

## REV. MR. BURPE'S LETTER.

Ship Camperdown, April 4, 1850.

MY DEAR BRO. CRAWLEY,—We are now in the English Channel, and hope to arrive in London on Friday or Saturday next, and knowing you will be anxious to hear of our arrival, I think it best to prepare a note in hope that I may get an opportunity of despatching it before we get in port, and in time for next Saturday's mail from Liverpool.

I am happy to say we have again thus far through the mercy of God passed over the great deep without much harm, none we hope to ourselves, and but little to the ship. We have had severe storms, raging seas, and sometimes our fears excited, but God was our deliverer and we have been preserved. We will tell you all about this when we see you, a privilege we hope and trust in the kind providence of God again soon to enjoy.

I think I mentioned in a letter to you from Calcutta that there was a brother Barker and family from Assam returning in the same ship with us. He, we are sorry to say, was taken from us and his afflicted family a few days before we reached the Cape, while crossing the Mozambique Channel, January 31st, 1850.—His poor wife felt it much. Alas, this is a world of sorrow, and you, dear brother, have had a pretty large share of it mingled with your joy. Our hearts deeply sympathized with you in your loss.

Dear Laleah and our two little boys are quite well; the children much better than when we left. Indeed poor little Tommy was looking so ill when we went on board the ship that our captain told Mrs. B. a few days ago that he did not think he would have lived to reach England. My own health is now much better than it was a few weeks ago. At that time I was pretty ill: the cause as the doctor thought being an affection of the liver. I am glad to say that I am now gaining both in strength and flesh—indeed I feel pretty well in almost every respect, excepting my cough, and that I hope is better, but I still am troubled with it. How it may terminate God only knows. Should it be His will to heal me, and permit us again to return to Burmah, I feel as if I could again with joy bid all farewell to live and labour for the poor heathen, and to die among them.

We cannot say now as to what probable time we may arrive at Halifax, as we do not know how we shall return from England to Nova Scotia. We hope to hear from you giving us directions in respect to that. Should it not be too expensive for the Board we should much prefer steam, especially at this time when circumstances would make another long sea voyage rather tedious. In this however we do not feel much anxiety, trusting that a kind providence may and will direct. Should we return in the steamer we shall I think leave Liverpool on Saturday the 13th or 20th of this month.

With much love from us both to you all,

Believe me to be,

Yours most affectionately,

R. E. BURPE.

[Boston Cor. of the New-York Recorder.]

## INTERESTING STATE OF RELIGION.

Our churches are most of them somewhat quickened, and while no very powerful excitement exists in any one of them, a more healthy state of things seems to obtain than has characterized their history for several years past. The revival in the First church in Charlestown still continues. This work has shown itself to be of God in a remarkable manner. Never perhaps did a Divine visitation come in a more unexpected hour. The recent pastor (Rev. William C. Child) was just closing his labors, and the church was about to be destitute of an under-shepherd. The society were on the eve of making some alterations in their house of worship to render it more attractive, as well as to repair it, and every mind seemed occupied with other than spiritual concerns, when behold! God appeared in their midst, making it manifest that He could work in even the most forbidding circumstances. The revival commenced on this wise: A young gentleman, connected with the congregation received a letter from a friend, who had just commenced, in a distant town, to seek an interest in the great salvation, announcing to him the purpose that had been formed. That letter was made by the Spirit the sword that reached his heart. He visited the late pastor, and disclosed his feelings. After spiritual counsel and prayer the young man returned to his home. The next day another interview was enjoyed, from which the young man dated the change in his feelings. In a few days an intimate friend of his was also rejoicing in the

Saviour. These two young men rose in a prayer-meeting, and told what God had done for their souls. Christians were aroused at seeing God already in their midst. Others who had been for some time cherishing secret feeling were encouraged to foster it, and to make it known. The heavenly influence spread from heart to heart, and one after another proclaimed himself a trophy of all-conquering grace. Meetings have been held almost every evening for several weeks, and have been well attended and deeply interesting. In the absence of a pastor, Rev. T. F. Caldicott, Secretary of the Northern Baptist Education Society has been laboring in this revival. The good work extended to the Female Seminary, and some twenty of the young ladies are rejoicing in the truth. The church have within a few days past given brother Caldicott a call to become their pastor, and it is expected that he will accept.

## Campbellites in the United States.

The Congregational Journal gives the following synoptical view of the Campbellite order in the United States:

The founder of this sect was Alexander Campbell, a native of Scotland, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in early life with his father, who was a Presbyterian minister. Entering the Presbyterian ministry himself, he soon after renounced it, and connected himself with the Calvinistic Baptists, whom in turn he shortly after deserted, having embraced the sentiments that church confessions and creeds are of necessity heretical and injurious, and that baptism by immersion made a man a Christian. The heresy swept over Virginia, Kentucky, and the Western States like a wild fire. Whole churches, Baptists and Methodists, were "carried away by the dissimulation," including many ministers. The preachers catching at anything which could give them popularity, called themselves "Proclaimers." In twenty years the leader numbered 20,000 followers, and in 1842, not less than 200,000 church members. In Kentucky the Baptist churches suffered the most, several being entirely broken up, and a great many exceedingly divided and weakened. In 1845 there were estimated to be in this single State 380 churches, 33,830 communicants, 195 preachers 66 elders, and 676 deacons.

Dr. Humphrey, who is now on a visit to Kentucky, heard Mr. Campbell preach repeatedly, and admits his high order of intellectual ability, and power of oratory. He thinks he has corrected some of his errors from seeing the necessity of a church confession from the infinite confusion prevailing in his societies. Dr. Humphrey also believes, that his sect will be broken into fragments when Mr. Campbell dies, who is now an aged man.

## ENGLISH NEWS.

[Per Steam Ship Cambria.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Since our last report, we have no new feature which calls for any particular notice. The advance of 3d. per lb. which took place on the arrival of the last steamer has been maintained.

The assets and liabilities of the Bank of England for the week ending the 30th March, exhibit a little more active demand for money, the reserve of notes having been lessened by £1,004,950, and the stock of bullion by £201,008, leaving in both departments £17,078,935, nearly one million more than in the corresponding week of 1845, when the total was higher than in either of the four intervening years.

Consols, having varied during the week, for money, from 95½ to 96½, closed this afternoon at 96½. Exchequer Bills still advance in price and having ranged from 64s. to 69s., were last quoted at 67s. to 69s. premium. Bank stock, exclusive of dividend, 205.

ROME.—The French Government received, on Monday morning, a telegraph despatch from Civita Vecchia, stating that the Pope left Portici for Caserta on the 4th of April, on his road to Rome, travelling by easy stages.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 28.—The Cabinet of St. Petersburg has resolved to establish a telegraph in that capital, to be divided into two grand branches—one leading to Vienna, the other to Berlin. The consent of the Prussian Government has already been asked, and the conditions submitted.

GERMANY.—Advices from Berlin state, that the cabinets of Austria and Prussia are on the eve of a complete reconciliation. Rumours

were current in political circles, to the effect that an event, the nature of which was kept secret, was about to take place, which would cause a great sensation in Europe. It was thought that it would embrace the future state of Germany.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices have been received from the Cape to the 16th February. The intelligence that Earl Grey had revoked his decree, consigning convicts to that colony, had been received with great rejoicing. The Neptune was to be removed to Van Dieman's Land. It had been resolved that an illumination and public dinners should mark the joy of the people on her departure.

FRANCE.—It appears that the President of the Republic was hooted at and insulted on Monday by the inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Antoine, on his return from the review at Vincennes. General Changarnier was also insulted and hissed on the same occasion, and amongst the most prominent of Changarnier's assailants were several soldiers.

It is said in Paris that the intended visit of the Duchess of Orleans to England is for a political object, and that the leading Orleanists of France will join her in London for the purpose of endeavoring to arrange the respective pretensions of the elder and the younger branches of the Bourbons, and of making a proposition to Louis Napoleon to assist in a restoration.

GERMANY.—A letter from Erfurt, of the 31st ult., states that the committees on the constitution of the two Chambers were proceeding with the revision of the fundamental rights, and were closely following the principles of the Prussian constitution.

The German journals almost every day contain letters from Poland, announcing the concentration of large masses of Russian troops in different provinces, especially in those nearest the frontier, and stating that recruiting and military preparations are being carried on with great activity.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The majority of the Assembly of Schleswig manifest warlike dispositions. They have rejected a proposition for renewing negotiations with Denmark, and have insisted on the immediate advance of the troops.

RUSSIA.—M. de Titoff, the Russian minister, had caused some surprise to the diplomatic corps at Constantinople by declaring that Russia would not insist on defending Greece in the affair with England. From this it was assumed that she is desirous of avoiding dissension with England.

POLAND.—The strength of the Russian army in Poland is daily increasing, and an imposing force is concentrated on the Prussian frontiers, more particularly on the frontiers of Silesia. The cavalry alone concentrated on the Silesian frontier amounts to 46,000 men.

ITALY.—The *Costituzionale* of Florence states that the Tuscan Government has consented to satisfy the demands of England. On the other hand we read the following in the *Monitore Toscano*:—"The Tuscan journals have repeatedly made the affair relating to an indemnity which the Government of her Britannic Majesty claims of our Government the subject of discussion in their columns. We are authorised to declare that the information contained in their articles are mostly incorrect, and that, while the negotiations are pending, it is not considered expedient to give more explicit explanations."

The Pope left the Portici on the 1st instant for Rome, accompanied by Cardinals Antonelli, Sforza, and Dupont.

SPAIN.—Letters from Madrid, of the 30th ult., speak of an unfriendly feeling between the Papal Nuncio and the Spanish Government, relative to religious communities and ecclesiastical tribunals. It was believed that Government had revoked the permission for the enrolment of the legion for the service of the Pope.

It is said that the changes proposed to be made in the Spanish note by Lord Palmerston, are acceded to by General Narvaez.

General Narvaez declares that notwithstanding the untoward occurrence of 1848, his personal friendship for Sir Henry Bulwer continues unabated, and that his only regret is not being able, at such a happy moment of reconciliation, to grasp his former friend by the hand. The whole of the Spanish ministry and court do justice to the spirit of frankness and goodwill with which Lord Palmerston met the advances of the Spanish Government.

The *Gaceta* of the 1st publishes a royal decree charging the Direction of the public debt

to draw up a new bill for the settlement of the debt, to be presented to the Cortes in the next session. Foreign creditors, it is provided, are to be consulted on it. It was said that this was done to facilitate the settlement with England. The official arrangement of the English affair would not, it was supposed, take place before the 18th.

The Prince and Princess of Joinville have embarked at Cadiz for England.

(From the London Sun of April 10.)

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.—A rumour was rife in Paris on Tuesday that the Pope had been poisoned on his way from Portici to Caserta.

Intelligence from Berlin, of the 7th, states that there is every probability of an immediate reconciliation taking place between Austria and Prussia.

The Bavarian papers are filled with detailed accounts of the military preparations which are making on a large scale throughout the kingdom.

Letters from Athens, of the 28th ult., have come to hand. All the claims will, it seems, be recognized, with the exception of that put forward by M. Pacifico, which the French plenipotentiary does not consider valid.

Arrangements have been made between the British and United States Postoffice authorities, whereby letters or papers from England may be forwarded to California and Oregon being addressed "via New York," or "via United States." Whether such letters go by the English or American packets the charge will be 2s. 5½d. per half-ounce, or not exceeding one ounce 4s. 11d., to be prepaid, and newspapers will be charged 2d. each.

THE LONDON ECLECTIC REVIEW.—We are glad to learn that the *Eclectic Review* returns to the hands of the Rev. Thomas Price, so long its distinguished and successful editor. There were some difficulties connected with the management of the Review, which we do not precisely understand, which rendered this measure necessary.

WEST INDIES.—At Barbados there had been much dry weather, and it was thought that the sugar would reach 30,000 hogsheads. At Demerara the weather had been favourable, and every thing quiet in the rural districts, and going on favourably. At St. Kitt's, Montserrat, and Antigua rain was wanted, the crops suffering very much from the long-continued drought.

From Jamaica we learn that the rains which had for some time been prevalent throughout the island had almost entirely ceased, and the country had become dry and generally healthy.

The produce market was healthy and improving. Large speculations were taking place in coffee, both for the English and American markets, and pimento was firmly held for an advanced rate.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Nicaragua treaty was submitted to the Senate yesterday and read the first time. Its terms are very favorable to the United States. England abandons the protectorate of the Mosquito shore and admits the claims of Nicaragua and the United States relating to territory and building the Canal.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE ATLANTIC.—This leviathan steamer went to sea on Saturday, on a trial trip, for the purpose of testing her machinery. We are happy in being able to say that the hopes that had been raised by her owners were more than realized, in the ease with which she moved through the water. The trip of Saturday proved her to be not only one of the most beautiful specimens of ship building extant, but also probably the fastest ocean steam vessel ever built. The Atlantic is to take her departure for Liverpool on Saturday the 27th instant, at noon.—*N. York Globe*, April 22.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—*Awful steamboat Disaster*—One hundred Lives Lost!—The *Belle* of the West, Capt. James, was burnt one mile below Warsaw, Ky., on Monday morning, at one o'clock. She was bound from Cincinnati to St. Louis, having on board California emigrants. It is confidently stated that one hundred passengers were either burnt or drowned by jumping overboard. The officers saved themselves by jumping overboard and swimming ashore. The *Belle* was owned in Cincinnati, and was insured for £8000. It was one of the most awful scenes ever witnessed in the western states.

SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.—We understand that two Petitions to the Legislature, are in circulation, one of which prays that all fees paid to officers of the Government, or of the Courts of Law, and other public departments, may in future be funded, and the officials be paid by stated salaries in lieu of fees; and the other, that a law may be passed by which the salaries, or a certain portion thereof, of public officers, may be attached by their creditors after obtaining judgment in action for debt.—*Montreal Courier*.