H. Nicholas's History of the Navy," "Evenings at Sea," "The Dog of Alcibiades," "Sir Robert Peel and the Currency." The July number commences a new volume, making the present a favorable time to subscribe.

ENGLISH MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.—There has been an increase of the receipts of the English Missionary Societies during the past year. The total income of the Church Missionary Society during the past year was £116,287, being an advance on the previous year of £14,369; of which sum £10,429 was raised and expended by the different missions. The total income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society during the last year was £115,762, being an advance of £2,838; of which sum £4,770 was derived from Juvenile Christmas and New Year's offerings, £11,788 raised by foreign auxiliaries among the missions, and £6,462 were contributed by Ireland. The receipts of the London Missionary Society have amounted to £76,319, £3,426 less than those of the previous year, and the expenditures to £75,724. The receipts of the Baptist Missionary Society were £28,223, being an increase of £1,934, and the expenditures were £26,399. It will be seen that the total increase of these societies amounts to £15,705.

RETURN TO PROTESTANTISM.—The London Atlas contains a letter, of which the following is an extract. It is from the Paris correspondent of that journal:—"The religious world are all on tiptoe, awaiting the result of a negotiation pending between the highest ecclesiastical authority in the kingdom, and a lady of the most illustrious rank—the Duchess de Talleyrand, known in this country as the Duchess of Dino—who has announced her determination of returning to Protestantism, from which she had been persuaded some few years ago. You can form no idea of the excitement to which this determination has given rise; and I am told that in the church of her parish, in the Faubourg St. Germain, litanies to the Virgin are put up night and day in her behalf. Meanwhile the lady's family stand aghast, and know not where to call for aid. The event will cause much interest in England, where the Duchess accompanied her uncle, the late Prince Talleyrand, in his embassy, and where she is still remembered with the admiration due to her great genius and romantic beauty."

BAPTISM OF A JEWISH HAZAN.—Mr. Bernard Sleintnal, for many years a Minister in the Synagogue in Germany, was received into the Jewish Mission House in New York a few months ago, became a candidate for membership in one of the Reformed Dutch Churches of this city, and was baptized on the 15th ult. It is his purpose, says the Jewish Chronicle, "to devote himself to the services of the gospel as a Missionary to his brethren."

Sept. N. Y., July 27, 1847.
... this method of calling...

General Intelligence.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Washington arrived at New York on Friday last, bringing English papers to the 15th of July, on which day she sailed.

The weather continued favorable, and there is scarcely room to doubt an abundant harvest.

In France, there had been a judicial development of official corruption in the matter of M. M. Teste and Pellapra, members of the Government.

Affairs in Spain seem at present to be in a wretched state. Beside the open rupture of the Queen and her Consort, rumors of treacherous intrigues, even to the extent of designs, if not to assassinate, at least to dethrone the Queen, are generally circulated.

The Malta Mail of the 25th ult. says: "We have just received intelligence from Kurdistan that is rather discouraging. It is said that in an engagement with the Kurds the Turks have lost about 3,000 men."

In a debate in the House of Commons, July 8, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that "with respect to the future prospects of the country, and more especially of Ireland, he believed that he was warranted in saying that nothing could be more promising than the appearance of the crops."

The condition of Ireland in a social point of view, can be fully understood from the fierce litigation now going on at quarter sessions. There is at Nenagh the enormous quantity of 4,500 civil bills and 200 criminal cases; at Storkstown, one of the divisions of the County of Roscommon, there were 1,900 civil bills, and 200 ejectments for non-payment of rent.

It is stated in a private letter from Clonmel, Ireland, that the merchants of that town, who have realized such immense profits by hoarding up their stocks of meal, &c., are now obliged to destroy great quantities of it, through its becoming heated in their stores.

A great sanitary fact is at present being exemplified in Glasgow. While fever rages around, the prisons, containing about six hundred inmates, have not one fever patient. This is at once a reward to the friends of prison discipline, and an encouragement to those of sanitary advancement.

Mr. McQueen stated in evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons last month, that in the course of the last 25 years, England has paid, for Cotton alone, to the United States, \$268,000,000 sterling, or \$1,300,000,000.

The Paris Presse announces that the Emperor of Russia had determined to construct forthwith a vast line of railroads to connect the three capitals of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Warsaw.

The funeral service for the repose of the soul of O'Connell, was celebrated at Rome with great pomp on the 28th ult., as had been announced.

The increase of British revenue in the year ending 5th inst., as compared with the previous year, is \$5,000,000.

WAR NEWS.

The following items give all the important news from the seat of war received within a week past:—

ACCIDENTS ON THE SABBATH.—On Saturday morning last, the steamboat Niagara left this City at half past six o'clock A. M. for Albany, and had proceeded on her route some thirty miles, when her steam chimney exploded, killing two firemen, scalding two of the passengers—Mr. Noah Avery and lady of Seneca County—and knocking off a portion of the roof of the firemen's room.

The Sandusky Clarion says that last Saturday, as the steamer Constitution was making the wharf, she ran foul of the dock. The concussion was such as to stop her headway, by smashing a hole in the bow of the steamer 6 or 7 feet in length and width. She sunk in about 8 feet water.

Mr. J. Gildersleeve, of Babylon, while bathing, on Saturday the 24th ult., swam a great distance from the shore, and never returned. It is not known whether he perished by a shark, by the cramp, or by exhaustion. He was about 40 years of age and left a family.

On the same evening a young man named John Snediker was drowned at Oyster Bay Mill. He tried to swim too far, and sank from exhaustion.

Mr. Wm. Hughes, of Columbia-st., Brooklyn, stevedore, while at work on the British ship Tuscan, at the foot of Pine-st., New York, last Saturday morning, was thrown to the bottom of the hold, some twenty-five feet, and died in half an hour. He was about 40, and leaves a wife and family.

SUMMARY.

The tolls on the New York Canals continue to increase, and for the third week of July the increase was 82 per cent. as compared with the same week of last year.

Earl Grey, Colonial Secretary of England, writes to Lord Elgin, in Canada, that it will not be practicable this year to carry into effect a scheme of Colonization.

The U. S. Steamship Washington, arrived at Mobile on the 12th with a boisterous and disagreeable voyage. She reports that information had been received at Vera Cruz from Tobacco, stating that after Com. Perry had left Commander Bigelow, he marched at the head of 300 Marines and Sailors, and attacked about 600 Mexicans, whom they found encamped five miles from the city.

The Malta Times says that a curious instance of extreme affection in the animal, which ended fatally, took place last week, at the country residence of Baron Gauci, in this Island.

Twelve hundred Chinese criminals are said to have been beheaded in Canton during the last year, and many thousands are now in prison. Since the opening of the seals of the provincial officers on the 5th, the work of decapitation has been renewed.

According to the Militia Law no person can be required to pay this commutation until the districts of the respective companies are designated by the proper authorities, all persons subject to military duty duly enrolled, notified of such enrollment, and the lists put into the hands of the Ward Collectors.

The Rev. James C. Richmond, of the class of 1828, has sent an amicable challenge, in the manner of the old universities, to the President, Professors, and students of the University at Cambridge, more especially at Divinity Hall.

The large barn and corn-house attached to the County House at Chatham 4 Corners, N. Y., was burnt on the 26th by an incendiary, supposed to be a man called York Shaver.

On Wednesday two men from Maryland arrived at Port Elizabeth, Cumberland County, N. J., in search of a negro, who they alleged had run away from his master. They found the man at work in a corn-field, who no sooner discovered his old acquaintances than he gave leg bail—whereupon one of the men fired the contents of a six barrel pistol at him, but more fortunately for himself than the runaway, he missed aim, and the man got off.

The Montreal Herald and the Pilot, continue to exhibit the melancholy results of the ship fever. At the wretched sheds, 1,712 miserable emigrants lay sick last Saturday—32 of them died that day, and 202 during the week.

The Editor of the Detroit Free Press has satisfied himself by diligent inquiry, that the wheat crop in Michigan will be equal to that of last year, when there was a surplus of seven millions five hundred thousand bushels, equal to one and a half millions barrels of flour.

Abby Folsome preached a Fourth of July oration, of two days' length, from her chamber window in Boston—commencing on Sunday, and getting through on Monday night.

At Quarantine, near Quebec, 656 emigrants have died within four weeks. Last Wednesday 1,667 passengers arrived at Grosse Isle in five ships—one of them from Bremen, with 326 passengers. Few sick—few deaths.

Some time since a Miss Amanda Smith was killed on the Long Island railroad. As her death was caused, as it was alleged, by the negligence of the agents of the road, her father prosecuted the company for damages.

Rev. Messrs. Leider and Cruse, German Missionaries, have planted schools among the Copts, the remnants of the ancient Egyptians, in which they have three hundred pupils.

The Recorder states that among the cheering intelligence from India, is the abolishment, in two of the provinces of that country, of the suttee, or burning of widows, and the prohibition of infanticide.

One of the principal lodges of Prussian Free Masons has struck out of its laws the clauses which prescribed that no person could be received a Mason unless he professed the Christian religion, and which particularly forbade the admission of Jews.

The Pottsville Miners' Journal says: "The quantity of coal sent by railroad this week is 32,269 15 tons; by canal, 7,640 15. Total for the week, 39,910 10; do for the season, by railroad, 683,668 04 tons, and by canal, 93,320. There has been an increase this week on both canal and railroad."

The Ice Trade, though but recently commenced in India, has become to the United States one of the most lucrative articles of export. They now drink iced champagne in Calcutta, Madras, and Canton.

An accident from the careless use of fire-arms occurred in Philadelphia, July 29, by which James McMullen was killed with his jaw entirely shot away, Henry McLaughlin so badly wounded in his breast that his recovery is doubtful, and John Cole severely lacerated.

A large lime-stone rolled from the top of a high hill in the vicinity of Pittsburgh on Monday afternoon. In its descent it rushed against a frame school house and instantly killed five children, besides wounding three others, one of whom it is feared may not recover.

During a thunder storm, a servant of Mr. Samuel Cohen, at Clifton, Staten Island, was wringing out a towel when a flash of lightning passed under her face and struck the towel in her hand, which was burnt in many places, without affecting her hands or her person in the slightest degree.

The Presbytery of Ohio, (Old School) lately passed resolutions forbidding their licentiatees to solemnize the marriage covenant. The legislature of Connecticut enacted a law at its late session, authorizing licentiatees, settled for one year, to perform the marriage ceremony.

Oswege, it is said, will soon be the greatest place for flour manufacturing in the United States. In addition to the extensive mills there already, three new ones of the largest class are going up.

We call the attention of postmasters and subscribers to newspapers, to the following article, taken from the new regulations for the government of the Post Office Department—(Page 35, No. 244.)—"It is ordered that Regulation 549, which authorizes persons to subscribe for newspapers by depositing the money with postmasters, &c., be, and the same is hereby repealed. This order to take effect from and after the first day of July, 1847." Owing to the limited circulation of the order, the Postmaster General has extended the time when it is to take effect, to July 31, 1847.

Mr. Hotchkiss, the gentleman who was so brutally assaulted in Brooklyn several months ago, has recovered his health to a considerable degree, but still exhibits a lamentable want of intellectual action. All attempts to test his recollection of the assault upon him have hitherto proved fruitless.

About thirty sail of vessels, says the Bath Tribune, are building on the Damariscotta river at this time. Six or seven of these vessels are ships averaging from 600 to 650 tons each.

A recent order of the King of Prussia enacts that, pursuant to existing laws, clergymen who depart from their duty shall be submitted to different degrees of punishment.

Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin, intends—so say the Wisconsin papers—to call together the Legislature early in October, for the purpose of preparing another Constitution, and the admission of the Territory into the Union.

On June 12 an interesting ceremony took place in the Parish Church of St. Elizabeth, in Paris. It was the baptism of three negro princes. Two of them sons of Peter, King of Grand Bassan in Africa, the other, the son of a neighboring King.

The Quakers have had paid to them a compliment of exceeding significance. In almost all cases, and without any previous consultation, they have been made the distributors of American charity to the suffering people of Ireland.

Rev. Amos A. Phelps, late Secretary of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, died on Thursday last, at the residence of Rev. E. D. Moore, in Roxbury, Mass.

T. W. Williams, of Beloit, Conn., has made a donation of \$10,000 to Beloit College, Wisconsin.

The Queen of England has granted a pension of £1,000 a year to the wife and daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Chalmers.

The steamship Hiberna reached Boston on Monday last, bringing five days later news from Europe. There had been a slight advance in Cotton, a decline in Breadstuffs, and the prospects of the harvest were good.

Review of New York Market. MONDAY, AUG. 2.

ASHES—Pearls have advanced to 87. Pots 4 87. FLOUR—Before the steamer's news, Genesee Flour was 7 75, and Western 5 50.

MARRIED.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

DIED.

TRACT SOCIETY NOTICE. The Fourth Anniversary of the American Sabbath Tract Society will be held at DeLafayette, Madison Co., N. Y., on fifth day, September 16th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH.

I have just issued a new and revised edition of Carlow's pungent and heart-searching Defense of the Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1734, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidation of the subject, any other work of its size extant.

PLUMBER NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING DEPOTS: awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors, at the National and Massachusetts Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

THE NEW HYMN BOOK.

At the last meeting of the General Conference, a Committee, consisting of Thomas B. Brown, Lucius Randall, Wm. B. Maxson, Eli S. Bailey, Nathan V. Hull, and Sherman S. Griswold, was appointed to prepare and secure the publication of a Hymn Book suited to the wants of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination.

JAS. R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Principal of Teachers' Department and Teacher of Mathematics. SILAS S. CLARKE, Teacher of Physiology. CAROLINE B. WILCOX, Preceptress. M. SAMANTHA NEWTON, Assistant. AMELIA R. CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

DEBUTER INSTITUTE.

The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three terms, of fourteen weeks each.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

NEW YORK. Adams—Charles Potter. Alfred—Maxson Green. James H. Ophran. Hiram P. Burdick. Berlin—John Whitford. Brooklyn—And'w Babcock. Charlotte—Samuel Hunt. Danvers—Ethan Saunders. DeBryer—B. G. Stillman. Durhamville—A. J. Potter. Edinboro—Ephraim Maxson. Friendship—R. W. Utter. Genesee—W. P. Langworthy. Hamlet—J. P. Livermore. Independence—J. P. Green. Leetonville—W. B. Maxson. New York—Abel Stillman. Petersburg—Geo. Crandall. Portville—Albert B. Crandall. Preston—Clark Rogens. Persia—Eldridge Eddy. Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdick. Richburgh—T. E. Babcock. Richmond—Elias Burdick. Rodman—Nathan Gilbert. Scott—Luke E. Babcock. Unionville—Wm. Utter. Verona—Hiram Sherman. Watson—Wm. Quibell. CONNECTICUT. Myrtle B.—Geo. Greenman. Waterford—L. T. Rogers. Wm. Maxson.

