

the thing his heart is set upon. He would work in with his ambition. He would pamper his lusts and his pride. But God has better things in reserve for his children: and they must be brought to desire them and seek them; and this will be through the wreck and sacrifice of all that the heart holds dear. The Christian prays for fuller manifestations of Christ's power and love to him; but he is often not aware, that this is, in truth, praying to be brought into the furnace; for in the furnace only it is, that Christ can walk with his friends, and display in their preservation and deliverance, his own almighty power. Yet when brought thither, it is one of the worst parts of the trial, that the Christian often thinks himself, for a time at least, abandoned. Job thought so. But while he looked upon himself only as an outcast, the Infinite Spirit and the wicked Spirit were holding a dialogue on his case! He was more an object of notice and interest, than the largest armies that were ever assembled, and the mightiest revolutions that ever shook the world, considered merely in their temporal interests and consequences. Let the Christian be deeply concerned, in all his trials, to honor his Master before such observers!—*Cecil.*

Christian Meditation.

Reader, make conscience of daily exercising thy graces in meditation, as well as prayer. Retire into some secret place, at a time the most convenient to thyself, and, laying aside all worldly thoughts, with all possible seriousness and reverence look up toward heaven, remember there is thine everlasting rest, study its excellency and reality, and rise from sense to faith by comparing heavenly with earthly joys. Then mix ejaculations with thy soliloquies; till having pleaded the case reverently with God, and seriously with thy own heart, thou hast pleaded thyself from a clod to a flame; from a forgetful sinner, and a lover of the world, to an ardent lover of God; from a fearful coward to a resolved Christian; from an unfruitful sadness to a joyful life: in a word till thou hast pleaded thy heart from earth to heaven, from conversing below to walking with God, and till thou canst lay thy heart to rest, as in the bosom of Christ.

History of the Cholera.

The London Times has an elaborate article on this subject. The cholera cannot be distinctly traced to an earlier epoch than the last century, though a similar disease is thought by some to have prevailed in ancient times.—Others think that the plagues mentioned in the Bible were nothing less than spasmodic cholera. The earliest trace of it, however, is to a coast town 535 miles north-east of Madras, called *Ganjam*, where, in 1791, it raged with fearful mortality among the troops. The next year, the troops at Madras suffered severely from it. In 1783, no less than 20,000 pilgrims at Hurdword were victims. At the same time, in many parts of India, a disease called the *bowel-death*, carried off great numbers of people. The Moslem word *mordechim* was afterwards corrupted by the French into the words *mort de chien*. Under this last appellation, it was, in 1817, announced at Bengal, where it prevailed, under a new and more fatal type, with extraordinary malignity. It haunted the banks of the Ganges, whose overflowing waters that year covered the whole country round Jessore. The jungles, intersected by the numerous streams forming the Delta of the Ganges, "lay steaming in a moist, calm air, neither quite overflowed, nor yet quite dry, a hot-bed of putrescent miasma." The heats of August brought on the *mort de chien*, or cholera, at Jessore. It spread rapidly amongst "the miserable *Pariahs*, who lived in squalid hovels, crowded and damp, in the filthiest quarters of the town." In a few weeks, 10,000 souls, *one-sixth of the population* perished.

Within a month after its appearance at Jessore, the *mort de chien* broke out in Calcutta, 100 miles south-west. There, it destroyed 200 persons daily. Soon, it became evidently a migratory disease, and ravaged village after village, and city after city, within an area of several thousand square miles, following the principal streams. Along one of these conductors, it was carried in a year to Madras, and in six months more to Ceylon, and thence, by 1819, to the Mauritius. Along another, it passed in one year to Arracan, in two years down the coast to the Malay peninsula, through Sumatra, Java and the Spice Islands, to Timor, and thence northward to the Philippine Islands. In 1820, it reached Canton,

in 1821, Peking, and, after ravaging China for many years, passed, in 1827, into Mongolia. Along a third principal stream, from the centre of its first outbreak, it travelled westerly about 400 miles in three months against the periodical monsoon. In November, (1817) it destroyed in one week 9,000 of the English or Sepoy soldiers of the British army in Scindole. By August, 1818, it had reached Delhi; also, northwards, the southern slope of the Himalayah mountains and southwards to Bombay, whence it descended to the most southern point of India, Cape Comorn.

Within 18 months, then, it had overrun the whole Indian peninsula, and proceeded towards Europe as far as the western boundary of the basin of the Ganges and Jumna. On the eastern slope of the hills forming this boundary, it lingered twelve months, and then crossed them, travelling on to the mountains and deserts westward of Hindostan, where it lingered two years, as if doubting whether to pass over them. In 1821, however, it broke out in Muscat and other principal ports of the Persian Gulf. It went up the Tigris to its confluence with the Euphrates, and a month thereafter destroyed thousands in Bagdad.

The next summer, in 1822, it resumed its march towards Europe, following the Tigris and Euphrates. On one side, it reached Aleppo, and on the other Ezeroum, and spread thence to the western shores of the Caspian. In 1823, it reached Antioch, thence other ports on the western coast of the Mediterranean, and extended along the Caspian northwards to Astrachan, at the mouth of the Volga. For six years, "the pestilence paused, strangely, on the western skirts of Europe." In 1829, it broke out with malignity on the Tartar frontier, up Ural river, which it ravaged. The next year, 1830, in July, it appeared again in Persia, along the west shore of the Caspian, westward into Circassia, and northwards up the Volga. It reached Moscow in September of that year, where 3,000 perished in six weeks, and ascended northwest towards the Baltic at a most rapid rate. At the same time, it was travelling down the Don. It was at Odessa soon. Along the Danube it reached Vienna, and along the Baltic, Berlin in 1831. Warsaw, Cracow and other parts of Poland were ravaged the same year. It now diffused itself along the rivers and highways of Austria, Hungary and Germany, and finally, in the autumn of 1831, reached Hamburg. About the same time, it broke out both at Sunderland, on the eastern coast of England, and at London, among the shipping of the Thames. In February, 1832, it appeared in Edinburgh, soon after in Dublin, and then spread throughout Great Britain and Ireland, destroying about 30,000 persons.—In March, Calais and Paris were affected nearly simultaneously, whence it spread through France, "sometimes, apparently, by leaps, to distant and isolated points." In June 1832, it appeared on this continent, at Quebec and New York. Its devastating march over the Union is familiar to the reader.

[From the Watchman and Reflector.]

PERILS OF WHALING.

Sometime since, the boat's crew of the whaling bark Janet, Captain Hosmer, of Westport, were separated from their vessel in passing a shoal of whales off the coast of Peru. The New Bedford Mercury has received a letter from Captain Hosmer, furnishing a most thrilling account of the crew's privations and sufferings. As the Mercury observes, it is almost without parallel in the annals of the whale fishery. The narrative is too intensely interesting to be cut down. It is as follows:—On the coast of Peru, 23d June, 1849, in Lat. 3 deg. N. Longitude 104 W., while cruising for whales, a shoal of sperm whales appeared in sight from the Janet, and three boats lowered in pursuit. Captain Hosmer's boat's crew consisted of himself, Francis Hawkins, third mate, Edward H. Charles, Joseph Cortez, Daniel Thompson, and James Fairman, seamen. It blowing fresh at the time the boats soon separated, each having made fast to a whale. After Captain Hosmer had succeeded in "turning up" his whale, and was towing him to the ship, from some inadvertence on the part of the third mate in putting about, the boat capsized with the loss of boat keg, lantern keg, boat bucket, compass, paddles, &c. The crew succeeded in righting the boat and lashed the oars to the thwarts across the boat to prevent her from overturning, she being filled with water and the sea continually breaking over her.

Two waifs, or flags, were immediately set as signals of distress, the other two boats being in sight at a distance of about one and half miles. Captain H. saw the other two boats take their whales alongside of the bark, which was then kept off in the direction for his boat, but to his surprise and horror, when within about one mile of him they kept off on another course until sundown. The crew of the Captain's boat then got upon the whale alongside and tried to bail the boat, but could not succeed. They then cut the line attached to the whale, and succeeded in setting some pieces of the boat sail and steered toward the bark, then about three miles distant.

During the night they saw a light at intervals, but in the morning the bark was at about the same distance off. Every expedient was resorted to, by making signals to attract the attention of those on board the bark, but in vain. They saw them cutting in the whales, and apparently indifferent to the fate of their comrades. In this perilous condition the unfortunate boat's crew made another attempt to bail the water from the boat, but owing to their consternation they did not succeed.—They then continued on their course as above, hoping to regain the bark, but soon found that she receded from them, and it was determined to put about to the wind and remain, whatever the consequences might be.

On the second morning, the weather being more favorable, all the whale craft was thrown overboard, and another attempt was made to bail the boat, which resulted in the loss of one man without accomplishing the purpose.—The effort was again renewed in the afternoon, the weather being yet more favorable, and they finally succeeded in freeing the boat from water, but with the loss of another of her crew; all having been up to their arms in water during the last 48 hours. Two of the survivors were seized with delirium; all of them having been without a morsel of food or drink, and suffering painfully from thirst.

Thus disabled, no one being able to ply at the oars, and with only a small fragment of the boat's sail remaining it was determined to make for Cocos Island, on the Peruvian coast, a distance of about 1,000 miles, as the nearest land. Accordingly the piece of the sail was used to the best advantage, and the ceiling of the boat was torn up and also employed as a wind propeller, and steering in a north-easterly direction.

Capt. H. says nothing occurred worthy of remark until the seventh day, the crew having in the mean time been without a particle of food or drink, and not a drop of rain having fallen. In this dreadful state of suffering it was mutually agreed to cast lots as to which of the number should be sacrificed to prolong the lives of the companions, and the victim upon whom the lot fell met his fate with a perfect resignation and willingness. At the close of the day a shower of rain proved a very great additional relief.

Being without compass or instruments of any kind, Capt. H. was compelled to rely entirely upon his judgment respecting the course, aided only by an occasional glimpse of the North star and the rolling swell of the sea from the South. On the eighth day another of the number died from exhaustion. It was necessary to pursue a more northerly course in hope of rain, none having fallen during the last four days.

On the next day we were favored with another shower, and this benefaction was followed up by the remarkable circumstance of a dolphin leaping from among its finny companions directly into the boat. Several birds also approached so near to the boat as to fall a prey to the necessities of the crew, administering greatly to their relief. On the 13th of July land was discovered in an easterly direction, which proved to be Cocos Island (uninhabited) lying in lat. 5 deg. 27 N. lon. 87 deg. 15.

Capt. H. and the other survivor succeeded in reaching it, but in an almost helpless condition. They however secured a pig, and drank its blood which revived their exhausted strength, and also obtained a plentiful supply of birds and fresh water. After remaining two days upon the island they were overjoyed by seeing the approach of a boat, which proved to belong to the ship *Leonidas*, (whaler) Capt. Swift, of this port, then lying in Chatham Bay, for the purpose of procuring wood and water, and were relieved from their dreadful sufferings by being taken on board the ship and treated with every possible attention and kindness.

The names of those who perished on board the boat are Francis Hawkins, 3d mate, of

Augusta, Me.; James Fairman, seaman, of Ohio; Henry Thompson, seaman, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Edward Henry Charles, place of residence unknown.

Changes in Trade.

We noticed last week the changes constantly taking place in the location of trade, giving some of the causes of its peregrinations, and tracing the cause of its journeyings in our own city. But the transformation in trade itself is quite as noticeable as the change in its locality; and there are those among us whose heads are not yet silvered, who can remember when the mode of doing business bore less resemblance to its present fashions, than the full gaiter pants now in vogue do to the knee breeches worn by our grandsires. Formerly, a young man engaged in business for himself only after a long course of training, and then usually by uniting himself with his seniors; now beardless clerks dash into trade as if it were a holiday sport, requiring only a full flow of animal spirits. Then the principals of every house were working men, who lived frugally, and waited until their fortunes were made before they spent them; now, a start in business gives sufficient warrant for a generous expenditure, and many are too impatient to wait for their income, but spend the fortune they have—in prospect. Then the word of a merchant was as good as his bond, and with a few exceptions his honesty was proverbial; now, there is more finesse in the place of open dealing, and the exceptions almost balance the rule. Then, insolvency was a bitter word, and failures in business from recklessness brought overwhelming shame; now, the gazette has lost its terrors, and bankruptcy is to many but a slight annoyance. Perhaps, however, the greatest difference which purchasers who come to our market are called to observe, is in the division of the goods. Formerly, a Dry Goods Jobber kept a full assortment of every thing in his line, and it required no little tact and exercise of memory to keep each line full. Now, one house confines itself to woolens, another to cottons, another to silks, and yet another to fancy articles; and even these are subdivided, as in woolens, one will keep tailors goods, another dress goods and womens wear; in cottons, one confines himself to prints, another plain goods; in silks we have establishments for piecegoods and others for ribbons and smaller articles. The tendency is to a still more minute division, and thus we have a dealer in hosiery, a dealer in lace, a dealer in perfumery, a dealer in pocket handkerchiefs, a dealer in shawls, and a house is starting to keep nothing but suspenders! We suppose in ten years more there will be an establishment for spool cotton, and another for corset-laces if such instruments of torture shall then be in vogue. Let no one suppose that in noticing these changes, we would argue that the world is retrograding to barbarism, or that the merchants of the present generation are all of them less wise, or more selfish than their predecessors. We believe in the progressive improvement of our race, but we would have the advancement in moral worth keep pace with the progress of refinement. We are not prepared to say that the division of goods here noticed may not be a positive convenience, although it certainly increases the labor of the purchaser. It may, however, induce more method in the selection of goods, and we think it has already led to some change in this respect. Buyers now make to a considerable extent, a corresponding division of their time, and one day is set apart for woolens, another for silks, and so on through the whole catalogue. Could some staid customer of the last century, awaking from a Rip Van Winkle sleep, be set down at this day in some of our thronged thoroughfares, he would get sorely jostled and footweary before he had made a black cross against all the articles upon his memorandum.—*N. Y. Dry Goods Reporter.*

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.—Dr. Samuel R. Smith, of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., communicated to the *Boston Medical Journal* a method of stopping bleedings at the nose, which he learned of an old shipmaster. His process was to roll up a piece of paper and place it under the upper lip. Dr. Smith stopped bleeding which had continued four days, by tying a knot in a bandage and applying it on the upper lip, and tying the bandage round the head. The rationale of this treatment is, that pressure at the point mentioned compresses the artery furnishing the blood.