

preached for the salvation of poor hardened sinners, and for backsliders, and for a general blessing on all the means of grace, those who have named the name of Christ are engaged in thinking and talking about the things of this world, their farms and their cattle, their ships and their merchandize, and some, it is to be feared, (to say nothing of the week day,) never bend the knee in prayer, from the time they rise from their slumber until they find themselves in the house of God.

Is it to be wondered at if such persons get drowsy in meeting, think the meeting long, and the Preacher dull, and leave God's house with a mind to take hold of worldly subjects? But this is not all, has it not frequently been the case, that members of churches have been seen either going to, or coming from Market, or attending unnecessarily to worldly concerns of some kind or other on the Lord's day? The sin of Sabbath breaking seems to be alarming among those who are following our Inland Navigation; who secure from the dangers of the Atlantic, could frequently avail themselves of the privilege of Divine Worship, be reading God's Word or other good books, but are working all the Lord's day, perhaps against a head wind, for the sake of being in market early in the week, and thereby, as they suppose, gain a few dollars. Is it possible that any who have been baptized, who have been at the communion table, are among these? Whilst this great sin of Sabbath desecration with so many others, are so generally and repeatedly committed against God, amidst such a vast amount of religious privileges as we now have in our highly favoured Province, is it to be wondered that he should manifest his displeasure in sending sickness and death, in cutting off our crops, in blasting commercial credit, in suffering insurrections and tumults to arise, and threaten us on every hand, and above all afflictions, to withhold the agency of his blessed Spirit from our churches and congregations? What blessings both spiritual and temporal would a covenant keeping God pour out upon us, were his glorious commands and institutions regarded and obeyed! May all take the friendly warning, and hear the Lord saying to us as he said to ancient Israel—Isaiah, 58ch., 13, 14., "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day, and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord honourable; and shalt honour him, not doing thine own ways nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words, then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord, and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

May the Lord enable us, both Ministers and Churches to maintain such a holy respect for his sacred day, in principle and practice, together with all his blessed commands, as may be a consistent and effectual testimony against the immoral practices of the times, and we should with joy soon behold the hard-hearted and impenitent weeping at the foot of the cross, and instead of violating the commands of the Lord Jesus, delightedly taking on him his easy yoke, and saying "come unto me all ye that fear God, and I will declare what he hath done for my soul."

I remain, in Christian affection, yours,

D. CHANDALL.

MELANCHOLY OCCURENCE AT SEA.—The ship "Courier," Captain Risk, from Liverpool, bound to New York, with passengers, and from thence to this port, arrived here from the latter place, on Friday last. At sea on the 20th May, she experienced a heavy gale, during which, the chief Carpenter, William Rentin, was thrown from the poop deck into the sea, by a sudden lurch of the ship: he was seen for a few seconds struggling with the waves, but as there was no possible chance of rendering him any assistance, under the circumstances he disappeared and was seen no more. He belonged to this City, and was about 25 years of age. He has left a widowed mother, and an only brother to mourn their melancholy bereavement.—*News.*

AMERICAN SHIP SEIZED BY SAVAGES.—A letter from Capt. Potter, of ship Mechanic of Newport, dated Feb. 12, lat. 4 10 N. lon. 1 61 E., states that ship Triton, Spencer, of this port, had been taken possession of on the 6th of January, at Seydenham's Island, one of the King's Mill Group, by the natives, instigated by a Spaniard living among them. The Captain went on shore to purchase a fluke chain, where he was detained. The natives had possession of the ship about twenty hours, and murdered the second mate and several of the crew. The mate was wounded in a conflict with the Spaniard who was killed. While they were pillaging the ship she drifted from the island and the natives left her. The ships United States and Alabama, of Nantucket, touched at the island afterwards, and rescued Capt. Spencer and his boat's crew. They would proceed to Guam, in hopes of finding the Triton there.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Religious Intelligence.

Temperance and the English Clergy.—It is stated as a proof of very encouraging progress, that there are in all, two thousand ministers in England, who adhere to the principle of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. But that 2000 is a miserable fraction of the whole—not one in ten. What should we think of the Temperance cause and the influence of the ministry in this country if only one in ten of the occupants of our pulpits were clear from habits of using the drunkard's drink?

China.—Dr. Ball of the Canton Mission has made several excursions into the country, accompanied by his family and others; and he has found the Chinese living out of Canton perfectly accessible and friendly. Indeed, says the Missionary Herald, it seems to be an established fact, that the hostility to foreigners is confined to this one city; and even here it is not directed so much against missionaries as against men of business, and less against American missionaries than any other.

Church Establishments.—The British Quarterly has the following striking sentiments. "With regard to matters ecclesiastical, every new move in society is only giving more prominence to the anomalous position of our established churches. The Church of England is hardly the Church of the majority even in England. In Wales, it is not that of a tithe of the people! The church case in Ireland, all things considered, is even worse; and what is called the National Church in Scotland, is the vestige merely from the general population of the country. Europe will cease ere long, to retain a single institution based on anything like this amount of social injustice."

The established (Episcopal) Church of Ireland receives annually from the State, one million sterling, or five millions of dollars, being more than ten dollars for every Episcopal man, woman and child in that country! And yet rational men wonder at the discontent in Ireland!

Characteristic of Massachusetts.—A correspondent of the Puritan remarks:—"It is a most happy feature of the moral and religious state of our Commonwealth, that houses of worship are erected so speedily hard by our great factories, whose open doors weekly invite the thousands of released operatives to the highest and most honorable of all employments, viz:—the service of the one great Lord of all."

The Nestorian Mission, (Persia.)—This mission is accomplishing all that its friends could expect from the means in operation. It has a flourishing seminary for boys, at Mount Seir, which is raising up teachers of schools and preachers of the gospel. A large number of its pupils have become hopefully pious. Some of whom have already begun to make known the way of salvation, and others are making themselves very useful in teaching village schools. There is a seminary for girls, at Oroomiah.

There are also forty-one common schools in different places, for the benefit of the Nestorians. Some of these are in the mountains, among the rude and wild inhabitants of these distant regions.

South Africa.—An official notice has been issued by the colonial government at the Cape of Good Hope, announcing that the war with the Kaffirs has been brought to a close.—All missionaries who have been driven from their stations during the progress of this unhappy contest, are invited to return to the scenes of their former labors. "Every facility will be given, say the government, and every aid afforded to the missionaries, conducive to the great object in view conversion to Christianity and civilization."—*Boston Mail.*

NOTICE OF THE MEETING OF THE ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The next day, at ten, we met in Exeter Hall, John Henderson, Esq. of Glasgow, in the Chair, an old elder of a Scotch Presbyterian Church. He made a very neat opening speech, in which he stated the difficulties he felt at first in accepting their invitation, but finally he said he resolved, if they stretched out their hand to him, he would reach out his to meet it. A very devotional feeling pervaded the meeting, and there was not half the clapping which is usual on such occasions.

Before the meeting closed Mr. Tretjen made a very appropriate speech. He is a banker. He spoke of the tremendous storms which had swept over them, by which so many stately ships have been wrecked, and thought, instead of acting parsimoniously, those who had outlived the storm ought to make a free-will offering of gratitude to God, for his mercy to them. He then gave £100; Mr. Henderson, the Chairman gave £100; Mr. Peto, member of Parliament, £300; W. B. Gurney, £200, &c., &c.; and, as you may suppose, a very good collection was the result. Correspondent of the Christian Reflector and Watchman.

SELF EMANCIPATION.—The talk of the town is the departure of Frank Chadwick, a self-emancipated slave, his wife and children, to seek a more congenial home in the State of Pennsylvania. "Frank," a distinguished character in these parts—one of nature's noblemen, a native of this beautiful city, began his work of emancipation by purchasing his time from year to year, at about \$100, per annum—the usual hire for a good servant. Possessing great energy and much intelligence with perfect integrity, he could both oversee other slaves, and labor well

himself, and very justly command his wages. His surplus, earnings soon bought him horses and drags, and enabled him to hire good servants of such as had them to spare. Thus established in business, in the course of fifteen years he has made money enough to buy himself at about \$1,000, and pay a larger sum for his children, and take to Harrisburg three or four thousand dollars besides. Some ten or twelve of the first men in Augusta united in giving him a letter of high commendation. It was with pain and reluctance that Frank left his troops of friends and the scenes of his childhood. The only motive was the lawful education of his children—an advantage denied them by the laws of Georgia.—*N. Y. Obs.*

INDIAN INSURRECTION—TUSPAN THREATENED.—The schooner John Bell, Capt. McLaughlin, arrived last evening from Tuspan, which she left on 1st June. We are placed under great obligations to Capt. McLaughlin for important information of the state of affairs at Tuspan. At the time of the sailing of the John Bell, there was the greatest panic and alarm among the people, on account of the threatened attack of the Indians, who had surrounded the place in great numbers, estimated by some as high as 8000. They were but twelve leagues from Tuspan, and were steadily advancing upon it. At Tamiagua the Indians killed several whites, and were about to execute others.

The people of Tuspan are under arms, and a constant patrol is kept up. A command of horse was sent out to rescue the whites who had been captured by the Indians and condemned to be executed. The war steamer Vixen, lying near Tuspan, sent a company of marines and some ammunition to aid in the defence of the town. One of our armed schooners was moored at the bridge, ready to open a fire upon the Indians as soon as they appeared. There were no other American vessels at Tuspan when Captain McLaughlin left.—*N. O. Delta, June 11.*

ANTI-SLAVERY FEELING IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Southerner holds the following language in relation to public sentiment in Virginia on the subject of slavery:

"It is not generally known, yet it is nevertheless true, that two thirds of the people of Virginia are open and undisguised advocates of ridding the State of slavery; and, after the year 1850, when the census is taken, their views will be embodied in such form as to startle the South. We speak understandingly. We have, within the last two years, conversed with more than five hundred slave-holders in the State; and four hundred and fifty out of the five hundred expressed themselves ready to unite on any general plan to abolish slavery upon almost any terms. Abolition fanaticism at the North has not produced this, but the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of territory have done it.—Virginia may be put down as no longer reliable on this question. When she goes, the District of Columbia is free territory; then Delaware and Maryland will follow suit. This will surround the extreme South with Free States; and when that day comes, and it will not be very long, we would just as lief own a parcel of wild turkeys as so many slaves."

THE BARK BARBARA.—This is the name of a fine bark now loading at Hoxtons wharf, Brooklyn, which, although not an American bottom, is certainly, from her symmetrical proportions and great sailing qualities, worthy of the notice of some of our scientific and nautical gentlemen. We are willing to tender proper credit wherever it is due, and in this case it is justly deserved. No one who will examine her rig and model, impartially, will, or can, deny it. She has been brought to our notice by more than one instance of her remarkable speed, and by a number of quick passages made across the Atlantic. About a year and a half since, she landed her passengers at Halifax in twelve days and a half, from Galway, Ireland; since which time she has made four or five passages to this port, all of which were something under the ordinary space occupied by our own vessels. It is so seldom we notice, in this city, an English vessel so finely proportioned, with great carrying capacity, that we took occasion to enquire still further into her pedigree. She was built, we learn, by Mr. Lyle of Halifax, for Thomas M. Perse, Esq. of Galway, Ireland, to whom she now belongs.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FROM MARTINIQUE.—Accounts from this island represent the conduct of the slaves as ferocious in the extreme. Fire and bloodshed have been resorted to by the negroes, to hasten that freedom which, unfortunately, had not been given them before; and, thus, suffering themselves to be intimidated, the authorities have surrendered their power into the hands of the rabble, and slavery has been abolished. There is no safety to life or property in Martinique; and numbers of the inhabitants have been forced to seek it by flight to other countries.

LATER FROM YUCATAN.—By the schooner Fanny Gray from Laguyra at New York, we learn that the Indians were around Merida in great force. Fifteen thousand people had taken refuge in that city, and destitute with no chance of escape. Campeachy was also full. The governor of Languna has issued a proclamation refusing to have any more Indians landed on that island, except females. Great numbers of neutral Indians are flocking to that place for refuge. Things looked worse than ever.

TERRIFIC CRASH—MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION OF LIFE.—About 9 o'clock Saturday morning, a terrific crash took place in the "Dearborn Block," granite front stores in Federal street, which resulted in loss of property to the amount of several thousand dollars and imminently endangering the lives of some thirty persons in the building at the time. It appears that in the construction of the store seven brick piers were made to support the superstructure, the width of the apartment being about 45 feet and its length 112. These piers are each surmounted by a granite cap 8 inches thick. From the pressure above or from some imperfection in the stone, one of these caps seems to have broken or given way, letting down the iron pillar, which rested upon it in the story above, and that in its turn letting down the support for the story over it, so that the flooring of every story partially gave way, precipitating many of the bales of goods to the basement in one indistinguishable mass. But the most remarkable part of the affair, is the escape of the inmates. Fortunately the cracking of the timbers gave a partial warning, and enabled them to get out of the way of the falling goods. Some jumped out of the window; three men who were in the third story, upon hearing the cracking, came down by the fall; a boy in the fourth story was so frightened by the crash, that he got out of a window, upon a narrow stone sill, and walked the whole length of the block.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, though every precautionary measure had been taken to prop up and otherwise support those parts of the building not carried away by the first accident, the entire floor fell in, with a portion of the roof and wall on the side next to Theatre Alley, with a most tremendous crash; the second and upper stories falling into the basement, with their tremendous weight of goods, consisting of about eight hundred cases of prints, flannels, and other dry goods. Three of the workmen who were at the time employed in relieving the already strained floors of their weight, were precipitated with the fallen timbers, and most seriously injured.

A few minutes after this second crash, Mr. Pierce, of the firm of Dutton, Richardson & Co., recollected that his younger brother, Charles Pierce, aged about 16 years, was in the store at the time, and upon search being made for him, he could not be found. The agony of his relations and friends can be better imagined than described at this crisis. The walls, although connected at the top by the front building, were completely wedged with about five hundred tons of goods, which were constantly pressing on the walls, threatening their entire demolition.

At this time the City Marshall had arrived at the scene, and immediately mounting a ladder, called upon bold hearts to follow him. Without a moment's hesitation, twenty noble hearted men sprang forward and in the face of the most imminent danger to themselves, mounted the tottering walls and clambered over the mass of ruins to the interior of the building.

After looking round in order to find some clue groans were heard proceeding from below.—Communicating this joyful news to others of the party, a scene of indescribable and most affecting excitement ensued.

Four carpenters, who had volunteered, plied their saws and axes upon the fallen timbers, and all the others who could work to advantage, opened bales of goods, removed their contents, and cleared away the fragments of the wrecked building under which the youth was buried.—This was a Herculean task, but at the end of four hours unremitting labor, the work was achieved, and young Pierce found alive.

At a little after eight o'clock, he was brought down the ladders, by which entrance had been obtained to the building in the rear, and conveyed in a litter to his residence in Harrison Avenue. We learned yesterday that he had suffered but slight injury. The young lad, when found, was protected from being crushed by two beams which formed an angle over him. A bale of flannel was on his feet.

It is estimated that not less than \$300,000 worth of dry goods were in this store when it caved in.—*Boston Nazil.*

THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY.—We are happy to announce, says the Traveller, that this noble enterprise is now placed upon a sure foundation. Edward B. Phillips, whose sudden and melancholy decease occurred at Brattleboro', Vt., a day or two since, bequeathed to Harvard University, for the purpose of the Observatory, this magnificent sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

With a fortune which could have commanded worldly comforts without stint, Mr. Phillips, at the early age of 23, was weary of the limited enjoyment in which he indulged, and was driven by *ennui* to a state of insanity, in which he became a self-murderer. He has left property to the value of \$900,000.

Mr. Phillips, we learn, has also made several liberal bequests to his young collegiate friends.—*Boston Mail.*

The Mexican Commissioners, after the ratification of the treaty, objected to the Americans taking many of the heavy guns captured at Contreras and Churubusco. The treaty required only the guns taken in permanent works, such as San Juan de Ulloa, Perote, &c., to be given up.

Gen. Butler required his Inspector General to make a special report upon the subject, which report, of course, was adverse to the Mexican claims. Gen. Butler said he would stand by it, if he renewed the war. This was an alternative that the Mexican Commissioners did not choose to accept with such odds against them.