

# The Sabbath Recorder.

"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JULY 5, 1849.

VOL. VI.—NO. 3.

WHOLE NO. 263.

## The Sabbath Recorder.

### FOREIGN MISSION.

The following communication from Bro. Gardner gives the latest intelligence from our missionaries in China.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 26th, 1848.

To the Board of the A. S. D. B. Missionary Ass'n:—  
The kind hand of Providence has protected us nearly to the close of another year. We are enabled to address you at this time under circumstances rather more flattering than when we last wrote. Mrs. W. has recovered from her illness, and as a company I think we have never been in better health and spirits since leaving America.

I received a letter a few days since from Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, of Hong-Kong, stating that the essay on the question concerning which I had previously written him, had been mislaid and was lost, but that it should hereafter be found, it should be immediately forwarded.

Mr. Dean left here about two weeks since, with improved health, after a stay of about three months. Mr. Goddard is spending the winter here with his family, and expects to go to Ningpo in the spring. Mr. Piery and family arrived here on the 6th of Nov., and expect to remain.

The London Congregational, London Episcopal, and Southern Baptist Societies, have all obtained preaching places within the city walls, and the Catholics are about erecting one. The American Episcopalians have two candidates for baptism at present, as I am informed, one a member of their school, and the other a man engaged in teaching a school under their supervision. Thus it seems that the seed has not been sown in vain.

The diversity of opinion and practice among missionaries is likely to be a mighty obstacle to the progress of the gospel here. It is already becoming a subject of remark and wonder among the Chinese, that those who profess to be guided by the same rule, should differ so widely. There is one difference which is truly lamentable. The term used by the largest missionary body in Shanghai, to represent the Supreme Being, is the name of the chief god among the Chinese. A colporteur not long since having presented a tract to a Chinaman, called a few days after to see the effect it was producing, when he was informed by the Chinaman, that he had long been in the habit of worshipping "Shangtee," as his tract directed; that he daily resorted to a temple for that purpose, which had been dedicated especially to his worship. In a book published in this city, a few months ago, foreigners are represented as worshipping the same god they do. When they are told that the Scriptures hold forth that being the chief object of worship, they must naturally conclude, that the Christian religion is essentially the same with their own, differing only in form. And when they see one party of missionaries worshipping "Shangtee," and another worshipping "Shin," both pretending the worship of their gods to be authorized by Scripture, how can we expect them to be very forward in renouncing their polytheism? Such are the weapons the god of this world is using to thwart the designs of the Almighty. We can only hope in Him who can turn the hearts of men as the rivers of water are turned—who can bring light out of darkness, and good out of evil.

The restriction put upon foreign residents, to prevent their making excursions into the country, has virtually become a dead letter. Excursions of several days' length are now frequently made. One merchant, with his wife, lately made a trip of thirteen days' length, and was kindly treated by the natives. In all probability the barriers that now confine missionaries to this port, will ere long give way. The "tao-tai" has already given bonds of protection to a Catholic establishment situated about four miles in the country, which is an indication of what Protestants may hope for. Could such liberties be allowed, an extensive field would be thrown open for missionary labor in these parts. There are reported to be ten large and respectable cities within one hundred and fifty miles of this, all accessible by water communication. May God hasten the time, and raise up laborers for the work, that they may become so many points from which the pure light of the gospel shall emanate.

The unhealthiness of the season has not yet passed away, and deaths are frequent. Among the recent deaths is that of the wife of Mr. Walter Medhurst, son of the Rev. Dr. Medhurst, who is Vice-Consul at Amoy, and came here on a visit, partly for the improvement of her health. She died on the 16th ult., leaving an infant about two weeks old. Some have been obliged to leave the place as their only hope of recovery; and others are still sick, among whom is Miss Yarn, of the Southern Baptist Mission. She has been in bed for some time. The most alarming disease prevailing among the Chinese at this time, that I am aware of, is dysentery. This is a disease which is

being rapid strides. We seldom walk the streets without beholding the haggard countenances of some of its votaries. Occasionally we meet with an unfortunate wretch by the way side, who, having squandered his last mite, and being bereft of friends and sympathy, has lain himself down to die, a victim to his uncontrollable appetite. Though the practice is so common among them, but little sympathy is manifested towards those who have become ruined by it. Two millions of dollars in silver annually goes out of this port for that drug. By this means the country is rapidly becoming drained of that currency, which has increased the value of dollars more than two hundred cash within the last three years. And this sum is only refunded by the seeds of death and moral pollution; and that, too, by those who have been reared amid the effluence of gospel light.

There are several charitable institutions in this city, as follows: An Asylum for Old Men who are friendless; a Foundling Hospital for Orphans; a Clothing Establishment, for supplying the destitute during the cold season, enjoining a return of the articles at the approach of warm weather—(beggars are not included in this provision, as they consider them too dishonest to be trusted.) They have also medical establishments, for the benefit of the poor. These are all sustained by voluntary contributions among the inhabitants of the city.

In one of my morning walks, about a month since, my attention was called to a house near the road, by a peculiar kind of singing, when I saw a Taoist priest, clad in a red and highly ornamented robe, following a man through the house who carried a lighted torch in his hand. They passed to one end, where the priest remained several minutes. In the mean time, I observed a quantity of ghost money burning before the door. Presently one of the inmates came out, holding a cock in one hand, and a piece of paper in the other, which he lighted and held up before him. While this was burning, the priest appeared, having a small box in his right hand, which they call "ling-pa," and a cup of some fluid in the other. He continued singing, with occasionally a loud shout, and at the same time making circles of the cock with his box. When the paper was consumed, he took some of the fluid in his mouth, and blowing it over him, retired. I related the circumstance to my teacher, who gave me the following explanation:—The practice originated several hundred years ago, at which time a dreadful pestilence prevailed, by which men died in a very strange and sudden manner. Many, retiring well in the evening, were found dead in the morning. Not being able to attribute it to any other cause, they concluded it must be the influence of evil spirits. By diligent watching, they finally discovered one approach in the form of a cock. This was a sufficient explanation of the mystery, and the priesthood immediately devised the above method for frightening it away. In these ceremonies, the sudden and piercing shouts of the priest, in his song, with occasional blows upon the floor, tables, or walls of the house, with his box, they imagine to be unendurable by the evil spirit. This ceremony is performed whenever a death occurs in a family; lest other members should soon follow. He says it is generally believed and practiced in Shanghai and vicinity, but not by the Chinese generally. I had the curiosity, or rather the impudence, to ask if he believed it. He blushed, and hesitated a while, and finally evaded the question by saying, that he supposed it was necessary to keep up the practice in order to furnish the priests with the means of gaining a livelihood. There are several diseases which they attribute to the influence of evil spirits, such as insanity, fever and ague, and such like.

The following is a list of some of the established feasts of the Chinese:—  
1. "Ching-ming," feast of the tombs, held in the 2d of 3d month.  
2. "Tao-ang," feast of the dragon boat, held on the 5th of their 5th month.  
3. "Hau-tsz," held on the day the sun reaches the summer solstice.  
4. "Chi-ni-pa," on the 15th of the 7th month, connected with a grand procession, in which the chief gods of the city are paraded through the streets in sedans.  
5. "Chong-cheu," held on the 15th of their 8th month.  
6. "Ching-ying," held on the 9th of their 8th month, at which time they seek the highest spot of ground available, and eat a particular sort of cakes; by which means they expect to avoid misfortunes.  
7. "Keh-ang-chau," 1st of the 10th month, a feast of the tombs.  
8. "Tao-ang," held at the time the sun arrives at the winter solstice.

There is another held on the 7th of the 7th month, called "Ching-ye," which originated from the notion that two stars appear at that time, one influencing the growth of rice, and the other that of cotton. On this occasion, every family is expected to distribute among the poor a quantity of fried cakes, of which various sizes, shapes, and colors, which

they imagine have the effect to improve their ingenuity and skill, if eaten on that day. It also tends to strengthen the eyesight of females, so that one accustomed to eating them could see to thread the finest needle with a hair, or work the nicest embroidery by moonlight. It also makes their nails grow rapidly, and of a beautiful color, which they much admire. This feast is said to have existed ever since the days of Confucius.

The birth and future eminence of this celebrated man, whom they claim to be to the Chinese what Jesus Christ is to foreigners, my teacher says, was predicted by the appearance of a certain animal called "che-leng-tsz," which entered his father's house a short time before. This animal is said to be twelve feet high, with an antelope's body, cow's tail, and a horse's feet, and of a variegated color. It is said to be chief and most benevolent of all animals; having horns tipped with flesh, showing that though it has power it is unwilling to use it. It eats nothing, and will not so much as tread on grass for fear of injuring it. It lives on the mountains, and is never seen except when sent by the god to predict some great event. Representations of it are frequently painted on walls built for that purpose in front of temples and dwellings of distinguished individuals, as an ensign of benevolence.

The Chinese have many customs which seem to accord with the ancient oriental nations, as described in history and scripture, of which the following are a few:—1. The Emperor is never seen but by a privileged few. 2. He is always approached with presents, otherwise he cannot be seen. 3. Those who approach into his presence are obliged to make humble prostrations, at the peril of their lives. 4. All visitors are expected to greet him with the salutation "live forever." 5. On leaving his palace, he is always attended by a retinue of nobles or guards. 6. His approach to any place is always announced by a blast from the trumpet. 7. He keeps a large harem. 8. Heavy taxes are imposed on all subjugated nations. 9. Each company of relatives forms a clan or tribe by itself. 10. Their days and nights are divided into periods of two hours each. 11. They countenance soothsayers or diviners. Besides a multitude of other customs which are to be seen in their attachment to old customs. Who can say but that they have descended from the scattered remnants of God's covenant people? At least, may we not hope that in His great mercy He may gather from among them a people to His praise?

Bro. Carpenter and myself commenced daily worship in the Chinese language in November. A portion of Scripture is read and explained on each occasion, and our men manifest some interest. We have our chapel nearly ready, and intend to commence public worship on the first Sabbath of the new year. We were hoping that in our new year's report, we might cheer you with the news that we had commenced. But as a ship is reported to leave to-day for New York, which is probably the last chance we shall have of the kind this winter, we thought best to improve it.

### WILL IS A RICH OLD FELLOW.

Some years ago, as we were traveling in the interior of Massachusetts, we came to a village in which were two substantial meeting-houses. A short time previous, there was but one meeting-house, and that one out of repair, and no minister; the people regarding themselves as too poor to support one, or to repair their house of worship. But now the old meeting-house had been thoroughly repaired, a new and neat edifice erected, two pastors were settled, and both of them were adequately supported. When we inquired the reason, a resident of the place remarked:—"While the Unitarians and Orthodox formed one congregation, they fell too poor to repair a church for support; a minister; but since they have separated, they find that they can either of them do easily what both could not do together." We have been reminded of this anecdote, in reading the following statement, submitted to the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, at their recent session, showing the progress of collections for benevolent purposes, before and since their separation from the Established Church.

### THE WHOLE CHURCH—Before the disruption.

1834, 2 Schemes, £3,551	1839, 5 Schemes, £14,353
1835, 5 Schemes, 4,128	1840, 4 Schemes, 16,156
1836, 5 Schemes, 7,941	1841, 4 Schemes, 17,588
1837, 5 Schemes, 10,770	1842, 4 Schemes, 20,191
1838, 5 Schemes, 13,800	1843, 4 Schemes, 22,191
Total for nine years before disruption	£108,778

### THE FREE CHURCH SINCE THE DISRUPTION.

1843, 4 Schemes, £23,374	1846, 7 Schemes, £43,327
1844, 5, 25,526	1847, 8, 47,563
1845, 5, 35,310	1848, 9, 49,314
1846, 5, 45,310	1849, 9, 49,314
Total for six years since disruption	£242,819

If the collections of this rate, for three years continue to advance, the Free Church will be raising annually more than "Branches" of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland will be raising annually about four times as much as the whole church raised annually for the same objects, before the disruption! O ye "Free" Observers!

### HEARTS AND HOMES.

Hearts and homes, sweet words of pleasure,  
Music breathing as they fall,  
Making each the other's treasure,  
Once divided, losing all.  
Hearts and homes, sweet words of pleasure,  
Music breathing as they fall,  
Making each the other's treasure,  
Once divided, losing all.

Hearts and homes, sweet words revealing,  
All most good and fair to see;  
Fitting shrines for purest feeling,  
Temples meet to bend the knee;  
Infant hands bright garlands wreathing,  
Happy voices incense breathing,  
For love is heaven, and heaven is love.  
Hearts and homes, sweet words of pleasure,  
Music breathing as they fall,  
Making each the other's treasure,  
Once divided, losing all.

From the New York Daily Tribune.

### NARRATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPEDITION TO THE RIVER JORDAN AND THE DEAD SEA.

By W. F. LYNN, U. S. N., Commanding the Expedition. Philadelphia: Lee & Blanchard, (New York: Sold by A. S. Barnes & Co., 51 John-st.)

In this volume, Lieut. Lynch presents a graphic and lively description of his adventures, as chief of the expedition appointed by the United States Government to explore the Dead Sea, and trace the River Jordan to its source. This was a commission involving great difficulties and danger; perhaps more than were warranted by its anticipated results for the benefit of science; and hitherto the curiosity and zeal which have prompted a few bold spirits to similar researches have been exercised at a sacrifice out of proportion to their value. Lieut. Lynch engaged in the enterprise with a distinct perception of its perils and cost; but, inspired by a genuine enthusiasm for its objects, he devoted himself to its accomplishment with an energy and perseverance that have overcome every obstacle, and enabled him to attain a degree of success of which no previous traveler in the same regions can boast.

He sailed from New York in November, 1847, arrived at Constantinople in the ensuing February, and after obtaining the protection of the Sultan for his journey through the Turkish dominions in Syria, came to the Sea of Galilee in April. The passage down the Jordan was attended with the greatest peril, and a less determined spirit would have shrunk back in dismay. The progress of the light metallic boats, which had been constructed expressly for the expedition, was frequently retarded by rapids, cataracts and whirlpools in the river; at the most dangerous falls, the channel had to be opened by removing large stones; and it was the whole party, that the difficult voyage was at last accomplished.

"Our course down the stream was with varied rapidity. At times we were going at the rate of from three to four knots an hour, and again we would be swept and hurried away, dashing and whirling onward with the furious speed of a torrent. At such moments there was excitement, for we knew not but that the next turn of the stream would plunge us down some fearful cataract, or dash us on the sharp rocks that might lurk beneath the surface. For the reasons I have before stated, the Fanny Mason left Skinner when danger was to be shunned or encountered. When the sound of a rapid was distinct and near, the compass and the note-book were abandoned, and motioning to the Fanny Skinner to check her speed, our own boat began to move like the antelope of some giant insect, to sweep us into the swift current which is ever the deepest part of the river; when it caught us, the boat's crew and our Arab friend Jumach leaped into the angry stream, accounted as they were, and clinging to her sides, assisted in guiding the graceful Fanny down the perilous descent. In this manner she was whirled on, driving between rocks and shallows with a force that made her bend and quiver like a rush in a running stream; then shooting her through the foam and the turmoil of the ferocious water, she spun and twirled, the men leaped in, with oars and rudder, she was brought to an eddying cove, whence, by word and gesture, she directed her sister Fanny through the channel."

The great depression between the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea, is caused by the singularly tortuous course of the Jordan, which, cylindrical in front and pyramidal behind. The upper part was about 40 feet high, resting on an oval pedestal from 40 to 60 feet above the level of the sea. A similar pillar is mentioned by Josephus, by Cleopatra of Rome, and Irenaeus, who does not hesitate to express the belief of its being the identical one into which Lot's wife was transformed. Lieut. Lynch, with a more modest reserve, contents himself with describing what he saw, but offers no opinion on the subject.

The party spent twenty-two days on the Dead Sea, during which time they had carefully sounded it through its whole extent, determined its geographical position, taken the exact topography of its shores, ascertained the temperature, width, depth, and velocity of its tributaries, collected specimens of every kind, and noted the winds, currents, changes of the weather, and all atmospheric phenomena.

After an extensive tour in Palestine and Syria, which is described, in a forcible and interesting manner, the Expedition returned to this country in December last. Little more than a year from the time its departure, the Fanny Mason had returned, and she was found on the coast of the Dead Sea, with her sails and rigging all blown away, and her crew scattered in all directions. The vessel was found on the coast of the Dead Sea, with her sails and rigging all blown away, and her crew scattered in all directions. The vessel was found on the coast of the Dead Sea, with her sails and rigging all blown away, and her crew scattered in all directions.

a gale, and presented a rough surface of foaming brine; the spray evaporated as it fell, and incrustated the clothes, hands and faces with salt, producing a prickly sensation wherever it touched the skin, and causing a severe pain to the eyes. The boats struggled sluggishly at first, but as the wind grew fiercer, it seemed, said Lieut. Lynch, "as if their bows were encountering the sledge-hammers of the Titans, instead of the opposing waves of an angry sea."

"At length, finding that we were losing every moment, and that with the lapse of each succeeding one, the danger increased, we kept away for the northern shore, in the hope of being able yet to reach it; our arms, our clothes and skins coated with greasy salt; and our eyes, lips and nostrils smarting excessively. How different was the scene before the submerging of the plain, which was 'even as the garden of the Lord.' At times, it seemed as if the Dread Almighty frowned upon our efforts to navigate a sea, then among the mountains. There is a tradition upon this sea and live. Repeatedly the fates of Costigan and Molneux had been cited to deter us. The first one spent a few days, the last about twenty hours, and returned to the place whence he had embarked, without landing upon the shore. One was found dying upon the shore; the other expired in November last, immediately after his return, of fever contracted upon its waters. But although the sea had assumed a threatening aspect, and the fretted mountains, sharp and incinerated, loomed terrific on either side, and salt and ashes mingled with its sands, and fetid and sulphurous streams, trickled down its ravines, we did not despair; awe-struck, but not terrified—fearing the worst, yet hoping for the best—we prepared to spend a dreary night upon the dreariest waste we had ever seen."

In less than half an hour, however, the wind abated instantaneously; the sea fell as rapidly as it had risen; and instead of bearing away from a sea which threatened to engulf them, the party were gliding at a rapid rate over a placid sheet of water, that scarcely rippled beneath them, and a rain cloud, which had enveloped the sterile mountains of the Arabian shore, lifted up and left their ragged outlines basking in the light of the setting sun.

The next day they made an excursion along the base of the mountain, where they gathered specimens of conglomerate and some fresh-water shells in the bed of some stream. The shore was covered with small angular fragments of flint, but there were no round stones or pebbles on it. Two partridges of a beautiful stone color were started up, so much like the rocks that they could only be distinguished when in motion. They heard the notes of a solitary bird in a cane-brake, which they could not identify. This can live on the shores of the Dead Sea. For though, as Lieut. Lynch observes, "the home and the usual haunt of the partridge may be among the cliffs above, the smaller bird they heard must have his nest in the thicket."

The scene was one of unmingled desolation. The air, tainted with the vapors of the stream, gave a tawny hue even to the foliage of the cane, which is elsewhere of a light green. Except the cane-brakes, there was no vegetation; barren mountains, fragments of rocks, blackened by sulphur, on its margin, bore a sad and somber aspect. As they approached the southern extremity of the sea, they came in sight of the salt mountain of Usdum; the beach was bordered with innumerable occasional lumps, and was also bituminous in occasional lumps, and presented a bright smooth surface when fractured, and looked like a consolidated fluid. Near a ravine, on an eminence, they discovered the ruins of a building, with square cut stones—the foundation walls alone remaining, and a line of low walls running down to the ravine; near it was a rude canal. Here Costigan thought that he had found the ruins of Gomorrah. Sounding cautiously along the coast, they passed the extreme point of Usdum, which is a broad, flat, marshy delta, coated with salt and bitumen, and soon after discovered on its eastern side a lofty, round pillar, apparently detached from the general mass, at the head of a deep, narrow and abrupt chasm. Proceeding to the shore to examine this new phenomenon, they found the beach soft, slimy mud, encrusted with salt, and at a short distance from the water, covered with saline fragments and blocks of bitumen. The pillars, fragments of a building, capped with carbonate of lime, cylindrical in front and pyramidal behind. The upper part was about 40 feet high, resting on an oval pedestal from 40 to 60 feet above the level of the sea. A similar pillar is mentioned by Josephus, by Cleopatra of Rome, and Irenaeus, who does not hesitate to express the belief of its being the identical one into which Lot's wife was transformed. Lieut. Lynch, with a more modest reserve, contents himself with describing what he saw, but offers no opinion on the subject.

The party spent twenty-two days on the Dead Sea, during which time they had carefully sounded it through its whole extent, determined its geographical position, taken the exact topography of its shores, ascertained the temperature, width, depth, and velocity of its tributaries, collected specimens of every kind, and noted the winds, currents, changes of the weather, and all atmospheric phenomena.

After an extensive tour in Palestine and Syria, which is described, in a forcible and interesting manner, the Expedition returned to this country in December last. Little more than a year from the time its departure, the Fanny Mason had returned, and she was found on the coast of the Dead Sea, with her sails and rigging all blown away, and her crew scattered in all directions. The vessel was found on the coast of the Dead Sea, with her sails and rigging all blown away, and her crew scattered in all directions.

After an extensive tour in Palestine and Syria, which is described, in a forcible and interesting manner, the Expedition returned to this country in December last. Little more than a year from the time its departure, the Fanny Mason had returned, and she was found on the coast of the Dead Sea, with her sails and rigging all blown away, and her crew scattered in all directions. The vessel was found on the coast of the Dead Sea, with her sails and rigging all blown away, and her crew scattered in all directions.

### DEVOTING A FIXED PORTION OF INCOME TO CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

In reading the biography of the most eminent pious and useful in different ages, we have often been struck with the fact, that almost all of them devoted a regular portion of their income to pious and charitable uses. We will mention a few whose names are familiar, whose writings are venerated, and whose memory is precious. Among those who made a *tench* the fixed proportion of their almsgiving, was Lord Chief Justice Hale, the Rev. Dr. Hammond, and the Rev. Dr. Annesley. Baxter informs us, that he long adhered to this, until, for himself, he found it too little, and observes, "I think, however, that it is as likely a proportion can be prescribed; and that devoting a *tench* part ordinarily to God is a matter that we have more than human direction for." Doddridge was another instance of this kind. "I make a solemn dedication of one-tenth of my estate, salary, and income, to charitable uses; and I also devote to such uses a gift of prayer." Archbishop Tillotson says, "Wants a fourth part was the proportion constantly given by Mrs. Burry, the wife of the eminent pious and useful Rev. Mr. Burry. Her husband, in his account of her life, says, 'She thought it was reasonable that such as had no children should appropriate a fourth part of their net profits to charitable purposes.' Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe gave even more than this. 'I consecrate,' says that excellent female, 'half of my yearly income to charitable uses; yea, all that I have beyond the bare conveniences and necessities of life shall surely be the Lord's.' Such too was the constant practice of the Hon. Robert Boyle, of the Rev. Mr. Brand, and of the Rev. Thomas Gouge. Of the latter, Archbishop Tillotson says, in his funeral sermon, 'All things considered, there have not been, since the primitive times of Christianity, many among the sons of men, to whom that glorious character of the Son of God might be better applied, than *he went about doing good.*'

The last might be extended to those who have lived since, to many of our own age, and in our country, but these examples are sufficient. If Christians generally were to act thus, to fix some due proportion, and keep a separate fund for charitable purposes, with how much more wisdom, prudence, and cheerfulness, would they perform this Christian duty. How often would they lift up their hearts to God, in devout thanksgiving, for affording them opportunities of enjoying this privilege, and of showing to themselves and others, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." [London Watchman.]

### "I DON'T THINK THE WHOLE WORLD WORTH."

These were the words of a profane little boy about ten years of age, when suffering severely from sea-sickness, and, as he thought, very near death. As his berth was very near mine, I could hear him piteously moaning and sobbing. "Oh, I shall die; I wish I could see my mother once more," when he fell back exhausted on his pillow. After lying still a little while, I heard him say, "No, I won't swear for a dollar." After another fit of vomiting, at which he was evidently very much alarmed, he exclaimed, "I won't swear for two dollars; no, nor for five dollars, either," when he again fell back in his berth tired out. A third time, when he was forced to rouse as his nausea increased, he exclaimed, "I don't think the whole world worth swearing for." After this he fell asleep, and did not awake until the sea was calm.

This little boy was the son of a profane and intemperate man, who taught him to swear as soon as he could speak. But he had a good mother, who had taught him the third commandment. "This was the sin which he had most frequently fallen into, and which was the sin which troubled him, when he thought he was going before the God who would not hold him guiltless who takes his name in vain." [Am. Messenger.]

### THE GIRLS' PRAYER MEETING.

This year (1850), Wesleyan Methodism was introduced into Arnold. Two young females, concerned about their souls, conversed with each other upon the subject, and prayed earnestly for pardon. Their serious deportment soon caused the name Methodist to be applied to them. They are no Methodists, said one in their presence, for Methodists can pray before other people. "And so on we went," said one of the girls; "for their hearts were burned with desire for the glory of God, and the salvation of souls. Until that hour they had not made the attempt, but at once they knelt down and prayed, with such simplicity and earnestness, before the few individuals present, that it soon was opened for a regular prayer-meeting. Numbers attended, the girls' prayer meetings which came to the ears of the devoted William Bramwell, who expressed a determination to go over and see what they were doing. He went, saw the grace of God doing its work, and was glad. He at once procured a house for preaching, obtained a license for the purpose, placing Arnold as a regular place, and William Dewey appointed leader of the little class, who regularly met on Sunday afternoon to meet the members. One of the two girls still survives, a faithful Christian, an example of a Christian in a humble life, reading at Arnold, and joining the 'What God has wrought in that populous village.' [Am. Messenger.]

IMPERFECT IN ORIGINAL

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, July 5, 1849.

A WORD TO MINISTERS.

Much has been said—and some of it very well said—in regard to the duty of churches to support the ministry. It is as certainly a divine ordinance, "that they who preach the gospel should live of the gospel," as it was, under the law, "that they who ministered in holy things should live of the things of the temple, and that the priests who waited at the altar should share in the sacrifices of the altar." 1 Cor. 9: 13, 14. We have no misgivings at all on this subject; and we wonder that any one else should have. Indeed, we more than half suspect, that the conscientious scruples which some profess about it, originate in a worldly, covetous spirit. It is the duty of the pastor to give himself wholly to the ministry. 1 Tim. 4: 15; Acts 6: 4. But how a Christian can receive this as a doctrine of Scripture, and yet doubt whether it is his duty to contribute, according to his ability, for the maintenance of his pastor, is more than we can comprehend. We advise such Christians (?) to take heed how they wrest the Scriptures to their own destruction. . . . However, it is to say a word to ministers themselves. We believe that one great reason why churches do not come up more readily to their duty, is that ministers do not manifest a disposition to commit themselves to the work. There is no class of Christians, to whom the divine promise—"Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added to you"—is more applicable, than to those who have professedly consecrated themselves to the work of preaching the gospel. We suspect that ministers themselves do not put implicit confidence in this promise. The course which many of them pursue, betrays a lurking suspicion that God will not be true to fulfill it. They profess to think that the Lord has called them to make the work of the ministry their entire work. Yet, afraid to trust him to this extent, they combine with their ministerial duties some secular pursuit, so that, if the Lord should happen to prove false to his promise, they shall have something else to fall back upon! Is not this the language of their practice?

Let it be understood, that we are not now speaking of those cases where ministers, for the sake of helping feeble churches, or for the sake of raising up a new interest in some distant field, betake themselves to secular business in connection with their ministry. The conduct of such ministers is not only lawful, but highly commendable. Paul himself did so, and showed "that so laboring is profitable to support the work." Acts 20: 34, 35. And we say, distinctly, that those ministers of our own denomination, or of any other, who have thus labored for the advancement of God's cause, deserve to be had in everlasting honor. But we allude to ministers of another spirit, from whom we fear, our denomination is not free. Perhaps one of them receives, and accepts, an invitation to become the pastor of one of our churches. Perhaps the providential circumstances connected with his settlement, are such as to produce the strong conviction in his mind, that that is the particular field, above all others, where God has work for him to do. The church, considering its numbers, wealth, and prospects, is able to afford him a comfortable living. No matter whether the church itself thinks so, or not; their own selfishness may make them feel very poor, but other disinterested persons know very well that nothing is wanting but the disposition. But the minister, instead of throwing himself wholly into the work, "seeking first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," in the full persuasion that He, who has called him to it, will take care that his temporal wants are supplied, he shows a want of faith—betrays his lurking suspicion that God will not be able to supply his temporal wants, unless he should himself lend a helping hand by running into some business to which God has not called him. What is the necessary effect of this course upon the church he has undertaken to serve? Can it do otherwise than strengthen them in that worldliness, which it was his business to reprove and destroy? With such an example before them, can it be expected that they will ever become liberal enough to support the ministry? He shows his fear, that, if he commit himself wholly to the work to which he is called, he shall not have enough for his wants; and they show their fear, that, if they give liberally for the support of the gospel—the work to which they are called—they shall not have enough for their wants. They mutually strengthen one another in their worldly-mindedness, and in their distrust of God's power to fulfill his promises.

But perhaps, when the minister settles with a church, the people do not at once come up to the mark, and promise him a salary which will be amply sufficient. Therefore he is discouraged, and fancies that he is compelled to resort to a secular pursuit to make up the deficiency. We admit this is discouraging, and a church is lawfully wretched, and guilty, and shows such a discouragement in the way. But, on the other hand, he ought to be disappointed, if he does not get the promised salary. The church may be owing to its long having been left with-

out pastoral care; in consequence of which the world has obtained a lamentable hold upon their affections. Or, it may be owing to erroneous views having been formerly taught them. Or, it may be owing to some other cause. But no matter what may be the origin of it. It is reasonable to suppose that sound instruction from the pulpit, and faithful pastoral culture, will effect wonders in removing the evil. And the minister's duty is to set about giving this instruction, and bestowing this culture, in the firm persuasion that his labor will not be in vain. Christ's promise to be "with his ministers always, even to the end of the world," is a promise to sustain them in the performance of this duty. And we question whether this duty has ever been faithfully and perseveringly discharged, without the church being brought to see it their duty, and feel it their privilege, to contribute their "carnal things" to those who were engaged in "sowing to them spiritual things." 1 Cor. 9: 11. If the husbandman plant the vineyard, dress it, and keep it with care, he will receive of the fruit of it. If the shepherd look well to the flock, he will partake of the milk of the flock. It is possible, there may be some churches so obstinately worldly, that they would not be reclaimed—instances are extremely rare.

We very much fear that those ministers who incline to mingle worldly business with their calling, are secretly averse to giving themselves wholly to the ministry. To give one's self wholly to the work implies, not merely having no other business on hand to take up his time, but a life of anxiety and prayer. It supposes him to spend a great deal of time in his closet, cultivating communion with God, and wrestling in deep agony of soul for the salvation of those committed to his charge. It supposes him to be very diligent in the study of the Scriptures, that he may continually be able to bring forth "things new and old" for the edification of his hearers. It supposes him to be vigilant in guarding the behavior of those to whom he ministers; to go from house to house declaring the counsel of God; to exhort, and comfort, and charge every one, as a father doth his children, (1 Thess. 2: 11;) to visit, and counsel the sick, and the dying; in short, to yield himself up constantly to the inworking of God's power, and to strive mightily according thereto to present every man perfect in Christ Jesus. Col. 1: 28, 29. But a life like this is so perfectly contrary to the natural disposition, such a constant warfare against the desires of the flesh and of the mind, that not one in a hundred of those who enter upon the pastor's calling, is willing to lead it. They prefer an easier life; one that does not involve such constant anxiety and sorrow. They like well enough not to like to do it "weeping." The joy of reaping would delight their heart; but they are not willing to "sow in tears." Ps. 126: 5, 6. What wonder is it, then, if their churches are blighted with the spirit of this world? What wonder is it, if they find the people too covetous to sustain the ministry? It would be a marvel if it were otherwise.

As we have been penning these remarks, we have cast our eyes over our own beloved denomination; and we find that we cannot fix our mind upon a dozen ministers, who are so far committed to the work as to pursue no other business in connection with it; and whether these are given wholly to the work, in a higher and holier sense, is at least questionable. The greater proportion of our ministers are pursuing secular business, some of them, we fear, with much more eagerness than they are the salvation of souls. A few of them are engaged in business upon lawful grounds; that is, for the sake of helping feeble churches. Such we hold in honor, and bid them God speed. But the rest, we fear, continue the pursuit of secular business, because of a secret unwillingness to give themselves heartily and wholly to the work, to which God has called them. O God, breathe the spirit of life into our ministry!

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

For the following sketch of the proceedings of the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association, we are indebted to the attention of Eld. Nathan V. Hull. The Association convened, agreeable to notice, with the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Alfred. The delegation was full, and the congregation respectfully large. After a sermon from Bro. James Bailey, the Association organized by choosing N. V. HULL, Moderator, and ERASTUS A. GREEN, and DAVID R. STILLMAN, Clerks. The business of the Association was conducted with harmony and dispatch. The meeting on Sabbath day was held in the grove, there being present a very large congregation. As my limits will not allow me to give a detailed account of the meeting, I will transcribe the Corresponding Letter for publication in the Recorder, and for a full account refer you to our Minutes, a copy of which I will transmit as soon as they are issued from the press.

The Seventh-day Baptist Western Association, convened in Alfred, N. Y., June 22d, 1849, to sister Associations:— Notwithstanding we have given our attention beyond the ordinary routine, the preliminary session has been characterized by great harmony. A Committee previously appointed presented an elaborate report, urging the importance of education to young men, proposing to enter the gospel ministry, accompanied by a series of resolutions, recommending a course of study, all of which was adopted, and ordered published in the Sabbath Recorder.

Among the resolutions discussed and adopted, was one against the practice of Novel Reading, one in favor of Sabbath Schools, and one on the subject of a Mission to Hayti. We were happy to receive brethren Eli S. Bailey and Varnum Hull, as delegates from the Central Association, and the Corresponding Letter of the Eastern Association. We appointed a committee of five to confer with committees appointed by the other Associations, relative to the establishment of a Collegiate and Theological Institution. It seems to us, that the providence of God is opening fields on every side, inviting us to active operation; and we feel determined to cooperate with our brethren in taking and holding a useful post in the vineyard of the Lord. Our prayer is, that our whole strength, as a denomination, may not only be exerted, but concentrated upon the work that lies before us. T. E. BANCOCK, Cor. Sec.

"A MODEL MAYOR."

An article with this heading is going the rounds of the papers, the substance of which is, that the Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York, in a recent lecture on the Sunday Liquor Traffic, and the duties of Magistrates, related, that he went back to Jerusalem from the captivity of Babylon, was the last Mayor that Jerusalem ever had, and a model for Mayors of all other cities; for he ordered all the grog-shops to be closed on the Sabbath, and all who hung about their gates (doors) to be indicted. No doubt Nehemiah deserves all the praise which Dr. Cheever bestows upon him; for it is evident, from the whole narrative of his proceedings, that he was actuated by a fervent and enlightened zeal for God, and that his efforts were designed to promote the better observance of the Sabbath which God had enjoined, at the time and in the manner prescribed by God. But suppose that Nehemiah had undertaken to compel the people to observe a different Sabbath from that which God had appointed—a Sabbath in commemoration of a different event, and upon a different day; would his efforts in such a cause, however zealous, have entitled him to be held up as a model for magistrates in all subsequent ages? We think not; indeed, we are inclined to believe, that in this case he would have been treated by God, and would have deserved to be regarded by men, very much as Jeroboam was, when he ordained a feast unto the children of Israel, different from that which God had ordained, "even in the month which he had devised in his own heart."

The position of the Mayor of New York, and, we may add, of the clergy who are urging him on—seems to us very like that which Jeroboam occupied, and which Nehemiah would have occupied, in the case supposed. The Lord says, "The seventh day is the Sabbath, in it thou shalt not do any work;" and He gives as a reason, "because that on it he had rested from all his work which he created and made." But the magistrates and the clergy say, "The first day is the Sabbath, in it thou shalt not do any work;" and they give as a reason, "because that on it Christ rose from the dead." Here, then, both the day of the Sabbath, and the reason for its observance, are changed. Pray what is left of the institution? Again, God says, "From evening to evening shall ye celebrate your Sabbaths;" and Nehemiah—the "Model Mayor"—was very particular on that point, for he required the gates of Jerusalem to be closed as soon as it "began to be dark before the Sabbath." But the magistrates and the clergy say, "From midnight to midnight, or from daylight to daylight, shall ye celebrate your Sabbaths," thus changing the time to begin and end the Sabbath, and leaving the whole matter to be determined by the convenience of individuals. Now by what authority are these changes made in the day of the Sabbath, the reason for its observance, and the time of beginning and ending it. Not by God's authority, surely, for even those who countenance the changes acknowledge that they are not commanded in the Word of God. Whence, then, do they come? From the same source that the feast ordained by Jeroboam came—from the devices of hearts not satisfied with God's appointments.

What would the magistrates and clergy of New York say, if (Roman Catholic) Bishop Hughes should preach a sermon setting forth that the civil authorities ought to put a stop to trading on Good-Friday or Christmas day, and should conclude his remarks by holding up to the view of his hearers the example of Nehemiah, and representing him as a model for our Mayor to copy? They would say, undoubtedly, that the example of Nehemiah had nothing to do with the case—that Nehemiah was enforcing the observance of a Heaven-appointed institution, whereas the institutions which the Bishop would have enforced are of human origin. And their answer would be a correct and consistent one. But the Bishop might turn upon them, and show conclusively, that there is as much Scripture authority, and as early traditional authority, for the observance of Christmas-day in commemoration of our Lord's birth, or of Good-Friday in commemoration of his death, as of the first day of the week in commemoration of his resurrection. Most happy should we be to see such a Mayor as Nehemiah, exercising authority in New York. (We think he would not content himself with endeavoring to suppress the liquor traffic on one day of the week, and

thus indirectly sanctioning it on the other six days. We should expect him to teach people that what is wrong and injurious on one day, is wrong and injurious on all days, and ought to be abandoned entirely. We should also expect, that if he did undertake to enforce the observance of one particular day out of the seven, it would be the day of God's appointment, on which He rested after completing his creative work—not a day of man's appointing, on which God began his work.

"AN IMPIOUS THING, AND A LIE"

In the History of American Missions, page 117, may be found the following extract from Mr. King's Journal, giving his discussion with the Maronites on Mount Lebanon:— August 10.—Spent the day in reading the Holy Scriptures, and in meditation. Also read in the Psalms in Arabic, as divided into lessons for each day in the week, and intermixed with prayers to God and Christ and the virgin Mary, and followed by the canons of the Church, and what are called the ten commandments given by God to Moses. These ten commandments are prefaced nearly in the following manner: "The ten them upon two tables of stone, and handed over to Moses, to give to the people as given to Moses; but the second commandment is entirely left out, and the tenth is divided into two, so as to make out the number ten. The fourth also says, Observe the first day, and

Soon after I had read this, the Superior of the convent came in, and I remarked to him what I had read, and observed, that these were not the ten commandments delivered to Moses—that there was another, believe that I was under a mistake. I told him it was in vain for him to do this, for I had read the ten commandments in Hebrew; and every body knew that there was another make unto these any given image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, in the earth beneath," &c. I really felt so indignant, that any man should dare take away one of the commands of God, that I told the priest plainly, that it was an impious thing, and a lie, to say, these are the ten commandments of God, written on two tables of stone, while the second was entirely left out, the fourth changed, and the tenth divided. My instructor replied, "If these are the commands of the Church, they are the commands of God." This I denied; and told him how one Pope had said one thing, and the succeeding Pope another, in direct contradiction to it, and asked him if he thought both were from God? "No," said I, "God never acts in this manner. It is man—erring man."

Reflections.

Several things are presented in the foregoing extract from Mr. King's Journal, which it may be profitable for all to consider. The one that I shall notice is, the evidence of the fact that the Catholic Church has altered the law of God, according to the demands of its own interests, and that among those alterations is one of the fourth commandment, which, though condemned by the devoted Protestant Missionary as an "impious thing and a lie," is nevertheless in exact accordance with his practice and precept. Why is it more derogatory to the authority of God for Catholics to write, "Observe the first day, and the feast days," in the body of the law, than for Protestants to insist from the pulpit and elsewhere, that the law is changed, and that now it requires the first day instead of the seventh? How much better is the Protestant practice, than that of the Catholic? Why not write the law as it means? If it requires the first day for rest, why translate it seventh, and afterward insist that it means the first? Should not this also be called an "impious thing and a lie?" Yet who will express such holy indignation at this practice, so near akin to the other? It is calculated to remind one of the fable of the farmer and the lawyer. If the Catholic bull gorges the Protestant ox, it is an "impious thing!"

NERI.

PAINFUL INTELLIGENCE FROM BURMAH.—The N. Y. Recorder of June 27th says that a letter from Dr. Judson, dated March 15, and received by the overland mail and the last steamer, brings the painful intelligence of Mrs. Judson's failing health and critical condition. "Mrs. J." he says "has been very ill, and still continues so; and, what is worse, I have serious and dreadful apprehensions that she will never be any better. She appears to me to be in a settled every effort, and holding out strong encouragement that she will recover. I write with a heavy heart. A dark cloud is gathering over me; and how dark it will become I know not. But God knows; and he will I trust, bring light out of darkness. His will be done." In a postscript added March 23, he says "Mrs. J. is rather better;" but he indicates no abatement of his fears.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A New York State Temperance Convention was held at Syracuse last week. Gen. Joseph S. Smith, of Ulster County, presiding. During the first day of the session, several resolutions were introduced and discussed by Messrs. Gerrit Smith, Delavan, Howe, Myers, Warren, Raymond, &c. Among them was the following:— Resolved, That we recommend to the Executive Committee of this Society to establish, forthwith, a small semi-monthly newspaper, under the name of The Law Power, the price of which shall be 25 cents per year for a single copy, \$4 for twenty copies; \$6 for forty; and \$10 for eighty; and the single aim of which shall be to obtain and enforce wise and effectual laws against the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The barque Candace is advertised to sail from New York direct to Shanghai, China, in a few days. Persons having parcels designed for our missionaries at that place, should not lose this opportunity to forward them. They should reach New York as early as the 10th of July, and be forwarded to Shanghai by the Candace.

FAIR DAYS, in view of the prevalence of cholera, have been held at various places within a few weeks past. Thursday last was observed at Savannah, Monday last at New Haven.

PROSPECTS OF THE WESTERN MISSION.—A letter from Bro. Samuel Davison, bearing date June 18, says:—"My congregation on the Sabbath now usually amounts to between seventy and one hundred. We have taken the preparatory steps for the organization of a regular Seventh-day Baptist Church, and appointed a meeting to be held on first day, July 1, to complete the organization. I have recently had an interesting visit from a Baptist minister, who is also a missionary. He professes to be an anxious inquirer after the truth, and said his object in visiting me was to learn all he could respecting our views. I furnished him with tracts for himself and some no-Sabbath men he has in one of his congregations."

REVIVALS IN CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Recorder says that a very pleasant revival has been in progress at New Haven, Ct., for several months past. The pastor of the First Baptist Church has baptized thirteen, and the pastor of the Second Church nineteen. "A general interest has pervaded all the evangelical churches of the city. Indeed, the State of Connecticut has shared more largely in the revivings of the Spirit during the last winter than for many years previous." The same paper contains a notice of a revival at Providence, R. I., and the baptism of twenty-five persons at one of the churches.

PRINCETON (N. J.) COLLEGE.—The Commencement Exercises of this institution were held on fourth-day of last week, when the degree of A. B. was conferred upon seventy-seven young men who had just completed their Collegiate studies. There were four graduates from the Law School. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. J. G. Lorimer, of Glasgow, Scotland, and Rev. E. D. Smith, of New York. The number of students in the College is 254, of whom 8 are Law Students, and three Resident Graduates.

THE SULTAN A REFORMER.—The Sultan of Turkey is engaged in carrying out a scheme of improvement which entitles him to great praise. He has planned a system of railroads, undertaken a system of primary instruction, and is encouraging also the cultivation of the Turkish language and literature by every means, and especially by offering prizes for the best translations of the standard works in ancient and modern literature.

CAUTIOUS.—Mr. Calhoun, in his letter to the citizens of Memphis, says, that as regards the construction of a railroad to our possessions on the Pacific, he is not sure but the inhabitants of those territories are going to prohibit slavery there, and, if they do, he thinks it not worth while for the South to spend money on a road which will only make a new place accessible for slaves to run away to.

A LAW OF THE CHURCH SUSPENDED.—On Sunday last, the Roman Catholic Bishop of New York made some remarks from his pulpit on the importance of cleanliness and freedom from excitement as a protection against the cholera. In conclusion, he said, that as the use of fish had been pronounced by the medical faculty conducive to the cholera, he had, by virtue of the prerogative invested in him, suspended that law of the Church which prohibits the use of meat on Friday, from the present time to the 18th of August, should the cholera continue.

ARRIVAL OF FATHER MATHEW.—Rev. Theobald Mathew, the Irish Apostle of Temperance, has at length reached New York. On second-day last, there was a great parade connected with his reception—the Common Council was called out, a procession was formed, and he was escorted to the City Hall, where the crowd had a chance to gaze at him. How long he is to be the prey of the lionizers, is not stated. It is to be hoped, however, that they will not monopolize him so long as to prevent his accomplishing, to some extent at least, the object of his visit to this country, which we take to be, making converts to the doctrine of total abstinence, and sealing their faith with his solemn pledge.

PETER-PENCE.—On Sunday last, agreeable to an appointment of the Provincial Council at Baltimore, collections were taken up in all the Catholic Churches of the United States, for the temporary relief of the Pope of Rome. From the manner in which appeals are urged through the Catholic papers, we conclude that there is much feeling upon the subject, and that a large collection is expected.

Since writing the above, we learn that the collection at St. Peter's Church, in New York, amounted to \$750, and that in St. James' Church, to over \$500. From this one may form some estimate of the amount collected throughout the United States.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The barque Candace is advertised to sail from New York direct to Shanghai, China, in a few days. Persons having parcels designed for our missionaries at that place, should not lose this opportunity to forward them. They should reach New York as early as the 10th of July, and be forwarded to Shanghai by the Candace.

FAIR DAYS, in view of the prevalence of cholera, have been held at various places within a few weeks past. Thursday last was observed at Savannah, Monday last at New Haven.

WAR AND THE GOSPEL.—The Christian nations of Europe and America expend every year in preparations for war \$200,000,000. This amount, when compared with "the most comprehensive form of Christian charity," stands thus: For preparations for war, per day, \$548,000; for preaching the Gospel of peace to the heathens, \$1,640, or, to make the comparison distinct, one pound sterling for war more for war between Christian nations, against one half-penny for evangelizing the Pagan world and bringing myriads of benighted idolaters to bow to the scepter of the Prince of Peace! Or, millions for Mars and mites for Messiah!

MAN-WORSHIP.—A pretty specimen of man-worship is complacently recorded by the Roman Catholic Observer. It seems that a letter from the Pope to the Archbishop of Baltimore was received too late to be published during the Council. "On the Sunday after the Council," continues the editor, "it was handed to the Very Rev. Dr. Pise, who is one of the best scholars in the country, a short time before he ascended the pulpit, with the request that he would read an English translation of it to the people. After a hasty perusal of the document, the Rev. Doctor read it in English, in his own happy, elegant diction, and concluded by one of those refined acts of delicacy, which betoken the good Priest, the pious Christian, and the accomplished gentleman. He kissed the letter with respect and veneration; he kissed the autograph signature of Our Most Holy Father, Pius the Ninth, which, in the name of the Most Reverend Archbishop and of the congregation, I reverently and affectionately kiss."

MOBBING ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURERS.—The Jamaica (L. I.) Farmer contains a communication from S. S. Foster, the celebrated Anti-Slavery Lecturer, detailing some of the facts connected with a recent disgraceful mob at Hempstead. It seems that Mr. Foster and his wife, Abby Kelly Foster, made arrangements with Mr. Hewlett, the keeper of a public house in Hempstead, for the use of his Hall, to hold a series of meetings, for the purpose of a free inquiry into the nature and character of our slave system, and the proper and necessary steps to be taken for its abolition. On the opening of the first meeting, a general invitation was given to all present, whatever might be their views, to participate in the discussion of the various topics which should be presented for their consideration. The first two meetings passed off quietly, but at an early hour on the third evening, there were indications of hostile feelings and intentions, both in and around the Hall, such as cracking nuts, running up and down the stairs, yelling, hooting, drumming on tin pans, &c., the usual characteristics of opposition in an ignorant and uncultivated community. Things grew worse and worse, until Mr. and Mrs. Foster judged it advisable to leave the hall and the village.

A VICTIM OF CHOLERA.—We announced last week the sudden death of Rev. W. B. Tappan. He died at Granville, near Needham, Mass., the place of his residence, on Tuesday, June 19th. The Boston Traveler of that day, gives the particulars as follows:—

He preached last Sunday at Mattapoisett, returned to the city yesterday morning, and spent the forenoon at his office, and returned home in the cars at 2 P. M. At 4 o'clock, he complained of slight indisposition, and took some medicine. Soon after he was seized with spasms, accompanied with clammy sweat, cold extremities, and feeble pulse, which continued with increasing violence, baffling all remedies, till, at 3 in the morning, his frame, constitutionally feeble, sunk under it. He was sensible of his situation from the first, and expressed quiet resignation. During the spasms, his sufferings were very great; but when a groan escaped him, he would say, "Understand, I don't complain; it's all right." His sight and hearing were effected, and he complained of burning thirst, and when his attendants touched his flesh, as cold as marble, he would say, "O you burn me!" His end was peace, and "the memory of the just shall be blessed." The attending physicians pronounced the case one of spasmodic cholera.

Gov. BRIGGS AND FREDERICK DOUGLASS.—Frederick Douglass, in the last number of the North Star, gives honor to Gov. Briggs of Massachusetts for rising superior to the vulgar prejudice against color, which actuates so many of the people, of all classes, in this country. He says:—

"About a year ago, we met the Governor on the Railway from Boston to Pittsfield, when the cars were densely crowded with white passengers; and being recognized by him, he immediately offered us a seat by his side, and entered into a familiar conversation with us, on the anti-slavery question in general. It is not so much the mere act of politeness that struck us favorably, but the manner of showing it. With no air of condescension—with no fear of giving offence to those around him by his disregard of American taste, manners, and prejudices, he seemed to be as easy with a negro, by his side, as a white man. We made no mention of this circumstance at the time, because of the possibility of its being charged to our political prejudices; but a like circumstance having occurred within the last few days, the Governor displaying the same urbanity and freedom from caste, has overcome our objections on that score; and we mention the fact with feelings of sincere pleasure, that the Governor of Massachusetts (whatever may be said of him on political grounds), has shown himself infinitely superior to the great mass of praters on American Democracy, equality, and independence."

BIBLES IN ITALY.—A Boston paper quotes a letter from Pisa, dated March 14, stating that all custom-house duties are taken off foreign books at Rome, and all restrictions on the press are removed. A full edition of the Bible is to be printed in Rome, with notes by the Rev. Dr. Pisoni, and an edition of the Bible is being printed there. An edition of the Bible is also to be printed in Rome, and one of Diodati's will shortly be printed at Pisa.

THE CHOLERA.

In New York, the Reports of the Board of Health for the week ending on Monday last, were as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Day, Date, Cases, Deaths. Rows include Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Sabbath, Sunday, Monday.

In Philadelphia, for a week past, the number of new cases has been from 40 to 50 daily, the proportion of deaths being about as in New York.

In Cincinnati, the epidemic continues to prevail. On the 25th, there were 94 deaths by cholera. On the 29th there were 96.

In St. Louis, the deaths by Cholera, have averaged about 100 per day for a week past. During the week which ended on the 24th of June, there were 639 deaths by Cholera.

A Nashville letter, dated June 16, says: "Our little city is now being scourged with Cholera. This disease, at the present time, has a larger number of victims daily than it ever had during its greatest fatality in 1833 and 1835. I may say that it is far worse than it has been in any city in the Union, since its late advent to this continent. We have had as many as thirty-three interments during one day this week, which, in proportion to the population of the two cities, is equivalent to five hundred deaths per diem in New York city."

A letter from St. Louis, dated June 25th, says that the Cholera prevails to an alarming extent on the Upper Mississippi—22 passengers on board the steamer Uncle Toby died with Cholera between that place and Oquaka. The Cholera is making fearful strides among the Shawnee and Delaware tribes of Indians. They are deserting and burning their villages. On a recent trip of the steamer Ocean Wave, from Peru, on the Illinois River, to St. Louis, a passage of thirty hours, 38 persons died of Cholera. They were principally emigrants and deck hands.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer Hibernia arrived at New York on the 29th ult., with one week later intelligence from all parts of Europe.

From ENGLAND, we learn that the bill for the abrogation of the Navigation Laws passed the House of Lords without material amendment, on the 12th of June, and has received the Royal sanction; it will go into effect in January. The Jews' disabilities bill passed the House of Commons by a majority of 65; its success in the House of Lords is considered very doubtful. The British Government repudiates all cognizance or sanction of the proceedings of the French in their treatment of the Romans. The weather is represented as continuing very favorable, and the crops of England and Ireland are said to look unusually promising.

From FRANCE, we have the startling intelligence that on Wednesday an insurrection was mounted in Paris, by about 25,000 of the mountain party, headed by M. Etienne Arago. It was dispersed by the troops, whose numbers amounted to 70,000. Several attempts were made to erect barricades. In the evening, the Assembly declared itself in permanence, and passed a decree declaring Paris and the first military division in a state of siege. On Thursday, the alarm had considerably subsided, and business, which was entirely suspended the day previous, was generally resumed. At one time the peril was imminent. Numerous arrests have taken place, including several members of the Assembly, M. Arago and Ledru Rollin. The last accounts report a state of tranquillity, but there was an uneasy feeling about that a renewed attempt would be made to upset the government, and that when it comes to the point the troops will not prove steady. All the Socialist or Red Republican journals of Paris, except the National, have been suppressed since the disturbance. The City of Rheims is reported to be in full insurrection, and to have established a Government of Red Republicans.

From ROME, we learn that the French army commenced the attack upon the city on the 30th of May, and after a sanguinary engagement, in which the Romans lost 800 men, succeeded in carrying several important posts. A series of attacks had since taken place, in which the victory is variously stated, but in which the invading army has suffered most. The French papers publish conflicting reports of the operations of the army, but from accounts of the 5th of June it is clear that Oudinot, the French commander, had not then gained access to the city, though he had gained a position at the north of Rome, which would enable him to command the city. The latest dispatch from Gen. Oudinot is to the 6th June, at which time he opened his trenches, and had regularly besieged the city. There is no appearance of yielding on the part of the Romans, but on the contrary every thing goes to confirm the belief that they would make a most determined resistance and fight to the last.

From HUNGARY, the news is, that Kossuth has arrived in Pesth, and has been received as President in the Capital of the Hungarian Republic. It would seem that hostilities are still carried on in the South, between the Hungarians and the shattered remains of the Austrian army, supported by the Russians; but the reports concerning the matter are very vague and contradictory. The Russian General has issued a proclamation to the Hungarians, the pith of which is, that if they do not lay down their arms and submit to their fate with a good grace, they would be made to feel the consequences of their presumption. Every effort is being made to rouse the people, and the Magyar Government have ordered clergymen to march against the Russians.

The Cholera has again appeared in England, and several cases occurred in Manchester and other parts of the country. At Paris the disease is making most frightful havoc, even more so than in 1837. Up-

ward of 11,000 deaths have already occurred, and in one day there were about 900 cases and 600 deaths reported. Marshal Bugeaud and many other persons of eminence have fallen before this scourge, which has also broken out anew in Silicia, Vienna and Presburg, and is raging most fearfully at Alexandria and Cairo in Egypt.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.—The Company of Engineers sent out a few months ago to survey a route for a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, have completed their task, and made a favorable report. The books of subscription for the stock were opened last week, and the one million of dollars required was promptly subscribed. The basis of the Company is a grant from the Republic of New Granada, containing the following provisions:

An exclusive right to construct a railroad across the Isthmus, with the right to use, gratuitously, all the public lands lying on the route of the road. Eight years, if required, for completing it. Twelve hours for transportation over it. Transit for merchandise and specie free of duty. A gift of about 300,000 acres of land, to be selected by the grantees from the public lands on the Isthmus. Iron, and all implements and materials for the road, provisions and other articles for the persons employed thereon, admitted free of duty.

Two ports, one on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific, which are to be the termini of the road, and to be free ports. Power to levy transit and warehouse duties, and to establish such tolls as the grantees may think proper.

Privilege to endure forty-nine years, subject to the right to redeem it, at the expiration of twenty years after the completion of the road, on paying \$5,000,000; at the expiration of thirty years, on paying \$4,000,000; and at the expiration of forty years, on paying \$2,000,000.

A deposit of 600,000 francs (about \$120,000) as a security for the fulfillment of the obligations assumed, to be refunded with interest on the completion of the road.

Two and a half per cent. to be paid to the Government of New Granada upon all dividends declared.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS.—A letter dated St. Louis, June 15, says:—

To show you how terrific Cholera is among us, I will give one or two instances. Next door to me, on the south, a little girl, eleven or twelve years of age, who was playful and lively last evening, is at this moment breathing her last. This child is the last of four within this week, and was sent here from the Virginia Hotel. The father of the family was taken sick this morning; the result is not yet known. The mother, when sent for, could not visit her child, but requested our neighbors to take the best care they could of her offspring. Next door north but one, a man died last night, after a few hours illness. One of my hands spoke to me on Saturday last about 5 o'clock, P. M., and at ten o'clock next day was a corpse. Dr. Johnson, when I called upon him about 5 1/2 o'clock on Saturday, had a call at the Planter's House, to Capt. Rogers. The Doctor said to me that he was afraid he could not save him; he died during the night. My head Sawyer, my engineer, teamster, and many others, are down with the Cholera; result not yet known.

Since the date of the above, the Cholera has greatly increased in virulence in St. Louis.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE FALLS.—The particulars of the recent accident at Niagara Falls, are thus given by the Buffalo Express of June 23:—

Last evening, at a quarter before 8 o'clock, while a party of ladies and gentlemen were visiting the Luna Island, among whom were the lady and little daughter of Mr. DeForest, and young Charles C. Addington, and several others, and while the little girl was standing on the very brink of the river, and only some 20 feet from the Falls, and holding by the hand of a young gentleman whose name I have not learned, young Addington came up and said playfully, "I am going to throw you in," touching her lightly on the shoulder—when she sprang forward with sufficient force to slip from the hand of the young gentleman who held her. She was instantly followed by Addington, who caught her; and in the effort was prostrated by the force of the water, throwing the little girl at the same time so near the shore that the young gentleman who had her by the hand nearly caught her, but lost his balance, only saving himself by catching hold of some brush on shore. In an instant young Addington and the little girl were swept over the Falls. No human effort could avail them. A single moment threw them beyond the reach of all mortal aid. Young Addington was a young man of excellent character, of high and generous impulses. He was the only son of a bereaved family residing in Buffalo. The body of the little girl has been recovered.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.—The Philadelphia Sun says that the President of the United States will leave Washington on his tour to the North, about the middle of August. He will proceed from Baltimore to New York, and from thence visit Lancaster, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, and the Bedford Springs, Hollidaysburg and Pittsburgh. He will then pass through Ohio to Cleveland, where he will embark for Buffalo, and will be at the New York State Agricultural Fair at Syracuse on the 10th. From Albany he will proceed east to Boston, and after visiting the capitals of New Hampshire and Maine, will return south, via Providence, New York and Philadelphia, his purpose being to reach Washington about the close of September.

MISSIONARY ORDINATION.—On the evening of the anniversary of Auburn Theological Seminary, June 20, Mr. Josiah Doolittle, a graduate of the Institution, under appointment as a Missionary to China by the A. B. C. F. M., was ordained to the work of the Ministry by the Presbytery of Cayuga.

GENERAL NEWSPAPER COLLECTION.—M. Vatterme, the indefatigable promoter of the national interchange of literature and knowledge, is forming an "American Library" at Paris, and is desirous of placing in it a full and complete sample of all the newspapers published in the United States. The editor of the Boston Bee, B. P. Poore, Esq., a literary gentleman of note, has engaged to be placed in the City Hall of Paris, and entitled—

A COLLECTION OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, Presented to the City of Paris, BY THE JOURNALISTS OF THE UNITED STATES, July 4th, 1849.

M. Vatterme has therefore requested all editors or publishers of papers to send one copy of their paper, published on or near the 4th of July, addressed to the Daily Bee, Boston.

TEXAS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—There is a Society now forming in London with the above title. Some forty, says the Caddo (La.) Gazette, have just arrived in Shreveport on their way to Dallas, in Texas. They are encamped at Mr. Davis's springs; and all have a very respectable appearance. They are mostly mechanics and tradesmen. The leader of their party, Mr. John Richards, has gone on ahead to make the necessary arrangements to receive them in their new homes in Texas. These are the first of the society that have arrived in the United States. About 4,000 will arrive from England during the fall and winter.

AFRICAN AND TEXAS SLAVE TRADE.—The Caddo (La.) Gazette of the 9th of June, has the following remarkable paragraph:—"We have been credibly informed, that there is a constant trade in the kidnapping of negroes going on between Africa and Texas. Year before last, there were several vessels, well loaded with negroes, brought from Africa, and landed near the mouth of the San Barnard, and the negroes there sold. This black scheme should be looked into by the Government, and those engaged in it punished according to law."

A FORTUNE.—We have read a letter, this morning, says the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, from a gentleman of this city, a passenger in the steamer Panama, in which he says:—"I have now a fellow passenger who has been one of the fortunate ones without the trouble of digging gold. In the course of six months he has realized a fortune of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars by regular mercantile speculation, chiefly in flour. He was at Valparaiso when food commanded almost any price at San Francisco. He shipped largely, and in some instances received sixty-three dollars per barrel."

DROUGHT IN THE WEST INDIES.—The drought which has been experienced on the Island of St. Thomas this season, is in point of duration, almost without a parallel. For the last five months, with the exception of a single shower lately, there had not been a particle of rain. The vegetation was all dried up, and the earth was covered with a coating of dust. A similar state of things had existed on many of the neighboring islands. In the Island of Mayaguez, P. R., the crop will fall short fully one-third of an average.

RUM'S DOINGS.—An affray occurred on Sunday between two brothers, named Flagg, at Coyleston, Mass., wherein one was killed by a wound from a knife inflicted by the other. Cause: the murderer had a jug of rum, or some other kind of ardent spirits, and was using the knife to fard the cork out. His brother, who was a temperance man, endeavored to prevent him from getting at the contents, and tried to take the jug from him, in doing which the fatal wound was inflicted.

GOLD FISH IN THE HUDSON.—The gold fish, originally from China, and hitherto chiefly known to ornamental ponds or glass globes in this country, has become quite naturalized in the Hudson River, near Newburgh. Fishermen have caught specimens from eight to ten inches long, both in the Hudson itself and in the mouth of Mattawan Creek, which empties into the Hudson near Newburgh. A few were thrown into the Creek about ten years ago, and they have so multiplied as to fairly stock the Creek and River in that vicinity.

A FREAK OF LIGHTNING.—The Boston Atlas says that during a recent thunder shower, the dwelling house of John Gardner, Esq., of Dedham, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid entered through the roof, and scattered the furniture in all directions. In one of its freaks, it took all the gilding off the frame of a splendid mirror, without breaking it. Singular as it may seem, although nine persons were in the house at the time, no one was injured. Nearly every room in the house was more or less shattered.

STEAMER FOR CHINA.—A small steamboat, so constructed with bolts and screws as to be easily taken apart, and as easily put together, has just been stowed away in one of our merchant vessels, to be taken to China, where she will ply between the ports of Whampoa and Canton. She was built by Messrs. Lawrence & Sneedon, for Capt. Forbes, of Boston. She is 100 feet in length, 18 in width, and about 8 deep.

MARRYING PENSIONERS.—A curious bit of scandal recently came out in the British Parliament. A Mrs. Urick had petitioned for the usual pension granted to widows of Colonels, but as Colonel Urick was upwards of seventy years of age when she was married to him, her claim was refused. The Secretary-at-War alleged that if this was not done they would have ladies constantly marrying aged officers for the purpose of obtaining pensions! (Chronotype.)

SHARP.—A negro, in Cincinnati being taken before the Mayor, for some small offense, was seized with the cholera and was in great distress. Some medicine was procured him and he was released. As soon as he got outside of the door, he put his thumb to his nose, twisted his digits, and ran as fast as his legs could move, which was about the quickest motion he could make. Miss Eliza Cook, the English poetess, has undertaken to establish a weekly journal in London.

SUMMARY.

The House of Representatives of Rhode Island last week passed a bill for the removal of all political and legal disabilities growing out of the judgment of the Supreme Court of that State, rendered against Thomas W. Dorr for any political offense, and for the restoration of said Thomas W. Dorr to all his civil and political rights. It is doubtful whether the bill will pass the Senate.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Peace Society was held on Wednesday last, week at Providence, about twenty men being present, according to the Transcript. Something was done towards sending a delegation to the Paris Convention in August next.

An Irish woman, named Catherine Cummings, was run over and killed by the Syracuse Railroad train from Auburn to Syracuse, on the 27th. She was walking on the track with her back to the train. The engineer rung the bell, whistled, shouted, reversed the engine, and put on the brake, but in vain.

The crevasse at New Orleans has been stopped. The Delta has published a map of the district which was inundated, and gives the number of squares under water at 160; the number of houses flooded 1,600; the number of persons dwelling in them 8,000. Florida is said to grow the pineapple of will produce, with little culture, from seed to \$1000 worth per year. When the Florida everglades are drained, there will not be a finer country in the world for every species of tropical fruit.

At a recent session of the Schenectady Court, Dorus Brand, a German woman, obtained a verdict of two thousand dollars against the Troy and Schenectady Railroad Company, for injuries sustained by being run over by the locomotive.

A man named John Welsh has been convicted at New Orleans of murdering his wife. The verdict of the Jury was, "Guilty, without capital punishment." The reader will be reminded of that other famous verdict, "Not guilty, if he will leave the town."

There are now eight candidates for the gold box bequeathed by General Jackson to the bravest man in the New York Regiment. The candidates address their communications to Alderman Morgan, the Chairman of the Committee of the Common Council.

Lieut. Lynch, the Winchester Republican states, is about to appropriate a large portion of the proceeds of his work on the Dead Sea, to the orphan of Lieut. Dale, his first officer, who died whilst engaged in the expedition.

The London Times expresses the apprehension, that all the better class of small farmers are about emigrating to this country, and the pauper inhabitants of the various workhouses.

Grasses of all kinds look uncommonly well in West Jersey, and give promise of heavy yields. Wheat is excellent, and the crop, unless seriously injured by the fly while ripening, will be above the average of the few past years.

Well-known from the Newburyport Herald, that the meeting-house in Hampton, N. H., which has recently been refitted and painted, was struck by lightning on Saturday, and badly damaged. The steeple was nearly demolished, and the splintered timbers and boards were thrown to a great distance.

The Artesian Well at Charleston has reached the depth of 886 feet. A thermometer lowered to the bottom indicated the temperature at that point to be 82 3/4, while at the surface it was 74. A few days since, at the depth of 756 feet, the thermometer marked 92 1/2. The Shawneetown (Ill.) Advocate of Friday, says that a stranger, some few miles above that place, was whipped to death last week. The Advocate attributes the act to some men from the Kentucky side of the water.

Capt. Lelaheur has succeeded singly and alone in introducing 500 Bibles and 3,000 Testaments into Central America, and has paid \$185, in addition to \$150 previously remitted.

John Augustus has been security for the unfortunates who have been arraigned at the Police Court of Boston to the amount of more than six thousand dollars since January last. Not a man, within this time, of those whom he has thus befriended, has deceived him or proved a defaulter. This speaks volumes for humanity.

Three men were drowned near Pittsburgh on Wednesday, while crossing the Monongahela River. They were Englishmen. The names of two of them are John Chapman and William Wilks.

We are happy to learn from the Rochester Democrat, that F. S. Rew, Esq., one of the editorial brotherhood, has received from a friend residing at San Francisco, remittance to the amount of \$2,000 or \$3,000.

For ten years, says the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph, the crops of wheat, rye, oats, potatoes and grass, have not promised more abundantly. Indeed, we never saw better; and should the wheat escape mildew and rust, it will be one of the greatest crops ever produced. The grass is particularly heavy elsewhere, in all locations; and the oats, which is a very uncertain crop, indicates an abundant yield.

The third week in June has not been so warm for ten years as this year. Neither cloud nor shower during the week came to temper the fiery rays of the sun, and the thermometer reached 97 in the shade, and fell but a few degrees before sunset.

About \$6,000 has been subscribed towards the establishment of a public wash-house in this city, on the plan recently adopted with so much success in London. About \$14,000 more is required, in order to carry the plan into effect.

From a recent exhibit of the Methodist Book Concern in New York, its assets appear to be \$642,217 60, while its liabilities amount to only \$8,403 94. The profits of the Concern are annually divided among the several Conferences.

Four thousand people, out of a population of 60,000, died at Limerick, Ireland, in one month, of the cholera.

A letter to the Eastport Sentinel, dated Rio de Janeiro, April 2, says: There is a report that the ship Florida, from New York to California, was lost off the River Platte, and 200 lives lost. Many of the vessels in here have had long passages—some 75 days—many have lost spars and had a hard time.

The Gloucester News, of June 23d, says that the dread of cholera has completely cured people of lobster-eating. They are worth nothing in the market; about 2000 were thrown overboard at Eastern Point the other day.

A French paper says, "The recent sudden increase of cholera in Paris took place on a Sunday, a day of general amusement. One writer says 1600 died in three days. The enormous consumption of ices was one cause." Drinking to excess probably had as much to do with it.

The proprietors of the Quincy Whig have recovered four hundred and fifty dollars from Mr. Woods, the publisher of the Quincy Herald, in a suit for libel. Of that amount, however, sufficient only was retained to defray the expenses of the suit, and the balance was generously restored to the defendant.

Some villain placed obstructions on the Michigan Central Railroad, between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, which threw the train of Wednesday last off, and detained it for 12 hours. It was very fortunate that no lives were lost.

Some persons have paid for the support of a bridge, \$8,952 86 of which fell upon Boston and \$2,000 upon the town of Fall River.

Rose-bugs, the voracious pests of grapes, vines, &c., have made their appearance in the neighborhood of Boston, and are making sad havoc. Ditto at Brooklyn, L. I., and various other places.

Ancient grave-stones have been discovered on Boston Common, bearing date 1672, 1685, 1702, &c. The names were Burrill, Tyng, and Porter. They were found by some workmen while digging a trench.

The Western papers remark that the Lake cities, Toledo, Cleveland, and Sandusky, are free from Cholera. At Buffalo and Chicago it exists, but in a mild form.

A dispatch dated at Montreal, June 28, says that the steamer Passport collapsed her boilers that morning at Cornwall, by which accident nine emigrants were instantly killed, and fifteen persons scalded.

We notice, says the Newark Advertiser, that several more deaths have occurred in different parts of the State from exposure to the sun, over-exertion, drinking cold water, &c.

The proprietors of the Quincy Whig have recovered \$450 from Mr. Wood, the publisher of the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, in a suit for libel.

Abraham Sawyer, of Canton, Steuben Co., recently recovered a verdict of \$950 of Samuel Weil, for the seduction of his daughter whom he had promised to marry. The case was an aggravated one.

The room of Mr. L. Mowbray, at the St. Charles Saloon, St. Louis, Mo., was recently robbed of a fine diamond pin valued at \$1,000.

Two young ladies at Wallingford (Conn.) named Jane Andrews and Juliet Miller, aged 18 and 13, were drowned on the 22d while bathing.

The Legislature of New Hampshire recently voted by a majority of 63 not to abolish Capital Punishment.

Five persons died in Baltimore, on Saturday and Sunday, June 23 and 24, from the effect of the intensely heated atmosphere.

The venerable Lyman Beecher, D. D., is expected at Boston soon, to spend the remainder of his days.

A Greek, named Deboli, recently deceased at St. Petersburg, left \$250,000 to the Greek government. A portion of this amount is to found a University.

Lord Stanley has been shipping many of his poor tenants to the United States, paying the passage money himself.

"Old Hays" was first appointed Marshal of New York city by Mayor Varick, in 1798. He is still High Constable of the city.

Thomas Flynn, the well-known comedian, died in New York of cholera, on Saturday, at the Centre-street Hospital.

The Mormons are congregating in large numbers on the shores of the great Salt Lake, buried amid the solitudes of the Rocky Mountains.

A letter from California, received at Nantucket, says: "A man's life here is worth about fifty cents on the dollar."

The Board of Health at Rochester, recommending that there be no celebration of the coming 4th of July in that city.

Counterfeit 5's on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Albany are afloat. The paper is much whiter than that of the genuine, and the engraving heavier.

At the recent marriage of Miss Meyrick to an officer of Dragoons, her uncle, the Duke of Cleveland, made her a present of a purse containing \$10,000.

There are 8,300 poor-house officers in England, whose salaries are more than two millions of dollars per annum.

A young man named Clifford was drowned while bathing in a pond at Dedham, on Saturday afternoon.

An exhibition of American plants has been made in London. They were valued at \$35,000.

Bishop Polk of Louisiana has lost 23 negroes by the cholera.

DEED.—In Sangerfield, N. Y., on the 23d inst. of pulmonary consumption, NANCY ROGERS, wife of Clark T. Rogers, in the 46th year of her age. Sister Rogers, some eighteen years since, made a profession of religion, and connected herself with the 3d Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, of which she remained a member until removed by death to the church above. She was a great sufferer in her last sickness, which was protracted. She bore it, however, with great patience, and with a firm belief in the efficacy of the Christian religion. In her death she manifested a most affectionate and disinterested concern for her children and her church, and believed that God will give her the best of a reward.

New York Markets—Monday, July 2. WHEAT.—Ashes—Pearls \$5 50; Fats 5 65. Flour and Meal—Flour, common and good States, Western 4 44 a 4 75; pure Genesee 5 06 extra Ohio 5 87 extra Genesee 6 00. Rye Flour 3 06 a 3 12. Jersey Meal 3 00. Grain—Wheat is dull, Wisconsin selling at 76c. Ohio 4 4 a 4 06, Genesee 1 29 a 1 30. Rye 57c. Corn 34 a 36c. Corn 34c. For Western mixed, 55c. for round white, 57 a 58 for Northern and Jersey Yellow. Provisions—Pork, Mess 10 50, Prime 9 00. Beef 11 50 a 13 00. Butter, Ohio 7 a 10, Western tub 10 a 13 1/2c. Cheese dull at 4 a 6c.

RETAIL HOUSEHOLD MARKETS. Apples—About gone, Russets sell for \$3 a 3 50 per bushel. Beets—8 and 10 for a shilling. Lima Beans—Shelled, 15d per gal. Cucumbers—4c. each. Eggs—8 and 9 for a shilling. Lettuce—A penny per head. Mint—Per bunch, 4c. Leeks—For bunch, 6d. Green Peas—Good and plenty, and 25c. per bushel. Potatoes—New, about 3s per half peck, 10s per bushel; Old, 10 a 12s a bushel; per half peck, 2s. Maple Sugar—Retail, about 10c. per pound; wholesale at 6 a 7c. Country manufacturers get, on the average, 6c. per pound.

LETTERS. Ephraim Maxson, V. Holl, Lucius Crandall, N. V. Hill, A. A. Saunders, John M. Lewis, Wm. Green, W. K. Smith, S. B. Crandall, W. B. Gillett, R. Lewis, L. P. Clark, John Bright (New York) Samuel Davison (right), J. Chadwick (yes), F. C. Morgan (yes).

RECEIPTS. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder: David Maxson, W. Edmeston, \$2 00 to vol. 6 No. 52; J. Chadwick, Enfield Center, 2 00 " 6 " 52; Lucretia Lewis, Brookfield, 2 00 " 6 " 52; Erastus Miller, South Otsego, 2 00 " 6 " 52; L. T. Rogers, 2d Waterford, Ct. 2 00 " 6 " 52; J. A. Saunders, New York, R. I. 2 00 " 6 " 52; Harris Lathrop, 2 00 " 6 " 52; Abel Maxson, Ceres, Pa. 2 00 " 6 " 52; J. Forsyth, Pratt, O. 2 00 " 6 " 52; M. Babcock, 2 00 " 6 " 52; S. F. Babcock, North Hampton, Ct. 2 00 " 6 " 52; A. A. Saunders, Newport, R. I. 2 00 " 6 " 52; E. R. Lewis, 50 " 6 " 13.

BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer. Money for the Sabbath Recorder should be sent to Geo. B. Uter, General Agent of the Society. Money subscribed towards the Publishing Fund may be sent either to Geo. B. Uter, or directly to the Treasurer.

Geo. B. Uter acknowledges the receipt of the following sums on old accounts of the Sabbath Recorder, or accounts previous to the close of vol. 55:—

Wm. Crumb, DeBaylor, \$4 00 to vol. 5 No. 52; Henry Crandall, 2 00 " 5 " 52; W. S. Burdick, 1 25 " 5 " 52; H. W. Maxson, Sackett's Harbor, 3 00 " 5 " 52; T. B. Stillman, New York, 2 00 " 5 " 52.

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE-FOUNDRY. PRINTING TYPES are now sold at Bruce's New York Type-Foundry, at the following very low prices, for approved six months' notes:—

Table with 4 columns: Type, Price per lb., Title, Shaded, Ac. Rows include Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, Minion, Nonpareil, Agate, Pearl, Diamond.

A liberal discount for cash in hand at the date of the invoice.

We have now on our shelves, ready for sale in various sized fonts:—60,000 lb. Roman and Italic type. 40,000 lb. Fancy type. 4,000 lb. Script and Running-hand. 5,000 lb. Ornaments. 15,000 lb. Type-metal Rule. 15,000 lb. Brass Rule.

Presses, Chases, Cases, Wood Type, Ink, &c., furnished at the lowest manufacturers' prices, either for cash or credit.

Our Specimen Book is complete, and will be sent to any of our Newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this one, three times during the 1st of October, 1849, and send us one of the papers will be paid for in Type when they purchase from us of our own manufacturers, selected from our specimens, five times the amount of their bill.

For sale, several good second-hand Cylinder and Platen Power Presses, Standing Presses, Hand Printing Presses, &c. GEORGE BRUCE & CO., 13 Chambers-street, New York.

(Copy) CAMBRIDGE, Washington Co., N. Y., June 18, 1849.

Geo. W. Savage, Esq., Pres' Eagle Life and Health Insurance Co. Dear Sir,—I beg leave to express to your Company my thanks for the prompt and liberal manner in which you paid the claim for insurance on the life of my brother, Doctor F. R. Robertson, which was insured for the benefit of his mother. The manner in which the claim was met and paid, is creditable to your institution. No deduction was asked, nor was there any objection raised, but the whole amount insured paid as soon as presented and without waiting until it became due.

A policy of this kind is indeed valuable. I trust you will have the kindness to express our deep acknowledgments to your Board of Directors, and oblige Your obedient servant, R. K. ROBERTSON.

THE EAGLE LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, Office 205 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Cash Capital, all paid in, \$100,000, besides a surplus of \$30,000.

The Charter makes the Directors personally responsible if the capital is impaired by return; no portion of it in dividends. The insured incur no responsibility beyond the payment of the premium; nor any liability to have the sum insured reduced by the death of the contributor in case of mortality before the annuity. Losses are payable sixty days after proof of death, or immediately, allowing the discount. No risk is taken on any life for a greater amount than five thousand dollars, and no insurance is made on fire or marine risks. Persons insured with this Company may participate in the profit, in which case sixty per cent is carried to the credit of the insured, and added to the policy, and becomes payable, in addition to the sum insured, at death. Without participation, a very material reduction in the rate. The insured may, at their option, have the Company on fire and equitable terms, or loans will be made upon them according to their value. Tables are framed for insurances in different forms, so as to meet the circumstances of all persons, whether a policy is desired to provide for their families, or as security for money borrowed. The rates for insurances in any form are as low as those of any responsible Company in this country or in England, and as low undoubtedly as is consistent with safety to the insured and the stability of the Company. In point of security, liberality in terms and conditions, low rates of rates, and equity of principles upon which

Miscellaneous.

THE PRAIRIE GRAVE.

BY CARRIE RUSSELL.

Fair May had hung her blossoms out
On vine and shrub and tree
And sent her sunbeams, hand in hand,

STORY OF A SAILOR.

Four years ago I left the port of Boston,
The master of a fine ship bound for China.
I was worth ten thousand dollars, and was the

been long sleeping. I saw that she began
to be frightened, and I said:
'Mary, it is your husband'

THE LAST DAYS OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

An interesting account of the closing
scenes in the life of the late President is
given by a Nashville correspondent of the

On the succeeding day the body lay in
state, and the mansion was everywhere
shrouded in black. Masonic ceremonies

The body was deposited in the Grundy
vault, temporarily; but it will soon be re-

The conversation fatiguing Mr. Polk too
much for him to be then baptized, it was

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

TRAVELING IN MEXICO.

An overland emigrant to California gives
the following description of a day's ride
among the Mexican mountains:—

A country more broken and wild than we
passed over that day cannot possibly be con-

The camels with which I traversed this
part of the desert were very different in
their ways and habits from those which you

After some time, however, it becomes un-

When once the leadership is established,

THE SWALLOW.

The skill employed by birds, beavers, and
bees, in the construction of their places of

Mr. Polk sent for Rev. Dr. Edgar, of the

Mr. Polk had died worth about \$100,000,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

merce. It is estimated that there are 2,000
tons of potash, the produce of America, con-

SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN CAMELS.

The camels with which I traversed this
part of the desert were very different in

After some time, however, it becomes un-

When once the leadership is established,

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

This is a very desirable and healthy ter-

Mr. Polk sent for Rev. Dr. Edgar, of the

Mr. Polk had died worth about \$100,000,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

SUN-STROKE, OR "COUP DE SOLEIL."—Dr.
J. S. Kilbourne, through the New York

SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN CAMELS.

The camels with which I traversed this
part of the desert were very different in

After some time, however, it becomes un-

When once the leadership is established,

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

This is a very desirable and healthy ter-

Mr. Polk sent for Rev. Dr. Edgar, of the

Mr. Polk had died worth about \$100,000,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

The increasing numbers of destitute and
unemployed Irish emigrants in our midst,

The details in some of the Irish papers
are terrible. A letter from Ballingford

Nineveh and its Remains.
With an account of a visit to the Chaldean
Christians of Kurdistan and the Yezidis, or

BY AUSTEN HENRY LAYARD, ESQ., D. C. L.

WITH an Introductory Letter, by Rev. Edward
Robinson, D. D., author of "Biblical Researches

"Every word of the text and a FAC-SIMILE of ALL
the ILLUSTRATIONS and MAPS of the English edition

"This is, we think, the most extraordinary work
of the present age, whether, with reference to the won-

"We will only add, in conclusion, that in these
days, when the fulfillment of the prophecy is engag-

"Of the historical value of his discoveries, too high
an estimate can hardly be formed."—N. Y. Recorder.

"It has been truly said, that the narrative is like
a romance. In its incidents and descriptions it dis-

"The work of Mr. Layard has two prominent and
distinct characters. Its narration of wonderful dis-

Orders received by all Booksellers.
G. P. PUTNAM, Publisher,
155 Broadway, New York.

DEBRYTER INSTITUTE.
REV. JAMES R. IRISH, Principal.
GURDON EVANS, Instructor in Natural Science.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.
The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into
Three Terms of Fourteen Weeks each.

TEACHERS' CLASSES.
Classes will be formed at the opening of the First
Term, and middle of the Second Term, to continue

Local Agents for the Recorder.
NEW YORK: Adams, Charles Potter; Alfred, Charles Potter; Alfred, Charles Potter;

NEW JERSEY: Newark, John W. Whitford; Newark, John W. Whitford; Newark, John W. Whitford;

THE SABBATH RECORDER.
Published weekly, except on the Sabbath, by the
New York Baptist Publishing Society.