

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, July 12, 1849.

Seventh-day Baptist Chapel, New York; East Eleventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues; Thomas B. Brown, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The public invited to attend. Seats free.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST PUBLISHING SOCIETY.

In compliance with a Call published in the Sabbath Recorder, a meeting was held at New York, on the 23d day of May, 1849, to organize a Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society.

The Constitution prepared by the Convention of Delegates from the Associations, which met at New Market, N. J., in September last, was then taken up, article by article, and adopted, after some slight amendments.

The following persons were then elected Officers of the Society for the ensuing year: President—LUIGI ORANDALL, of Plainfield, N. J.

The Board of Trustees of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society have held two meetings—one at Pawcatuck, R. I., on the 27th day of May, and the other at Plainfield, N. J., on the 4th day of July.

The question who should be employed to take the general supervision of the Society's business, was of course one of the first to be considered.

Relative to the size and price of the paper, the Board have deliberated very freely and fully. A desire had been expressed, on the part of some of its friends, that the price should be reduced, while others had expressed a preference that its size should be increased.

In regard to collecting the funds subscribed for the benefit of the Publishing Society, the Board have concluded to put that business into the hands of agents in the different sections.

The following persons have been appointed to make the collections, and it is expected that they will attend to the business season after receiving lists of the names from the Corresponding Secretary:

not yet had an opportunity to subscribe to the Constitution. We publish that document below, and hope that many will forward their names with the amounts necessary to make themselves members or honorary directors of the Society.

CONSTITUTION

ART. 1.—This Society shall be known by the name of "The Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society." ART. 2.—The object of this Society shall be to print and publish such periodicals, books, &c., as shall meet the wants of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination, and promote the cause of Christ generally.

DOINGS AND FEELINGS OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

Several weeks ago we published an account of the trial and suspension of Rev. J. W. Morton, by the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, for denying that the first day of the week is the Sabbath by divine appointment, and maintaining that the seventh day ought to be observed.

Mr. Morton's case came up on the first day of the session, and the following minute concerning it is made:— It having been stated to the Synod by Rev. D. Scott, that the Rev. J. W. Morton, missionary to Hayti, had in a very public manner declared his adoption of views in regard to the day to be observed as the Sabbath contrary to those taught in our standards, viz, that the seventh day of the week, and not the first, is to be observed as the day of rest—therefore, Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to deal with Mr. Morton, and to report such a course of action as it may deem proper in his case tomorrow at commencement of afternoon session.

On the following day, the Committee reported, that they had conferred with Mr. Morton on the subject of the Sabbath, and that he adhered to the opinions avowed by him in his printed Circular. They therefore recommended that the Synod proceed to try the case by libel. The Clerk was directed to serve a copy of the libel upon Mr. Morton, accompanied with a citation to appear and answer to the same in the afternoon of the day following.

Order of the day, viz., the case of Mr. Morton, called for. The libel was then read by the Clerk; when Mr. Morton having, in reply to the Moderator, answered that he was prepared for trial, the substance of the libel was again stated in his hearing. Mr. Morton was then called upon, according to the rule provided for such cases, either to confess the charge or put himself upon his trial. Mr. Morton in return acknowledged that he had denied that the day commonly called the Christian Sabbath is so by Divine appointment, and then proceeded to plead the irrelevancy of the charge by endeavoring to prove the perpetuity of the law for the observance of the seventh day. While so doing, he was arrested by the Moderator, who informed him that the charge contained in the libel was such that Mr. Morton could only prove its irrelevancy to censure by proving that the appropriation of the first day of the week, known as the Christian Sabbath, to secular employments, or teaching so to do, is not relevant to censure, which attempt the Moderator would consider disorderly, and would not allow.

From this decision J. M. Willson appealed, when the Moderator's decision was unanimously sustained. Upon this Mr. Morton declined the authority of the court. Resolved, That Mr. Morton's appointment as missionary to Hayti be revoked. Resolved, That inasmuch as Mr. Morton has now publicly declined the authority of this court, he be suspended from the exercise of the Christian ministry, and from the privileges of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. The Moderator then publicly pronounced the sentence of suspension on Mr. Morton, agreeably to the above resolution.

So much for the doings of the Synod. The following report of the Committee on Foreign Missions will give an idea of the feelings of the Synod, and also make our readers acquainted with its missionary efforts:—

The Committee on Foreign Missions respectfully report:—In due season, after the last meeting of Synod, the Board entered upon the execution of the several orders of Synod, respecting the Foreign Mission, and at their meetings, as detailed in the minutes of their proceedings, the original of which accompanies this report, gave these orders their mature deliberation and final completion, as far as the means in their possession allowed.

After Synod's last meeting, every attention had been bestowed on his preparation, by the acquisition of the French language, by arrangements for the translation of our Shorter Catechism by the missionary, and by furnishing him with Bibles and Testaments, for sale or distribution, and also appointing a French translation of the Book of Psalms, to be arranged for music by Mr. Morton for the celebration of social worship. A reasonable, but, as it was thought, according to our means, a liberal appropriation was made for the missionary's outfit, for his yearly support, and for the contingent expenses of the mission, required by a hired room and its furniture, for preaching and teaching. He left, commended by the prayers we trust of many, to engage in the first foreign missionary effort of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in this country, and arrived at Port-au-Prince, in Hayti, the field of his future labors, on the 13th of December, 1847.

He has left behind him some school-room furniture, and also fixtures provided for his place of preaching. The room he had rented remains under a lease which holds till November next, when it expires, the money for the rent of which till that period, he informs the Board, in a recent interview, he had left for payment in the hands of a suitable person, with whom also he had deposited the key of the room containing the above-mentioned fixtures, subject to the order of the Board. The whole, however, are of little value.

Mr. Dodds was, in accordance with your directions, ordained to the holy ministry, with a view to this mission, in due season, by the Pittsburgh Presbytery, and intelligence of his readiness to set out for the field of missionary labors was early communicated to the members of the Board. At that juncture, however, our funds in the hands of the Treasurer were very low, and as no satisfactory intelligence had been received of the condition of the mission from Mr. Morton—

It was known that the social state of the Island of Hayti was greatly agitated—as, moreover, the meeting of Synod was drawing nigh, it was judged prudent by the members of the Board, for these and a variety of collateral considerations, to defer any action till the whole matter could be laid before you, for your more mature deliberation, and Mr. Dodds, therefore, was not sent.

Your Committee cannot refrain from an expression of deep concern at the failure, thus far at least, of an effort on which the church entered with such general interest, zeal, and liberality. Whether it shall be deemed expedient to resume and continue its prosecution, they leave wholly to the future consideration and judgment of the church. In the meanwhile, they judge that in the present adverse, and even prostrate state of the mission, its attendant circumstances and discouraging influences on the minds of our people, a period has arrived which imposes on this Board an entire surrender of the charge which they have received at your hands. They are the rather induced to this measure by the uncertainty which may exist in the minds of the Synod, and of the church at large, respecting the continuance of the present mission, or if that be determined, whether it shall be, in its present form, and by the conviction that, in any event, it should be left in your power to proceed to an entire reconstruction of the system, both in respect of persons and measures, that may hereafter be required in

its prosecution, should such prosecution be finally judged expedient.

The following paragraph from the Letter to the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Ireland, develops still farther the feelings and plans of the Synod, and we therefore copy it:

"Our foreign mission has met with a severe check. Mr. Morton, our missionary, having changed his views with regard to the Christian Sabbath, has returned, under circumstances unhappy for himself, and especially unhappy for the interests of our mission. We have felt constrained to suspend for a season our operations; but do not misunderstand us, we still cherish the hope that Providence will open up the way for our resumption of this good work under happier auspices. In the mean time, we take comfort in believing that the seed sown will not all be lost; that the day will disclose some fruit of our toil, expenditure, and prayers."

CHEAP PAPERS.

A circumstance occurred the other day which induced us to look at the terms of some of our exchange papers. The first we took up was the Watchman and Reflector, a Baptist paper published at Boston, in which we read, "Terms, \$2 50 per year, payable at the end of six months." The second, a Congregationalist paper recently started in this city, the terms of which are \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year. The third in order was the Christian Observer, a Presbyterian paper published at Philadelphia, in which we read, "Terms, \$3, payable at the expiration of the year, or \$2 50 in advance." The fourth and last, was the Christian Intelligencer, a Dutch Reformed paper, published in this city, at "\$2 50 per annum, if paid within six months, or \$3 if paid at the end of the year." Verily, thought we, as our eye glanced at these prices, publishers and readers are coming to their senses. A few years ago, there was such a mania for cheap literature, that many publishers of religious papers were induced to put down their prices to gratify it. The result in many cases was a short life, and a bankrupt death. In other cases, it was a loss of influence and value, from the necessity which was created of reducing the amount of editorial labor bestowed upon the papers.

The Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at its recent meeting, had under consideration, but did not adopt, a project for a cheap religious paper, which is thus commented upon by the Philadelphia Presbyterian:—

"There was a project before the Assembly which, although originating in good feeling, exhibited a want of information in the premises. We refer to the proposition for the establishment of a cheap weekly paper under the immediate patronage and support of the General Assembly. Our testimony on this subject may be received with suspicion as interested, nevertheless we shall say a word in its behalf, although it shall be very brief. It is, in our judgement, much more selfish than our opposition to it. It betrays the desire of enjoying the hard labor of others without a remunerating compensation. If publishers are forced to gratify these unreasonable demands, they must exact from the hard working men under them the same amount of labor for diminished wages. This is the way that cheap papers operate. It is like boasting of getting a shirt made for twenty-five cents, at the expense of the poor, starving, toiling seamstress, who thus wears herself into the grave to afford cheap things to those abundantly able to pay a fair rate of wages."

"The usual price of weeklies is but a fair one. The spirit of competition may induce some to reduce it, often as we know, to their own bankruptcy, as well as to the grinding of the faces of the poor laborers. In this way, with little original matter which is paid for, and advertisements which are well paid for, they may for a time succeed. For well regulated papers, however, which require the supervision of editors, and which are furnished with good correspondents, the present rates are not too high. Should the Church undertake a project of this kind, we fearlessly predict it would satisfy no one, because it would be expected to do the impossible thing of satisfying every one. Besides, it would be a heavy annual expense to the Church, which, if not paid in the form of a subscription to the paper, would be demanded in contributions in other ways. We believe the whole project to be impracticable in the Presbyterian Church, whatever it might be in the Methodist, where their Journal is supported by their vast and almost princely Book Fund. We could say much more on this subject, but refrain, with the single remark, that practical men acquainted with all the details of a printing and publishing establishment, will condemn the craving for cheap papers as unreasonable and unjust. In our own experience, we have generally found our poorest subscribers most cheerful and prompt in the payment of their subscriptions—the complaints generally come from a different class, who, not appreciating our labors, would probably complain that they were charged with postage, although they might receive our sheet gratuitously."

A GARDEN IN LIBERIA.—A correspondent of the Public Ledger, giving an account of Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, mentions that on the morning after his arrival (Nov. 1, 1848) he was "awakened by the twittering and singing of a host of the feathered tribe, and on arising and opening the shutters, the magnificent sight of a tropical evergreen was presented to our delighted view. It was the garden of Rev. H. Teague, with beds of culinary vegetables, with a profusion of orange, lime, and other; to me unknown, trees, crowded with fruit and a good number of beautiful flowers; among them the China rose, which is in perpetual bloom; the coffee and the papaya tree, from the fruit of which a pie can be made; that no epicure can distinguish from a green apple. As every house has a large garden attached to it, the occupied position of Monrovia covers quite a large area. The houses are large and airy, and the most of them have large porches back and front."

DRUNKARD'S LAND.

Drunkard's Land is supposed to have been discovered in the early ages, and was visited by Noah soon after the flood.—It is situated on the hemisphere opposite to the beautiful continent of Sobriety, although there is now a smooth road uniting the two. This road was made by a very respectable person by the name of Moderation, who was not aware of what he was doing, until he found himself within the Capital of Drunkard's Land, a large and populous city named Brandydom, situated in the heart of the country, and regarded as its principal strong hold. You arrive at Drunkard's Land by embarking at Natural Appetite, a thriving town on the coast of Health. Then cross the Moderate Ocean, round Typing Point, pass Cape Decency, and sailing through Riot Bay, arrive within sight of the continent. The first land that meets your view is that of Convivial Mountains, at the base of which you debark.

Drunkard's Land is bounded on the north by the Moderate Ocean already mentioned; on the east by Irreligion; on the west by Brutality; and on the south by the Bottomless Pit. The country, from its extreme northern boundary, to the Pit, which constitutes its southern limit, is one rapid ascent all the way, and grows abrupt as it nears the bottom. The whole life of the inhabitants is occupied in making their way from the top of this slope to the base. This is accomplished, generally, in a very short period, and each individual terminates a brief existence by rolling or stumbling off the brink of the precipice into the abyss below. W.

SCOTCH TESTIMONY AGAINST SLAVERY.

An English paper says that the United Scotch Presbyterian Synod have given forth a strong and decided testimony against the Slavery of North America. Their language is plain, pointed, and energetic. They condemn Slavery as an accursed practice, a heinous sin, a grievous abomination; and they tell their American co-religionists that they can hold no church-fellowship with those who possess property in slaves, or make merchandise of their fellow-creatures. They also strongly condemn the unchristian custom of having separate pews or ranges of pews for the colored and white population. The souls of men, they say, are of equal value in the sight of God; and they can enjoy no cordial communion with religious professors who exhibit a practical denial of that great truth, and in the very place, too, where it might be least expected, and ought certainly to be least observed.

PICTURES THAT ARE PICTURES.

There is now on exhibition, at the new Pavilion in Astor Place, New York, a series of pictures well worthy of a visit. They were got up in conformity with the principles of diorama exhibitions; and so successful were they, that one of the artists was made a knight for his discovery. The pictures are very large—so large that no building in this city was adequate to their exhibition, and it was found necessary to erect a Pavilion exclusively for the purpose. The pictures now up, are a View of the City and Harbor of Brest in France, and a Moonlight View of the Ruins of Holy Rood Chapel—original paintings by the celebrated artists Daguerre and Bouton.

A FREE CHURCH IN SWEDEN.

We learn from the Paris religious journals, that a number of peasants in Sweden, after in vain remonstrating for four years, against the anti-evangelical changes introduced into the prayers, the hymns, and the catechism of the legally established Church, have renounced this Church, and formed a new Church independent of the State.

TRAVELING AGENT.

Eld. Walter B. Gillett has been engaged as a Traveling Agent for the Sabbath Recorder, and will enter upon his duties next week. Particulars of route, &c., hereafter.

ILLNESS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

It was reported in New York, on Sunday last, that Henry Clay had died of cholera; but later dispatches represent that he is alive, and likely to recover. Gen. Winfield Scott has been lying dangerously ill at West Point, of chronic diarrhea. At last reports, Mrs. Gen. Harrison was very sick at Great Bend, of diarrhea, and it was feared that her constitution would not be able to resist the disease.

A Recommendation.

At a season when the providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a people whose reliance has ever been in His protection should humble themselves before His throne, and, while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of the Divine Mercy.

It is therefore earnestly recommended, that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service of that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain as far as practicable from all secular occupations, and to assemble in their respective places of public worship, to acknowledge the Infinite Goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation, and so long crowned us with manifold blessings, and to implore the Almighty in His own good time to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us. WASHINGTON, July 3, 1849.

METHODIST ITINERANCY.—A colored missionary, who has been laboring several years on the West Coast of Africa, writes to Rev. J. B. Finney in the following strain, under date of Robertsville, Africa, April 17, 1849:—

"The Methodist itinerant system is not exactly adapted to heathen Africa. It may do for civilized colists.—Out of ten years labor, I have spent eight among the natives, and am more and more confirmed in the above opinion, which I do not hesitate to declare on all proper occasions. Every once in two or three years we are obliged to move, and you are well enough acquainted with the native African character to know that it requires two years to overcome prejudices against 'God Falaver,' settle the question that you are no trade man, and have no sympathy for heathen vices, while you 'love the heathen' heart."

"A school of some twenty or twenty-five children may be established by any man of energy, and the scholars may make rapid and gratifying progress—but just started we must go. The children, the people, know not our successors—and the pupils must again be conducted through the same cause of induction; or, as is more commonly the case, the enterprise wholly fails. It is a most remarkable fact, moreover, that I have never known the pupils under one preacher to collect under another, until this year—and these were Congoes who could do no other way. Here necessarily, some 'beating the air' is to be deprecated, until Providence points a better course."

PROSPECTS IN CHINA.—There is some apprehension, as the time approaches stipulated by the treaty for the free access of Englishmen within the walls of Canton, that there may be terrible scenes of disorder and bloodshed. The missionaries, however, seem to entertain a different opinion. An American missionary, in a recent letter, says:—

"Our intercourse with the people is of the most friendly character. We mingle among them with entire freedom. I never felt safer in America than I do here. The impression made upon my mind by all I see and hear is, that God is about to display his power in this heathen city, and that the day of China's redemption is drawing nigh. But we must have more missionaries. God, by his providence, is calling for more laborers. Oh, if the Church could only see China, degraded, bleeding China, she would hasten to pour her wealth and talent upon these shores."

BREACH OF PROMISE.

For the benefit of the unmarried of both sexes, to whom a right understanding of the law may be important, we copy the following from an opinion of Judge Black—recently affirmed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, per Coulter, Justice, Dowsy vs. McMillan, 8 Barr, 160:—

"If a man offers to marry a woman—or promises to do it, he is not bound to comply with it, unless she agree to accept him. It takes two to make a marriage contract as well as any other bargain. Where a man has a contract of marriage with a woman, and merely puts it off, and she comes impatient, she cannot drag him into court and demand damages, unless she has formally offered to perform the contract on her part, and he dishonestly refuses, and so puts an end to the contract, because perchance he would prefer the marriage to the suit, and he ought to have a chance to make a choice."

PROGRESS OF FREE PRINCIPLES.

The Presbyterian Herald, of Louisville, referring to the laws of Southern States against teaching slaves to read, says:—

"Whatever views may be entertained upon other points, we think all good men will agree; that the Christian citizens of those States ought never to rest satisfied until they have done all in their power to eradicate such laws from their statute-books. They are a standing monument of disgrace to the States that have enacted them, and ought to have no binding force upon the conscience of the Christian master."

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

A letter from Rev. William Bowen, informs us that the Baptist church in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., have for several months enjoyed a gentle refreshing from the Lord. Fifteen have been added to the church by baptism.

Rev. W. F. Parish writes to the Register, that at Mendon, Monroe county, N. Y., the presence of the Spirit has been manifested for some time. "Souls have been hopelessly converted, backsliders reclaimed, discordant feeling harmonized," and thirty to forty, by baptism, letter and experience, received into the church.

Rev. A. C. Cornwall, of Broadbald, communicates to the same paper the fact of an interesting baptismal scene in the church in that town. "Among the number baptized, is the remarkable instance of an old lady in the one hundredth year of her age." The Tennessee Baptist has an account of an extensive revival at Lebanon, Tenn., the seat of Cumberland University, an institution sustained by the Presbyterian church. From the best information, 130 persons had professed a hope in the blood of Christ; 64 accessions have already been made to the Baptist church, and 8 or 10 of this number are from the Methodist and Presbyterian societies.

The South Baptist church, Providence, Rev. S. B. Willis pastor, has recently been much revived. Backsliders have been restored, and sinners converted. Twenty-five have been baptized since March. The Mobile Tribune says: "The protracted meeting of the Franklin street Methodist church, which has had no intermission for the past six weeks, will be concluded indefinitely, at St. Francis street Church. Thus far, the labor of the ministers have been attended with the most happy results. More than one hundred and eighty persons have been converted; one hundred and sixty-two of whom have attached themselves to the Methodist churches of this city. The Christian Chronicle notices an interesting revival at Parkersburg, Pa., where, since about the middle of May, thirty-seven have been baptized. Watchman and Reflector."

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

The last week has witnessed a slight increase of cholera in New York, as is shown by the following summary of the reports of the Board of Health:

Table with 2 columns: Date, Cases, Deaths. Rows for July 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

It is rather surprising, in view of the ravages of cholera in other places, that it is so mild in New York. At St. Louis, during the past week, the deaths from this one disease have averaged about 100 a day.

Circumsppection in diet and dress, avoidance of excitement, passion, and extreme fatigue, with an instant resort to medical treatment upon the occurrence of the first symptoms, are very properly and generally practiced, and the disease, thus resisted, proves quite controllable.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

Two steamships—the Washington and the Canada—have arrived since our last, bringing one week's later news from all parts of Europe.

Rome still holds out against the French forces. On the 11th of June a breach was made in the walls of the city, and the French obtained possession of one of the gates.

HUNGARY has been very successful in her operations against the Austrians and Russians. A tremendous battle was fought on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of June, near Raab, on the Danube, in which the Hungarians were victorious.

From ENGLAND nothing important is reported, except that news had just been received of a refusal, on the part of the Emperor of China, to open the trade of Canton to the British on the terms of existing treaties.

IRELAND is as bad off as ever. The usual reports reach us of poverty, sickness, and death. The progress of evictions still continues.

On the 14th of June an American vessel arrived at Marseilles from Trieste, having on board 185 prisoners of war, most of them Poles ordered to be transported to New York, but she had scarcely got out to sea when the prisoners insisted on being taken to Marseilles.

A Hungarian lady who was the means of delivering some Austrian officers into the hands of the Magyars, has been tried by Court Martial. At Trieste, and sentenced to be publicly scourged. This is the most brutal act on record.

THE KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

Various and conflicting accounts have been given of the recent tragedy in Kentucky, to which Cassius M. Clay was a party.

Foxtown, where the tragedy occurred, is five miles from Richmond, on the turnpike road to Lexington. It was muster day, and many were in attendance to hear the candidates.

Major Squire Turner, a candidate for the Convention, was the first to take the stand. He had been speaking about an hour, when Mr. Clay interrupted him, asking him to divide the time, so that Mr. Chevallier and Mr. Burnam might have an opportunity to give their views upon the various subjects now agitating the country.

Mr. Clay remarked, that the article spoken of was not written by himself; that it appeared in his paper while he was 'lying dangerously ill; that it was written by a Southern slave-holder, as he thought, for the sole purpose of having his press destroyed.

It is not known when, nor generally, by whom, Clay received his stab; it is known, however, but has not been divulged. Clay is much bruised from his head down. He complains more of his back than the stab in his breast.

Cyrus Turner died of his wound Sunday morning, after forgiving Mr. Clay for the deed.

KOSSUTH.

Louis Kossuth, the President of the Hungarian Republic, was born April 27th, 1807, of a poor but noble Slavonic family in the North of Hungary.

As a statesman, he has exhibited the most consummate foresight and the most boundless resources, and a genius that never quailed under adversity. As a military chief he has shown the union of the most daring courage with prudence which, though it may have seemed like over-caution at the moment, proved in the result to be most wise and sagacious.

THE OVERLAND EMIGRANTS.

The Cincinnati Times has a letter dated May 17, from Fort Childs, 300 miles west of Independence. We make the following extract:

On the 10th we arrived at the junction of St. Joseph's Road, and in the course of the morning, saw so many wagons, that we thought we must lighten our loads and get in advance of the tide of emigration, or our mules and oxen must suffer in consequence of short feed.

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.—Not only some of the leading journals in Canada, but some of the leading journals in England, favor the annexation of Canada to the United States.

HURRICANE.—We learn from the Oxford (Miss.) Organizer of the 16th ult., that a tremendous wind storm passed that place on the 10th, which was very destructive to timber wherever it passed.

DREADFUL STAGE ACCIDENT.—As the Louisville stage was going out from Maysville, Ky., on Tuesday morning week before last, loaded with thirteen passengers and a heavy load of baggage, the brake broke in descending the hill, at the entrance of the bridge, throwing the driver to the ground, and of course leaving the horses free of all control.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of Monrovia, May 20, says: The slave trade is as far from being broken up, or even in a measure suppressed, as ever.

STARVATION.—A child starved to death, a few days since, in Louisville. The Louisville Journal says that its parents arrived in that city a few days before in search of employment, and they were without food for a day or two, seeking employment.

Another case of similar character occurred a week or two since in Cincinnati—inability to procure work, and a pride that would not stoop to beg.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A shocking accident occurred on the afternoon of July 5, down the bay from Providence, R. I., caused by the collision of the steamer Perry with a sail-boat named the Sea Bird.

ELOPEMENT.—At a house in this city, says the Boston Traveler, it was recently discovered, that a young person who had come in reality a woman. Upon being questioned she stated that she had lately been working at a mill in Manchester, N. H., that she had agreed to elope with a man who had promised to marry her, and had assumed the disguise to prevent trouble.

CONVENTION OF COLORED CITIZENS.—Such a Convention was held in Hudson, N. Y., on the 5th. A large number was present, and the procession was imposing.

A dispatch from New Orleans, dated June 26, says a rumor prevails that a company of 71 emigrants from Rapides, La., en route for California, has been attacked by Indians this side of the Rocky Mountains, and that all except six were murdered.

THE ALBANY ATLAS OF JUNE 20th says: "Two packages of gold came to our Post Office to day, from David B. Winne, formerly resident of our city, now of California, arrived at a month since! One of these was a package weighing 18 ounces, with a postage of \$14 50, and another of pure gold dust, with a postage of \$1 50. They were valued at some \$200 or \$300."

A State Convention of the Editors and Proprietors of Country Newspapers throughout the State of New York, in favor of the restoration of the law of Congress of 1845, granting free circulation to newspapers within 30 miles from their place of publication, will be held at Syracuse on Wednesday, the 19th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon, to adopt measures to secure such restoration.

Several Irish families of respectability have arrived in New York within the past week, whose intention is to go "Out West." They have formed parties, and concluded to keep together. The heads of families who are here now were poor-land guardians, town councillors, magistrates, and gentlemen farmers at home, and formed the pith and marrow and intelligence of the county.

We learn from the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazette, that a man by the name of Alexander Martin, of that county, was killed on the railroad by being thrown upon the track by his frightened horse, in front of a locomotive, which passed over him. He survived but a few hours. On hearing of the accident, J. W. Brooks, Esq., Superintendent of the road, promptly sent to the family five hundred dollars.

A number of colored persons have recently associated themselves together for the purpose of forming a settlement in Florence, Oneida County, N. Y., twenty-five miles from Rome. They have made a purchase of 1100 acres of land, and a number of families are already on the premises—8 of them from New Bedford, Mass.

A veteran Jerseyman has been removed in the death of Rev. Jas. G. Force, of Sandyston, Sussex Co. He served in the Army of the Revolution, and was at the battle of Monmouth. Another old Jersey Blue, and one of the original proprietors of the soil, John Bryant, died at Kingston, near Princeton, on the 29th ult., aged 86.

At South Worcester, Otsego county, on the 30th ult., two young ladies, named Sybil and Ferguson, together with a Mr. Strain, who had gone in to save them, were all drowned, near Strain's Mill. Mr. Strain left a wife and eight children.

In the town of East Bridgewater, Mass., containing about 2500 inhabitants, Dr. Orr, the resident physician, there, has attended more than fifty births since January 1st, 1849. During the same period of time there have been only three deaths in the town, all of consumption.

A Californian at San Francisco, writing to a friend in Boston, says: "I think you have acted wisely in staying at home. Many of those bound here from the States will be sadly disappointed in their expectations."

Prof. James Hamilton died of cholera at Nashville on the 21st ult. He had been Professor of Mathematics in the Nashville Prof. His sisters also died during the same week.

At Portland Mrs. Caroline M. Sweet has been found guilty of trespass in damaging the grocery in which her husband obtained too much liquor. The jury advised a lenient sentence. The defense her counsel set up was temporary insanity!

A squirrel hunt came off on the first day of June in Thompson Valley, Tazewell Co., Va., that was commenced on the first of April. The parties were headed by Capt. A. Thompson, Jr., and Capt. David Spence. Upon counting scalps, Thompson counted 3,621, Spence 3,411. Total, 7,032.

The Kingston Whig of the 30th of June, alludes to the accident on the St. Lawrence river to the steambot Passport, at Cornwall, and states that sixteen of the passengers had already died, and others were lingering in a precarious condition.

At St. Louis, on the 28th ult., a Mr. Schriener was supposed to have died of cholera, and was taken to the grave, where a noise in the coffin being heard, it was found that he was still alive. He is recovering.

The Richmond (Ky.) Chronicle of the 28th ult. says: "Col. C. M. Clay is still improving, and his physicians and friends entertain very little doubt of his recovery."

The Royal Chinese Junk, with "Mandarin" Kaying and Artist Jansing, in full dress, is lying at the East India Docks, London, for exhibition.

The Louisville Courier tells of a man who lost his second wife, of cholera on the 14th inst, his first wife having died of the same disease only a month previous!

Bishop McCloskey of Michigan, has written a form of prayer to be used in his diocese in view of the cholera.

Mr. McConnell, a farmer residing near Springfield, Ill., has sent nine tons of wool to an eastern market—the produce of his own clipping for the present season.

The New York Mirror suggests that for every penny the Catholics send to the Pope, the Protestants should send a shilling to the Roman Republic.

Mr. Frederick A. Packard, well known as the head of the American Sunday School Union, has been elected President of Girard College, Philadelphia.

The Detroit Free Press of the 18th ult., states that the wool brought to that market in six days will amount to one hundred thousand pounds.

New York Markets—Monday, July 9. Table listing prices for various commodities like Flour, Sugar, Coffee, etc.

LETTERS. Table listing names and addresses of correspondents.

RECEIPTS. Table listing names and amounts of contributions.

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Miscellaneous.

THE NEGRO GIRL.

BY MRS. S. H. SMITH.

The Nashville American says that a negro girl belonging to Louis O. Lisby, committed suicide recently to avoid giving information of her mother's place of concealment, who had run away.

STORY OF ELLEN CRAFTS.

In a city about nine hundred miles south of Mason & Dixon's line, Ellen Crafts was held as a slave. Because we find her in this degrading condition, let it not be understood that she is a negro.

William inquire concerning them, and one day sufficient was learned to determine their course. They would flee to the abolitionists.

A CHINESE FARM-HOUSE.

The farm, however small, is not so much the estate of an individual proprietor as the house of a family, or seat of a clan, many generations of which, under one acknowledged head or patriarch, are often congregated in the same dwelling.

Californians, irreligious conduct, in not permitting the chaplain at that post to preach longer than an hour.

NEW INVENTION IN BAKING.—An invention has been made in Glasgow, Scotland, which promises to be of great service in the process of baking.

ANNIHILATION OF SPACE.—The railroad across the Isthmus of Panama will doubtless soon be built.

With an account of a visit to the Chaldean Christians of Kurdistan and the Yazidis, or Devil Worshipers, and an inquiry into the Manners and Arts of the ancient Assyrians.

The Sabbath Recorder...