

THE BIBLICAL RECORDER.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS, TEMPERANCE, AND JUDGEMENT TO COME."

EDITED BY T. MEREDITH,

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TERMS.

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From the *American Baptist Magazine*.

A TABULAR VIEW

OF THE

MISSIONS OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST BOARD, FOR JANUARY 1, 1835.

At the beginning of the new year, we again present our readers with our brief annual survey of the missions of the Board. By a careful comparison of this table with that of last year, it will be seen that while three of our beloved missionaries have been removed by death, the whole number, including those sent out to the East is considerably increased. The number of stations under the care of the Board is 21; the number of missionaries and assistants 409; the number of mission churches (formed, we trust, on the primitive model) 16; the number added last year by Christian baptism on a profession of faith in the Redeemer, not far from 200. The number of converts baptized at all the stations since the organization of the Board in 1814, is about 1500. *What hath God wrought!*

BURMAH. Population, 18,000,000.

1. *Rangoon.* Commenced in 1813.

Rev. Abner Webb, *preacher*.

Mrs. Catharine W. Webb.

Ko Thaha, *native pastor*.

Ko Shan,

Ko Thah-byoo,

Moung En,

Moung Zoo-thee,

Thundh,

Pandah,

Native Assistants.

Karen preachers.

Rangoon, which contains about forty thousand inhabitants, is the principal seaport of Burmah proper. It is situated on the east side of the river Irrawaddy, forty miles from its mouth. It is the seat of the great D'way-gong pagoda, and is the centre of attraction to the surrounding country, on account of its religious festivals.

The only obstacle here, to the success of the Gospel, is the want of toleration. The Buddhist priests becoming alarmed, have stirred up a persecution; and the native pastor, Ko Thaha, has been arrested. At the last accounts, missionary efforts seemed suspended till the issue of the storm. The school had been re-commenced. Mr. Bennett having returned to Maulmein, Mr. Webb has taken his place.

The number of the church here, is forty-seven; one (Moung Dan,) having died, the last year, in the precious hope of the Gospel.

2. *Ava.* Commenced in 1822.

Suspended in 1829—Resumed in 1833.

Rev. Eugenio Kincaid,

Mrs. Barbara Kincaid,

Mr. Oliver T. Cutter, *printer*.

Mrs. Nancy B. Cutter,

Ko Shoon,

Ko San-lone,

Native preachers.

Ava, the metropolis of Burmah, is seated on the east side of the Irrawaddy about five hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. It contains about 400,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Kincaid arrived there, May 30, and Mr. Cutter joined him Jan. 1, 1834, with a printing press, which is already in operation. From forty to fifty Burmans at a time, often crowd the verandah, to read and hear the word of God. Ko Shoon and Ko San-lone itinerate through the city, daily, in all directions. Several hundreds daily hear the gospel. Three Burmans, giving evidence of vital Christianity, have already been baptized. One of them, *Moung Kay*, was previously one of the most learned and popular preachers of Buddhism. He now boldly advocates the Gospel of Christ, among his unbelieving countrymen. All this is passing under the eye of the Court, some of whom have repeatedly attempted to disturb them by orders to desist, but in vain.

3. *Maulmein.* Commenced in 1827.

Rev. Adoniram Judson,

Mrs. Sarah B. H. Judson,

Mr. Cephas Bennet, *printer*,

Mrs. Sarah Bennet,

Mr. Royal B. Hancock, *printer*,

Mrs. Abigail B. Hancock,

Rev. Thomas Simons,

Mrs. Caroline J. Simons,

Rev. Nathan Brown,

Mrs. Brown.

Native Assistants.

Ko Myat-hyan,

Ko Sva-ba,

Do Dwah,

Moung Shway Moung,

Moung Zah,

Ko Shan, and family,

Moung Doot,

Ko Sah.

Maulmein, the chief city in British Burmah, is the principal seat and centre of the mission. The missionaries here enjoy the protection of the British Government. A printing establishment, and three presses, and a type and stereotype foundry, are here in operation. Up to April 19, 1833, there had been printed 6,237,800 pages.

Three churches have been gathered here, one of converted Burmans, another of Karens, and a third of English soldiers. The past year, God has added to them, by conversion and baptism, forty-four. The whole number here baptized, up to Jan. 1, 1834, was three hundred and twenty-

four; only four of whom had been excluded. Numbers have died rejoicing in the Lord Jesus Christ.

The native school, taught by Mrs. Hancock, assisted by Mrs. Brown, contains about fifty scholars, having nearly an equal proportion of males and females. Mr. Simons has a flourishing English Sabbath School and Bible class. A missionary society has been formed in the English church, under his care, and collections taken at the Monthly Concerts, amounting to about ninety dollars for the year.

Jan. 31, 1834, forms an important era in the Burman Mission. Under that date, Mr. Judson writes, that he has just finished the translation of the Old Testament. The whole word of God will now be accessible in the Burman language, as soon as the Old Testament can be printed, for which the means, we trust, will be liberally furnished in this country. The blessings of millions ready to perish, will come upon the heads of those who shall thus put into Burman hands the words of eternal life.

Mr. Judson will now be at liberty to devote himself more fully than heretofore, to active labors in advancing the mission, especially by preaching the Gospel.

4. *Tavoy.* Commenced in 1828.

Rev. Francis Mason,

Mrs. Helen M. Mason.

Native Assistants.

Moung Shwa-Hmoung,

Moung Sha-too,

Moung Kya,

Moung Sek-kee,

Moung Shwa Boo.

Tavoy, the chief city of the province of the same name, is about two hundred and twenty miles south of Maulmein. It is a fortified city, under the British Government, lying open to the sea, and having nine thousand inhabitants. It is filled with the monuments of idolatry, having one thousand pagodas, and two hundred kyungs, or monasteries of Buddhist priests. These priests, as might be expected, are bitterly and actively opposed to the introduction of the Gospel. Their artifices have often been but too successful in awakening the prejudices of the people, so as to cause much discouragement to our missionaries. In the jungle east of Tavoy, reside a portion of the Karen nation, among whom Mr. Boardman's labours were greatly blessed. Until of late, Mr. Mason has found his chief encouragement among this interesting people, whom he has been led to regard as descendants of the lost ten tribes of Israel. Several native disciples usually accompany Mr. Mason, in his excursions among them, who render most valuable assistance. Several villages have embraced Christianity. They study the Scriptures, observe the Sabbath, renounce demon worship, and refrain from strong drink. The spirit of inquiry is rapidly spreading in all directions, and numbers give evidence of vital piety.

Recently, the prospects have brightened in Tavoy. The Burmans begin to listen and believe. Regular preaching is also established among the English soldiers, who, themselves, fitted up a chapel for the purpose. A Missionary Society has been recently formed here, which has agreed to support two native preachers.

The schools in the city and country are flourishing. The Sabbath school has eighty scholars; the Karen school has thirty. The letter containing the details of other schools, failed.

At this station, twenty-four were baptized the past year, making, up to Jan. 1834, a total of two hundred. The present number of the church is one hundred and ninety-one.

Mrs. Boardman, and Mrs. Judson, has removed to Maulmein. Mr. Mason has been very sick; but, at the last accounts, was recovered. Mr. and Mrs. Wade, and Miss Gardner, have been appointed to this station, where the need of missionary labor is becoming every day more apparent.

Mr. Wade has already given to the Karen nation, a written language; and it is intended, as soon as possible, here to translate the Scriptures into their native tongue.

5. *Mergui.* Commenced in 1829.

Ko Ing, *native pastor*,

Ko Man-poke, and wife.

Mergui is south of Tavoy. No recent intelligence has been received.

6. *Chummerah.* 1829.

Miss Sarah Cummings.

Chummerah is sixty miles north of Maulmein, on the river Salween. Here is a Karen church, to which eight converts were recently added. There is also a boarding-school taught by a native Christian.

SIAM. Population, 4,500,000.

7. *Bangkok.* 1833.

Rev. John T. Jones,

Mrs. Eliza G. Jones.

Our missionaries study the language, and distribute Burmese tracts. There is a fine opening here, if the Government continue to tolerate them. Worship in Chinese is conducted by Mr. Jones, at his own house, every Sabbath. He has also many interesting visitors, to whom he explains the Gospel. Sometimes thirty patients apply for medicine in a single day, who also receive Christian instruction.

FRANCE. Population, 31,000,000.

8. *Paris.* 1833.

Rev. Isaac M. Willmarth,

Mrs. Willmarth,

Rev. Mr. Porchat.

The capital of France is too well known to need description. Her population of 800,000, is made up, chiefly, of professed papists, a few protestants, and a vast number of avowed infidels, and others too irreligious to adhere to any opinions.

Here the Board have experienced a heavy affliction, in the loss of Prof. Rostan; who, in the midst of his laborious and useful efforts, fell a victim to the cholera, Dec. 5, 1833. His character and services are, however, duly acknowledged in France, and his name is enrolled among her most enlightened Christian philanthropists.

Mr. Willmarth embarked at New York early in May last, and arrived in Havre, May 31, whence he proceeded to Paris. As appears above, he will be assisted by Mr. Porchat, a French Baptist minister. Arrangements are making to establish a Church at Paris, and open a school, for the instruction of the rising ministry, to be under the superintendence of Mr. Willmarth.

WESTERN AFRICA. Pop. unknown.

9. *Monrovia.* 1832.

Monrovia is the capital of Liberia, and contains between two and three thousand inhabitants. Here are two Baptist churches, under the care of Messrs. Teague and Waring, licensed preachers. A missionary society has been formed, in connexion with them. The Board of missions design to send a missionary from the United States to Liberia shortly.

INDIAN STATIONS.

East of the Mississippi.

1. *Valley Towns.* 1818.

Rev. Evan Jones,

Mrs. Jones,

Mr. L. Butterfield, *school teacher*.

Mrs. Butterfield,

Mrs. Sarah Rayner,

John Bushyhead,

John Wickliffe,

Dusulawe,

A. M'Gray,

John Timpon, *interpreter*.

This station is among the Cherokees in North Carolina. Mr. Jones and his assistants have seven different preaching stations. The Holy Spirit still continues to bless their faithful labors, and sixteen have been added to the church since last February. The attention is increasing. The school is flourishing. The church contains two hundred and eight members.

2. *Tonawanda.* 1829.

Rev. Roger Maddock, and family.

This station, in the State of New York, is under a board of supervision, appointed by the Baptist State Convention. From twenty to thirty-five children are fed, clothed, and taught, on the premises. The church, of thirty members, has a good meeting house, and regularly maintains public worship.

3. *Thomas.* 1826.

Rev. Leonard Slater,

Mrs. Slater,

Mr. R. D. Potts, *schoolmaster*,

Mrs. Potts.

This station is on grand river, in Michigan. There are two schools, with thirty-six scholars, a temperance society, and a church of twenty-five members, five of whom have been added this year.

4. *Sault de St. Marie.* 1833.

Rev. Abel Bingham,

Mrs. Bingham,

Mr. J. D. Cameron, *licensed preacher*.

Miss Hannah Hill.

This station is also in Michigan. There is a boarding district, and infant school taught here, with sixty pupils. The church including two branches at Green Bay and Chicago, numbers fifty members, in a well organized and flourishing state. The last accounts are encouraging.

West of the Mississippi.

5. *Shawnee.* 1831.

Mr. Johnstone Lykins,

Mrs. Lykins,

Mr. Isaac M' Coy,

Mrs. M' Coy,

Mr. Daniel French,

Mr. Jona. Meeker, *preacher and printer*,

Mrs. Meeker.

This station is in the Indian Territory. Mr. Lykins, in company with Mr. M' Coy, has visited the last year, many of the Indian tribes, conferring with them, and arranging plans for future usefulness. A printing press is here in operation, under the superintendence of Mr. Meeker. An Alphabet has been invented for the Chippewas, the Shawnees, and the Delawares, and elementary books compiled. Here, also, are conversions continually taking place. The number of the church is twelve.

6. *Ebenezer.* 1831.

Rev. David Lewis,

Rev. David B. Rollin, and family,

Miss Mary Rice,

Miss Mary Ann Colburn,

Mr. John Davis, *native preacher*,

Mrs. Davis.

This station among the Creeks, is not far distant from the Arkansas Territory in the vicinity of Cantonment Gibson. Convenient dwellings have been erected. Mrs. Lewis died here, in the fall of 1833. At the last intelligence, the church contained eighty members, and more were waiting to be baptized. The prospects were very encouraging of growing usefulness.

7. *Cherokees.* 1832.

Rev. Samuel Aldrich,

Mrs. O'Brian.

At the station occupied among this tribe, a severe loss has been sustained, in the death of Mr. Bryant, its first superintendent and preacher. Mr. Aldrich has recently taken his place. Here is a flourishing church, of over twenty members, and a school, whose number is unknown. Emigrant Indians are constantly coming in to settle, and to hear the gospel.

8. *Choctaws.* 1832.

Rev. Charles E. Wilson,

Sampson Birch, *native preacher*.

This station is at the Choctaw Agency. At the last accounts, the school had been suspended by sickness, and the missionaries were devoting themselves directly to evangelical labors. The Government of the United States, has agreed by treaty, to establish three high schools, and twelve minor schools, among the Choctaws, which will enlarge our brethren's sphere of usefulness.

9. *Delawares.* 1833.

This station was established by the brethren at Shawnee. A place of worship is now erected, with accommodations for a missionary. A school teacher is also employed.

10. *Kickapoos.* 1833.

Mr. Daniel French, who knows the language of this tribe, and is personally known among

them, is trying to establish a station above the mouth of the Platte river.

11. *Putnam.* 1833.

Mr. Robert Simerwell,

Mrs. Simerwell.

The school among this tribe is now probably re-organized beyond the Mississippi.

12. *Otoes and Omohas.* 1833.

Rev. Moses Merrill,

Mrs. Merrill,

Miss Cynthia Brown.

These two tribes, numbering together six thousand souls, speak nearly the same language. The seat of the mission is at Bellevue, the principal village of the Otoes, and the seat of the Otoe, Omoha, and Pawnee Agency. It is five hundred miles from St. Louis, and two hundred N. W. of Shawnee. Temporary accommodations were kindly provided for the missionaries, by the Agent. A school was immediately collected, and the study of the language commenced, soon after their arrival, Dec. 1833. No more recent intelligence has been received from there.

We have now completed the circle of our missions. The present state of almost all is promising, and cheering, beyond a parallel. God is evidently with them by his Spirit. At all points, new openings present themselves, and the demands for missionary labor are increasing every day.

It will be recollected that a large reinforcement was sent out to the Eastern Missions, in July, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Wade, and the native preachers, Ko Chet-thing, and Moung Shway Moung. One missionary family is destined to the coast of Aracan, one to Tavoy, one to Bangkok, and the remainder to such fields of labor as shall be opened around them by the providence of God.

From the *Christian Observer*.

HORNE'S INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

Since we reviewed this book in 1819, it has become a new work: the two volumes have expanded to four, much valuable matter having been added to each successive edition; and this last edition has arrived at that stage in which a considerable portion of the work has so far received the last improvement of the author, as to have been committed to stereotype plates, to meet the large and increasing demand for copies.

We look back with some exultation to our original notice of this much esteemed work. It is easy to commend when all unite in the plaudit, but when the work first fell in our way, it appeared at the first glance a heavy forbidding compilation; yet upon examining its contents, we ventured to tell our readers that it was "the most important theological work of the kind which has appeared in this or any other country for some years;" that "it must eventually make its way to publicity;" that "no well assorted theological library can be long without it;" and that even "those students in divinity whose pecuniary resources do not admit of wanton expenditure, would do well, even on the score of economy, to include these volumes in the list of their library." We recommended to the younger clergy, and to students for Holy Orders, to make this work a text-book for the critical portion of their sacred studies, and to accumulate around it all their own successive acquisitions; and we entertained a strong hope that these volumes would produce a new era in Biblical Study.

Our praises, our exhortations, and our hopes, have been even surpassed; and it is a remarkable proof of the great progress of theological inquiry, that a work like this, necessarily large and expensive (though considering the mass of matter, extremely cheap,) should have arrived at a seventh edition, and be in extensive demand; and this by no means the diminution, but with a large increase, of works, both new and reprinted, of a directly religious and devotional character.

We took up these volumes with a view of giving an outline of the new matters introduced in the later editions; but we find them too numerous to catalogue; and we must cover the whole with a general statement that they are of great interest and importance. We observe, for instance, in the second volume of the edition now before us, a new chapter on the Literary History of the text of Scripture, especially of the Old Testament. In this chapter is not only interwoven the account of the several theories respecting recensions or families of MSS. formerly printed; but we have for the first time given to the English reader a copious abstract of Scholtz's theory, drawn from his *Biblicographical Travels*, in German, and from his Latin *Prolegomena* to his edition of the New Testament. Mr. Horne thinks Scholtz's theory the true one. In former editions the principal MSS. only were described; but the author has now for the first time been able to collect, from various sources, a catalogue of all the MSS. of the entire New Testament, of the four Gospels, and of the *Evangelistria*, hitherto known to have been collated. This laborious catalogue fills five sheets; and Mr. Horne proposes, when Scholtz's critical edition of the New Testament is finished, to complete the catalogue on supplementary pages, which will be given gratis to the possessors of the present edition, to bind up in their proper place.

Among the fac-similes of MSS. in the second volume (which are finely cut on wood, and inserted in the accounts of those MSS.) we observe one of the *Codex Uffenbachianus* in the library at Hamburg, and the *Codex Otobonianus* in the Vatican, now for the first time in the work.—The *Codex Otobonianus* was not known to be in existence till Mr. Horne announced it in his sixth edition. In this edition, the chapter on Quotations from the Old Testament in the New Testament is enriched with numerous short notes, pointing out the various readings in the Alexandrine and Vatican manuscripts, which frequently account for seeming discrepancies; and throughout the whole work Mr. Horne has studiously endeavored to put inexperienced students on their guard against Neologian, popish, and Socinian glosses. The *Bibliographical Appendix* appears

to have several hundred additions; among which we may note the detection of that lying fraud, the *Book of Jasher*, an exposition of which we gave, by favor of Mr. Horne, in our Number for last January. The same volume contains a special bibliography of the publications on the controversy concerning 1 John v. 7.

The other volumes have also very numerous and important additions. In vol. iii. by means of inserting the references to the matters of this in the historical, geographical, and bibliographical index at the end, we have both a system and a dictionary of Bible antiquities. In vol. iv. among other additions, there is a vindication of the genuineness of the Book of Daniel, against German Neologian objections. In the preceding edition Mr. Horne had vindicated Isaiah from similar objections of Gesenius. The new edition is printed on larger paper, with a larger page of print; so that there is a larger addition of matter without any increase of price.

Critical studies are not indeed the weightier matters of the divine law; but for the vindication and the elucidation of the sacred text they are of great value, and they form an important part of the Biblical apparatus of a well instructed Christian pastor; and in the present day, with infidelity and its twin sisters, Socinianism and Neology, on the one, and on the other, Popery, mysticism, & superstitious novelties, the fruit of a warm imagination with an ill furnished mind, these studies are powerful auxiliaries to truth and prophylactics against error. The labor bestowed by Mr. Horne upon these volumes must have been indefatigable, and continued many years; but they are rendered peculiarly worthy of the high extensive patronage which they have received, by the spirit of piety and candor, and the good judgement, and freedom from fanciful hypotheses, which characterize them.

DR. CHURCHE'S STEAM CARRIAGE.

The London Journal states that this long projected invention had reached something like maturity.—The carriage, which is fitted up with much style and elegance, was launched for the first time on the public road on the evening of Friday the 25th of September. Its machinery had never, before that evening, in a connected form, been actuated by power of steam; and its performance was such as to produce a more promising expectation of realizing the problem of steam propulsion on ordinary roads, than any effort of the sort that has been heretofore seen.—Many improvements have been adopted in the construction of the boiler, and which have tended very materially to the accomplishment of a perfectly safe and effective locomotive machine.—The boilers, engines, and their appendages, are all enclosed within a square apartment of about eight feet high and long, and five feet wide, which forms the central part before and behind, to which are attached capacious coach bodies, corresponding in appearance and capable of holding ten persons, in each; and connected to these are open cabriolets, affording accommodation for eight persons more; making twenty-eight inside passengers. Below are receptacles for luggage, and on the roof accommodation for thirty persons exclusive of the conductor and guard. Though little was expected from a first attempt, a more successful result could not have been anticipated. After passing heavily laden from the manufactory at Erosley Green, near Birmingham, through many green lanes recently laid with loose gravel, and performing several acute and difficult turns in the road, this ponderous vehicle proceeded along the Conventry road with at least fifty persons upon it, at a rate of more than twenty miles per hour for some distance, perhaps nearly a mile; but it was not designed to carry this experiment further than a mere trial of the capabilities of the machinery, and the means for prolonging the journey not having been provided, such particulars as would, perhaps, be necessary to satisfy the inquirers of a practical engineer cannot at present be stated. The performance and construction of the machine certainly comprehends several features of considerable novelty and ingenuity, and unquestionably reflects great credit both upon the ability and perseverance of its talented projector.

HONESTY REWARDED.—A poor chimney sweeper's boy was employed at the house of a lady of rank, to cleanse the chimney of her antechamber. Finding himself on the hearth of her ladyship's dressing-room, and perceiving no one there, he waited a few moments to take a view of the fine things in the apartment. A gold watch, richly set with diamonds, particularly caught his attention, and he could not forbear taking it into his hand. Immediately the wish arose in his mind, "Ah! if thou hadst such a one!" After a pause, he said to himself, "But if I take it I shall be a thief, and yet," he continued, "nobody would know it, nobody sees me.—Nobody! does not God see me, who is present everywhere? Should I then be able to say my prayers to him after I had committed this theft? Could I die in peace? Overcome by these thoughts, a cold shivering seized him. "No!" said he, putting down the watch, "I had rather be poor and keep my good conscience, than rich and become a rascal." At these words he hastened back into the chimney.

The countess who was in the room adjoining, having overheard his