REV. N. E. JOHNSON, REV. WM. BRADFORD, EDITORS.

The Evangelist.

For the New-York Evangelist.

I'll Speak to That Child.

I hear his busy prattle and his loud laugh. Few ver break the narrow circle o What his life rests upon is the iverse to him. But the great unknown eternity has power to interest him. His mind is created to find eternity its sphere. It will be there soon. Eternity has power to awaken emotion now. I will throw a thought into that mind about eternity. With a cry for grace to help, and with a tender sense of that soul's worth, I do it.

The busy prattle ceases. The smiling counten ance has put on a serious, pensive aspect. Gaiety and merriment again resume their sway, and the giddy boy bounds away to his pleasures. Has not

Years roll away. The child is the man. The man, a bold servant of God, blowing the gospel trumpet with startling power, through the dark valleys of a pagan isle, and a multitude of immortal beings are weeping at the foot of the cross. In this high career, and an angel might envy it, memory sometimes brings up the past. One of the golden links, perhaps the first in that chain of agencies which made him a watchman in Zion, was that single thought of eternity, cast so long ago upon his childish mind. He remembers no who sped the arrow. All the circumstances have vanished; but the thought remains. It had chief power among the influences which have now mould ed his moral being. That veteran in the sacra mental host, that pillar of fire amid the darkness of heathenism, was the little child whose giddy mirth was interrupted to give him a thought about eternity. Therefore it is well to speak about such a matter to a little child.

For the New-York Evangelist.

PASCAL.

Scripture Grounds for Total Absti BY REV. GEO. DUFFIELD, JR. BROOKLYN.

There is only one remedy for intemperance, and that is the remedy of the Bible-TOTAL ABSTI-NENCE FROM STRONG DRINK. That the Bible emns the use of strong drink, there can be no doubt. It is nowhere spoken of with approbation. and both directly and indirectly, principles are granted, that the wine drank in America in the inculcated by the sacred writers that would lead to nineteenth century, and the wine drank in Palesits entire relinquishment.

The Lord spake unto Aaron, "Do not drink wine nor strong drink, thou, nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation lest ye die." This law seems to have been enact-ed in consequence of the sin of Nadab and Abihu, whose sin, in offering strange fire before the Lord, appears to have been occasioned in part, at least, by a degree of inebriation." (Scott.) The Nazarite was commanded to separate himself from wine and strong drink. To the children of Israel, Moses said, "Ye have not drunk strong drink for rits? But is that which I am about to take sTRONG forty years." The good Hannah repelled the DRINK? Will it produce the effects attributed to charge of intoxication, and declared that she had strong drink in scripture? Is it a temptation that neither drunk wine, nor strong drink. The will lead me to intoxication, or a continued Psalmist speaks of himself as being the song of course of intemperance? Does it contain five per the drinkers of strong drink. Evidently, they were irreligious men. The wise man warns his forbidden by God, and I dare not drink it. You people against " wine as a mocker-againt strong may call the strong drink you love by what name drink as raging." Here, there is no encourage. you please, ale, or wine, or brandy, or rum, or obation of its use. Much less, in gin. The name does not change its nature. It

If therefore, it be wrong to become intoxicated, If, therefore, it be wrong to become intoxicated, it is wrong to enter into temptation, and take the means of intoxication. If drunkenness be a crime, and we would not be drunkards, we must avoid the beginning of evil—and where is the beginning of intoxication, but in beginning to drink that which ginning of evil—and where is the beginning of toxication, but in beginning to drink that which If the will of God is done on will intoxicate? If it be wrong to unfit the mind for solemn duties, it is wrong to take that which is the cause or occasion of unfitting it for such du-ties. If it be wrong to diminish our bodily strength,

ment of the means to produce them cannot be right.

be wrong. Finally, if it be wrong to fall into idle habits and bad company, to waste time and proper-ty, it must undoubtedly be wrong to indulge our-selves in the use of an insidious pleasure, which, A correspondent of your paper, PRESEVTER,

in the great majority of instances, is certain o such a melancholy termination. Or, we may arrive at the same conclusion by

his intentions, has brought together upon the substill shorter argument. Any intoxicating beverage equally strong, or stronger than the ancient strong drink, deserves the same name, and in proportion to its greater strength, receives greater condemnavery clearly, that the primitive churches were ortion from the Lord. charities. He thinks, nevertheless, that it is better

Now, it can be satisfactorily proved, that the strongest kind of ancient strong drink, contained less than five per cent. of alcohol ;† for the dreadful art of distillation had its origin at a comparatively recent date, (about the 9th century,) and if an in toxicating drink so low as five per cent. was forbidden, how much more is Champaigne wine at twelve per cent., claret at fourteen per cent., sherry at seventeen per cent., Madeira at nineteen or twen gregational churches appoint standing committees ty-nine per cent., as the case may be; Port wine at hose of a session.'

We can see no possible refuge, therefore, from the conclusion, that the common wines in use in our country are from four to five times stronger than the strongest kind of strong drink mentioned in scripture, and consequently, that there is a condemnation in the same proportion resting upon thei use. There is a spell of ignorance on the minds

ers and agents for their charities, that all the principal matters of church business were reserved to of many like enchantment, in relation to this sub-ject, that needs to be broken. They take it for the church. The admission to membership, and the administration of discipline, were not delegated at all. It is equally plain, that the election of ruling elders would have been the introduction of antine in nineteen centuries ago, are one and the same, when it is scarcely possible, that any two things bearing the same name, could be more different; other system entirely. It would have put an end to the democratic principle, by substituting the ariscocratic. In my judgment, there are no "intimandeed, the name is almost the only circumstance ions" even, that any such change ever took place, in which they do not differ. How strong then or that the perfect Congregationalism in which the could the wine have been that God permitted his people to use, if he forbade strong drink, that was churches were instituted at first, was not found the expedient plan, so long as the advancement of only, ONLY as men would say-only five per cent. If the principle we have advocated be true, the fessed followers. It was under this system of indiquestion for every one who takes a decanter in his vidual liberty and individual reponsibility to their hand, is not whether it contains wine or ardent spigrand Master, that the Christians went everywhere, each one according to his own judgment, " preach-

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doom to hell, one whom he will not convince also,

OFFICERS OF THE CHURCH.

who seems upon the whole, to be quite liberal in

Congregationalists have obviously some right to

terpret their own policy, and I hope you will al-

ow me, as one, to put this matter straight, even hough I should say some things not in exact ac-

ordance with your own views. It is quite plain,

hat if the primitive churches appointed only teach-

For the New-York Evangelist.

ing the gospel," and it was under this system that the word had good power, and multitudes were ad-ded to the church. If all bands had been required have become of all this evangelical labor?

either in the primitive or modern ages, it seems to ple of simple hearted, affectionate piety, or of the me they must have been wanted at the very outset, strict conscientious discharge of all the duties of a when the converts, full of all the errors of Judaism, religious life? And not to mention other cases, and Paganism, and heathen philosophy, and feeble look at William Wilberforce, engaged during a n Christian knowledge, must have had more need

fending creatures to eternal torment; nor will he

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will be no more injustice done to the inhabitants of life. But Is there, indeed, any such inconsistency the earth, than there is done to the blessed in hea- as is here supposed, between diligence in bu ven. Was it ever known-Did any ever complain and fervency in spirit; between the duties of an -Was it ever conceived that God was a tyrant in heaven? Why then should we question the jus-the duties dictated by a living, devoted piety? No; ues. If it be wrong to diminish our bodily strength, and injure our health—if it be wrong to excite the evil passions of our nature, and to kindle the flames of lust, and anger, and revenge, it is wrong to use or afford that which ministers the fuel to such flames. If it be wrong to pervert the judgment, and injure the religious sensibilities, the cause and the means of such perversion and injury cannot but the wrong. Finally, if it he wrong to fall into idle

the spirit of religion, is directly adapted to promote its vigor and its fruitfulness. The difficulty is not in the world, or in the business of the world; but the cross, in the blood of the Son of God. And

in the selfishness of the heart, which turns into while the atoning death of the Redeemer decides poison every pursuit of life and even the choicest blessings of Providence. There is no necessity to "meditate terror," who goes on in his trespasses, whatever, in the nature of the case, that a Chris ject of the officers of the church, what appears to tian's heart should grow cold amid the pursuits of and neglects the great salvation. It could not be to me a singular cluster of opinions. He makes out business, or the discharge of professional duties. deliver from any slight or temporary punishment Mr. Smith never grew in grace more rapidly, or that all this scene of wonders was acted ganized with two officers and no more, viz. pas- shone brighter as a Christian, than during the last appeared on earth " in the likeness of sinful flesh," ors and deacons, the latter for the care of church six or seven years of his life, when he had the and, in the nature which he had assumed, greatest amount of business on his hands. From personal union with his own, "humbled himself, that there should be another order, viz. ruling el- the time when he devoted all to God, and resolved and became obedient unto death, even the death of

ders, because it is expedient as he thinks, and be-to pursue his business as a part of his religion, he the cross." There would on this supposition, be no use, although there is no "express warrant for found no tendency in his worldly engagements to reasonable proportion between the end and the means this office in the Bible;" yet " there are several in- chill his piety or enchain his affections to the earth. of its attainment :- between the evil, from which mations in the epistles, which seem to favor the His business became to him a means of grace, and deliverance was to be effected, and the price, at These, he considers representatives of helped him forward in the divine life, just as truly which this deliverance has been obtained. It is a the people, and the expediency of the office he says, as reading the scriptures and prayer. "Oh remarkable fact, that the strongest language in the is so clearly seen, that a large portion of the Con- how good it is, said an humble Christian, now in heaven, to work all day for God, and at night to used by the gentle and compassionate Savior. He or a large board of deacons, with powers similar to lie down under his smiles: High experiences speaks of "weeping and wailing, and gnashing of and religious affections in this person were not at teeth;" of "outer darkness;" of "the worm that tended with any disposition at all to neglect the dieth not, and the fire that never shall be ouenched.' necessary business of a secular calling; but world-From this fearful doom, thus expressed by himself,

ly business was attended with great alacrity as a he came to save the guilty children of men; and part of the service of God; the person declaring the wonderful means by which he effected this that, being done thus, it was found to be as good as salvation, harmonize with, and solemnly confirm, Edwards' Narrative of a Revival, page the energy of his expressions. In this respect, as prayer." well as many others, it is indeed, "a great salvation."-Dr. Wardlaw.

It is altogether a mistake, then, and a wicked mpeachment of Providence, when professing Christians say that attention to business tends to make them cold and formal in religion. What merchant was ever more deeply engaged in business than the late John Thornton, of London' And yet he was as eminent for the tenderness and fervor of his piety, as for the extent and success of his business. What physician was ever engaged in a more laborious and successful practice than Dr. Boerhaave of the last century, and Dr. Good of the present? But in the midst of their arduous Christ's kingdom was the only object of his pro- and ever-pressing duties, they maintained a spirit of else. He is the Fountain of honor and excellency. lively, fruitful piety; and were as eminent for their faith and prayer as they were for their talents and success in practice. Few scholars have exceeded Sir William Jones in the extent and variety of his learning. Yet, Sir William Jones was humble and devoted Christian, and gratefully laid all his attainments at the foot of the cross. to wait the sanction of the ruling elders, what would Sir Matthew Hale is acknowledged to have been the ablest lawyer and the most learned judge of It ruling elders were ever wanted in the church, his day; and where shall we look for a finer exam-

BUSINESS AND RELIGION. There is no inconsistency between diligence in business and the culturation of a spirit of affection. Infused into his cup of suffering all its bitter ingre-dients ;—of sin, that sharpened, and barbed, and dipped, those "arrows of the Almighty," the "poicall a lunatic. But you are sacrificing the eternal son whereof drank up his spirit.'

Evangelizt.

Where there are low thoughts of sin, there will of course, be low thoughts of its punishment :doubts, possibly, whether in some instances at least it will be punished at all; and, at any rate, slight mpressions of the nature and extent of the punish-

ent which it shall incur. We enter not into any general proof of the inev table certainty, and of the fearful nature, of future nishment. But look at the cross. Here is evilence enough. Who can contemplate Calvary, in the light in which we view it, and retain a doubt, for a single moment, in his mind, whether it be the Divine determination to punish sin? That it cannot pass with impunity under his holy government was written of old, on every altar, in the blood of every expiatory victim; and it is now written on

of the sea. But your present course of life is leadlunge your own immortal soul, by persisting in

stencies of disciples are lumin points in your horizon. Your own are entirely of restoration to God's favor here, and of the enjoy vershadowed. You coolly crucify an unfaithful ment of His presence, forever, hereafter, throu aint, forgetting that there is as good reason why rou should be hung on a cross as he. You cry With this one object hame, on the rotten rigging of a fellow voyager, forgetting that your own topsails are all in tatters. You declare your indignation at men who act unthe certainty of future punishment; the same event is enough, surely, to make the heart of every one worthy of their professions; but you violate your -that God archers."-Bost Rec.

WITH ALL THY MIND .- The mind is that gate of the soul, by which God admits that light by adgment is able to decide positively and which the rightly. Thou shalt keep this gate open to receive that light which alone can teach thee what is right; and, what is also of high importance, thou Bible respecting future punishment, is the language used by the gentle and compassionate Savior. He O, how much lumber have we laid up in that re-how much impurity that we are afraid to mention! Labor to get rid of all this. One of the finest ef-

THE TRANSFIGURATION. There were not only John and James, but Moses

from chamber to chamber, to see the images that and Elias; and these were not shining statues-but are set up; I will reveal to thee all that is abomithey spake-and spake of the Savior's decease. nable; and then I will tell thee that I will famish What a subject! What speakers! How delightful all the false gods; but thou must make an effort; must have been their intercourse with them !-thou must loathe these abominations; thou must Moreover, there was the presence of Jesus. And cast away these idols to the moles and to the bats. surely it cannot be a question, why it is good to be Thou must give them up-not as a sacrifice to thy where He is. With him we are safe, and nowhere He is the Source of all light and knowledge. He is the Consolation of Israel. He is all and in all. udgment," and destroys them as "a spirit of tem burning."—Adam Clarke. But where is He with his people? He is with

them in the closet. There he manifests himself to them, as he does not in the world. There they PRAY WITHOUT CEASING .- A number of minenjoy an intimacy, a freedom, an unrestrained in tercourse with him, such as other company will not questions, and among others it was asked, " How the Some also are desirous of emancipation. allow. "Could these beams and rafters"-said a command to pray without ceasing could be comgood man, pointing to an unceiled roof, "speak, plied with." Various suppositions were started, they would testify what hours of enjoyment I have had here, in communion with Him." Of the closet, and at length one of the number was appointed to who have no permanent interest in the contin therefore, they can say, It is good for us to be *here*. He is with them in his Temple. Where would you look for a man, but in his own house? And the Santuare of the tree would a many but in his own house? And the Sanctuary is the place where the Lord's honor the meaning of that text? It is one of the easiest

be clothed with the robe of righteous

The essay, as a matter of course, was not consid-

From the "Hints" of the Sunday School Society of Ireland.

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sacrifice an estate for a luxurious feast, you would mend, or warn, or exhort them, according as circumstances may require. They should should riches and bliss of heaven for the transitory good particular attention and kindness when in sickness of this world. You could not repress your emo-tions of pity and indignation at the man who should convert all his worldly goods into a single pearl, and then cast that pearl into the unfathomable depths of the sea. But must not provide the sea and the sea a

Sunday school teachers should be careful not to ing you to just such an act, only on a more awful feed the pride or vanity of children by flattery, or scale of guilt and folly. For you are preparing to plunge your own immortal soul, by persisting in themselves of all undue partialities or preposessin, into the ocean of perdition 1 You a reasonable being! What are your pro-fessions to acting rationally worth, with such facts oncerning you, staring every beholder in the face! kers of a common fallen nature, and to point out The inconsistencies of disciples are luminous the means which are offered to every individual, nature, and to point

With this one object in view, and supported by a sense of the Divine presence and assistance, they should proceed in their labor of love; and persevere, undismayed by the most unfavorable appear-ances, and the most discouraging prospects. Much own as often as they. They may be inconsistent, but you are no less so. We do not ask you to overlook their sins; but we do beg that in searchoverlook their sins; but we do beg that in search-ing them out, you would not forget your own. Re-midst of examples the most unfavorable to their monember that when you draw an arrow to pierce a ral and religious improvement. The teacher should disciple, you are liable yourself to "be hurt of the recollect the many disadvantages under which the scholars in general labor, the few opportunities of instruction which many of them have had; and thus, from the very obstacles which seem courage the attempt at their improvement, should

derive fresh motives to persist in it. Teachers should be watchful over their ov conduct, manners, tempers, and conversation, both within and without the school; as children are not only very observant, but are also particularly imitative; and a very prejudical impression may be produced upon the mind of a child, by the ex-ample of a teacher uninfluenced by those maxims which he professes to revere and to inculcate. fects of the Holy Spirit's influence on the human They should in all things conduct themselves as mind, is expressed in that fine sentence in the com- PATTERNS OF THE PRINCIPLES WHICH THEY munion service—"Cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, and worthily magnify thy holy name." O, go to God, that he may cleanse thy mind! God says that he will "purge away the filth of Zion, by the spirit of judgment.

AGENCIES AT WORK.

We have read many articles in Anti-Slavery blications concerning the power of slavery. There can be no question but that slavery is powerful, and by adroit management, for years past, it has govern-ed the nation; and yet, at the same time, it may be sinking under the weight of influences and circ God, that is a most awful idea-but give them up stances which it can neither control or resist. Let to God, that they may be burned and destroyed for us look, for a moment, at some of those circur ever. Thus God condemns them as "a spirit of ces which indicate the speedy downfall of the sys-

1. The number of slaveholders in the United States, compared with the remaining popula small. They are estimated at 250,000. Among isters were assembled for the discussion of difficult these are many females, minors and aged person are many who have bought one or two slaves for domestics, merely as a matter of convenience; and

away the filth of Zion, by the spirit of judgment, —in a word, " and by the spirit of burning." In other words, I to his doctrine. will pour light into thy soul; I will lead the

ing, that they may follow strong drink. Wo! down the bowl if you would not violate a command unto those who are men of strength, to mingle of God, and incur his displeasure! Enter not into never is. It is never promised among the bless- reap a drunkard's reward ! ings; but it is reckoned among the curses, where it of right belongs. Now, if it be admitted that the Bible condemns

the use of strong drink-a fact of which we cannot (a principle that demonstrates its excellence to evspecific or generic term? Is it a particular beverage, or is it any drink that has a certain amount of strength ? And how strong should any beverage be to warrant the application of the term sTRONG DRINK?

On this point, we assert that whatever beverage produces the same effects ascribed to strong drink in the scriptures, 18 strong drink, and can be no-We go for things, not words ; for the thing else ctions, and not mere technicalities.

The effects ascribed to strong drink in the scripures, are 1st. To intoxicate, or in one instance, to cause to stagger. 2d. To unfit the mind for so-3d. To diminish bodily strength, lemn duties. and injure the health. 4th. To excite the passions. 5th. To pervert the judgment. 6th. To injure 9th. To destroy property.

Any beverage that will produce such effects, we unhesitatingly assert to be STRONG DRINK, and, as such, that the use of it is condemned in scripture.

Now, apply this rule to such wine as is in com- We do deny that it sanctions strong drink, whether mon use in our country—to ale, beer, and other in-toxicating beverages not comprehended under the or the brandied wines of the nineteenth century. name of ardent spirits, although containing the same alcoholic principle, which is the principle of drunkenness. Have they not all the power to in-taining five per cent. of alcohol, because of its injutoxicate? Do not men often stagger under their rious effect ; and yet justify the use of another artiinfluence? Do not men other stager under exhilaration, and consequent depression in the same degree, un-when its power to do injury is so vastly increas and consequent depression in the same degree, un-fit the mind for solemn duties, and prevent it from ed. There is a self-refuting absurdity on the very being in such a state as the mind of every immor- face of such a proposition, and it needs no further ing should be in, who knows neither the day argument to shew its fallacy. nor the hour when the Son of Man cometh? Do

they not diminish bodily strength and injure the health, if the universal testimony of physicians has any weight in the scale of evidence? Is it not notorious, that intoxicating drinks excite all the worst passions ofour nature, which are much too little un- of which it may be the immediate cause. The acder our control already, and at all times need the curb rather than the spur ? Do they not pervert

Or, to present the argument in another form. If it be wrong to commit a sin itself, it is wrong to enter into any temptation that would lead to its in the confirmed drunkard. The occasional, fre-If the effects be wrong, the employ-

* The remark of the quaint Thomas Brooks, in his

* The remark of the quaint Thomas Brooks, in his "Apples of Gold," is not inworthy of our attentio. "The least sin is dangerous. The least spark may consume the greatest house, the least leak may sink the greatest ship, the least sin is enough to undo thy soul; and, therefore, shun all the occasions that lead to it. He that hash gunpowder about him, had need to keep far enough off from sparks. It is very observable, that in the law, the Nazarite was first, but also he might not east grapes, whether moist or dry, or anything that is made of the vine tree, from the kends there could be no danger of drunkenness?-Surely, lest by the contentment of these, he might be drawn to desire the wine, and be brought on to sin, to break his vow. God hereby forbidding the most remote occasion, shows how wary and exactly careful men should be to shun and avoid all occasions, provcations, and ap-form slippery places, who can hardly stand fast on dry ground, he hat ventures upon the occasion of sin, and that thrats his finger into the fire, and hen prays that it may not be burnt; or lith in that is resolved to quench to fead and increase it. It was a notable saying of one, 'It is a greater miracle not for fail, being among strong on the defiled, must not curch plach, the that would not be defiled, must not curch plach, the that would would not fail into the dire, hust avoid and not fail tho the ding at most would be to share the strong the data would be burnt, the st not share to fail, being among strong on the defiled, must not curch plach; he that would not be defiled, must not curch plach; he that would would not fail into the dire, must avoid and careful with the brook is that would would not fail into the dire, must avoid avoid would not fail into the dire, must avoid avoid avoid avoid to fail, being among strong on the defiled, must not curch plach, be that would would not fail into the dire, must avoid avoid would not fail into the dire, must avoid avoid avoid avoid ton fail the dire would avoid not fail hous the dire is bosom; he that would le with the broth; he that will not nee from the occasions and alterements hugh they seem ever so pleasant to the eye, or the taste, shall find them in the end to be more

adly than potson. There is a great truth in that saying of the son of Si-ch. 'He that loveth danger, shall perish therein; he

strong drink !" " Strong drink shall be bitter to the temptation which he has forbidden, or he may them who drink it," &c. &c. Some kinds of wine are spoken of with approbation; but strong drink the full power of sin, die a drunkard's death, and Objections.

The objections urged against adopting the principle of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, see the possibility of a denial—we proceed a step further, and inquire, what is strong drink? Is it a specific or generic term? Is it a particular bev. objections are the excuses of men who fear the truth, rather than the arguments of those who are anxious to vindicate truth from error by solid reasoning.

As to the more prominent one, that the Bible sanctions the use of wine, that to condemn its use is virtually to condemn the conduct of Christ, and take away the cup from the Lord's Supper spirit as well as the letter of the law, for real dis- these, and all the various arguments that flow from this fertile source, after what has been said, we may suffer to pass for what they are worth. Wedo no deny that the Bible sanctions the use of wine, that Christ did right in drinking wine, and in making it at the marriage in Cana of Galilee. That it proper to use wine, and nothing else than the blood of the grape at the Sacrament of his Supper, or that the religious sensibilities. 7th. To lead into idle habits and bad company. 8th. To waste time.— he pleased, if, at other times, when it was unnecessary, he acted on the principle of total abstinence On the other hand, we admit, we assert it, we dare any one to prove to the contrary—but we do deny that the Bible sanctions the use of any and every

opinion, rather than adopt it, they would have thought the people better represented by declaring General Washington the unlimited monarch of the kind of liquor that men may choose to call wind realm, the crown to descend in the line of his heirs forever. It certainly would never have been thought of, that such a government was composed of representatives of the people. Such a govern-ment could never have been planned, but with the intention of shutting out the people from all parti-

ipation in power. Nothing can be more erroneous than the notion that the standing committees of Congregational churches exercise similar power with Presbyte-rian sessions. There may be, possibly, a few churches who are called Congregational, and who

Influence of Example.

Every man is accountable for the tendency of his example, as well as for its immediate effects— for the evil of which it may be the occasion, so far as he exerts over it any control, as well as the evil cessary and the principal, the criminal and his ac-complice, are involved in similar condemnation; and wickedness in high places is more visible than curb rather than the spur? Do they not pervert the judgment by thus exciting the passions, and diminishing the strength of reason, when its ener-gies are needed most of all? Do they not conse-quently injure the religious sensibilities, and lead into idle habits and bad company, to waste of tine; talents, and property? If such are their effects, are not ALL intoxicating beverages strong enough to be called *strong drink*, and if they are sTRONG DRINK, are they not plainly condemned by the word of God? er encourages the regular drinker. The regular prompt measures to correct the wrong.

quent, and regular drinker, are all links of the same chain, and here you see the incipient cause, the proximate cause, and the immediate cause of drunkness-the fountain, the rivulet, and the river, that annually contribute to swell the great ocean of

intemperance, in which is swallowed up so much happiness! so much prosperity ! so much life ! so many hopes for eternity ! nany hopes for eternity ! + Vide Parsons' Essay

NO INJUSTICE DONE. If God governs according to his pleasure, he will do no injustice to his enernies. He will send to for setting aside a system in practice, which acts to misery, no harmless animals without souls; no mere machines; none who have done, or even attempted to do, as well as they could. He will that the right and responsibility of government, is leave to walk in their own way, none who do not deserve to be left; and punish none for walking in it, who did not walk therein knowingly, delibe-rately, with wilful obstinacy. He will give up to death none who did not choose death, and choose there are no doubt a multitude who think with him.

or life in the most arduous duties as a member of government, than ever afterwards. The church of Parliament, a civilian and statesman of high had before been under tutors and governors; but character ; and yet, in the midst of all labors, hum-There bly walking with God, and showing himself, to this was the time of her emancipation. was now a nobler and larger work for the sons of the last, a meek, devoted disciple of Jesus.

God to perform, than ever before, and they were With these and thousands of other examples, told to do it; controlled by no human power, and that might be mentioned, before us, it cannot for a following only in the footsteps of their great Cap- moment be pleaded that the duties of piety and

the pursuits of business cannot be united in the But let me set Presbyter right, about the matter same individual. The truth is, they ought never of Presbyterianism being a *representative* form of to be disconnected, and never would be, if the church government, and so like Congregationalism heart were not deceitful and desperately wicked. that Congregationalists feeling the necessity of the It is the duty of every Christian to be a man of case, do virtually establish sessions. In my judgousiness; that is, diligently employed in some usement, these ideas are all mistakes. Presbyterianful calling: and it is equally the duty of every ism is not republicanism, nor is it in any proper man of business to be a Christian, prosecuting his sense a representative government. If the govern-ment of this nation had been organized by the elecworldly affairs in the fear and for the glory of God, and cherishing continually a spirit of growtion of a President and Senate for life, in whom

ng active piety. were vested all the powers of the Constitution, what Are you then a man of business? Perhaps you would it have been called? Not a representativ say, "I am; and such a man of business, that I government, certainly, nor a republic in any sense. have no time for religion; no time for prayer eith-It could have been called nothing but an elective er in my family or in private. I am so pressed aristocracy. If, instead of electing a national, Se with cares, am so hurried and carried from one nate, the Constitution of each State had provided that its officers should consist of a Governor and concern to another, that I can do nothing as to the worship of God in my household, or in the cultiva-Senate elected for life, and that the Union should ion of personal religion." Nay, you do not unbe formed by a Congress of delegates chosen by the derstand your business. You are putting it in the place of God and salvation. Instead of pleading various State Senates from their own bodies res-pectively, what would this have been called ?-The people would have expressed their opinion your business as a reason why you should not of-fer prayer to God and look to him for help, the once, and there would be an end of their influence. nore business you have to transact, the more If such a plan had been proposed to the Convenought you to trust in God and pray, and the more tion for framing the Federal Constitution, in my closely should you walk with God. "It is the great secret of a pious man in conducting his afairs," as Cecil well remarks, "that he first treats with God about them;" and whoever ne-

glects this, neglects one of the first and most im portant duties connected with business, and takes the most direct and certain course to make his Jay usiness a snare to his soul, and the means of 'drowning him in destruction and perdition."-Mem. of Normand Smith.

THE GREAT SALVATION.

The happiness of the creature is the chief and principal evil of sin arises from its effect in destroy-

have so mistaken Congregationalism, as to suppose ng that happiness, or from its tendency to the prothat names constituted the thing, and so contented duction of this effect. But this is not all the evil of sin to be considered, as arising chiefly from the themselves with being ruled by a session, if only it was called a standing committee. But there are no such churches in New-England. There, and manner in which it affects the honor of the Supreme Jehovah. Sin is rebellion against the highest authority, opposition to infinite purity, ungrateful disregard of unbounded and unmerited goodness. wherever else Congregationalism really exists, there is no power delegated to any one, but the It is the highest, the most contemptuous affront power to accomplish the resolves of the whole church. Standing committees stand but one year, to the Majesty of heaven. Its tendency, were it allowed its full operation, is to overturn the throne of the Eternal. It aims at the annihilation of his government, of his glory, and of his very existence. t is in such views of it as these, that we are accustomed to speak of it as an infinite evil; a phrase, by which we do not mean to assert that, in any strict abilosophical sense, the actions of a creature can possess the property of infinitude; but simply that sin, as committed against an infinite Being, is an ery intelligent Congregational church would take

It is evident from what I have said, that no tw systems can be less alike than Presbyterianism and Congregationalism. It is quite true, that many churches of Congregationalists have, in deference to the custom around them, made their organiza and of his righteous government ;---that is, by the tion Presbyterian. Under such circumstance

atonement of Jesus Christ. O what a view, my brethren, what an affecting overwhelming view, is here given, of the demeri of sin, in the estimate of a just and holy God!-Has He considered sin as standing in need of such an explation !—not the mediation of a creature, even of the highest order, but the incarnation of a Divine

ted in its place. Presbyter says, "those substitu-ted in its place. Presbyter says, "those systems of church government in which bishops and elders monopolize the authority, ruling over, and inde-pendent of the brotherhood, are plainly unscriptural." I ask him then, what good reason there can person-the sufferings and death of "the man who was his fellow;" even of him whose name is "Immanuel, God with us?" Can we conceive a declaration more impressive than this, that sin is "that abominable thing which he hates?"—no light, no trivial, no venial evil-but indeed "exceeding sin-

In all places where I record my Name dwelleth. I will come unto thee, and I will bless thee. And have they not found the promise true? Have they not seen his power and glory in the Sanctuary Of his House, therefore, they can say, It is good for is to be here.

He is with them at his Table. His cross is verything to a Christian: and here before our eyes esus Christ is evidently set forth crucified among What a sublime duty; what an exalted priv ilege, is the Commemoration of his Death! His flesh is meat indeed, and his blood is drink indeed! His It is good for us to be here.

eration; and as I begin to work, I pray that I may have strength equal to my day. When I begin to He is with them in the furnace. There the three have strength equal to my day. When I begin to kindle up the fire, I pray that God's work may Hebrew children found him. The flames only consumed their bands, and set them free; and they revive in my soul; and as I sweep out the house, were seen walking in the midst of the fire-with the Son of God!

He is with them in the vale of death. breakfast, I desire to be fed with the hidden man much will they need him then ! Then all other and the sincere milk of the word : and as I am busy friends and helpers leave them. Then heart and with the little children, I look up to God as my flesh will fail them. But they will not be without Father, and pray for the spirit of adoption, that him. Though they walk through the valley of the may be his child, and so on all day. Every thing shadow of death, he is with them; his rod and his I do furnishes me with a thought for a prayer. staff they shall comfort them: and then they will "Enough, enough," cried the old divine, "these things are revealed to babes, and hidden from the have cause to say, Lord, it is good for us to be here. How much more will they be justified in saying this in heaven? There he is with them immediwise and prudent. Go on, Mary, pray without ceasing. And as for us, my brethren, let us bless ately. There they will see him as he is; there, the Lord for this exposition, and remember that he has said the meek will he guide in judgment." before the presence of his glory, they will possess

fulness of joy, and pleasures for evermore. But none will be translated thither in person ered necessary after this little event occurred. whose hearts are not sent off first. None will have their residence in heaven hereafter, who have not their conversation in heaven here. None will b with the Lord forever, but those that find it their

happiness for the Lord to be with them now. — WmENMITY OF THE HEART.

soul, with principles and dispositions which are occasions equal irregularity on the part of others; soul, with principles and dispositions which are rebellious against heaven, and destructive to the soul itself. Nothing can be more thoughtless or fusion and carelessness substituted in its room. Substituted in its room. unknowing than the train in which some have inultimate end of the Divine administration, and the dulged in the recommendation of it, as if it were sistently call his pupils to account for similar inat- as much as any measure that has been used. all facility and enjoyment. You have possibly all facility and enjoyment. You have possibly tention; and hence results another serious evil-heard or read graceful periods of descant on the the children, finding that the teachers absent ecclesiastical bodies, together with the rules which subject, representing to young people especially, that *their* unsophisticated principles, *their* lively perception of the good and the fair, *their* generous sentiments, their uncontaminated affections, are so much in unison with the spirit of piety, that it is a matter of the utmost ease for them, for such as you, to enter on the happiness of the righteous life. Some little obstruction surmounted, one light surging made, and you gain the walks of Eden I entiments, their uncontaminated affections, are so spring made, and you gain the walks of Eden! Did you believe it ! If you did, what unaccountable caprice, what pure wantonness of perversity, could also, while there, endeavor to extend them as the natural feelings of humanity, are adverse to caprice, what pure wantonness of perversity, could should also, while there, endeavor to extend them as the natural it be that withheld you? Or, if you were induced to the utmost, and employ them to the best advanit be that withheld you? Or, if you were induced to make some short attempt in the way of experi-ment, did you not wonder how it should happen, by a peculiar untowardness in your case, that these youthful qualities, so congenial with piety, and so easy to be resolved into it, did nevertheless prove obstinately resugnment to the union? Did works, or discontinue teaching, before the signal to the utmost, and employ them to the best advan-tage. They should in no case quit their classes, without giving notice to the superintendents, to whose directions they should pay the utmost re-spectful attention; nor should they ever close their books, or discontinue teaching, before the signal the utmost is the union? Did work is extend in the fifteen

The Smiter Smitten.

reality with will obstancy. He will give up to here are no doubt a multitude who think with him, as arity are not opposed to hell none who are not, by voluntary sin and therefore deriver upon a not, by voluntary sin and therefore deriver upon a not, by voluntary sin and therefore deriver upon a not, by voluntary sin and therefore deriver upon a not, by voluntary sin and therefore deriver upon a not, by voluntary sin and therefore deriver upon a not, by voluntary sin and the don systems should be sail about the matter; but a new state, and it is of great important think was and a sints are prepared for great rup to fire. Server, fire and, and denerity in the great rupon file. The area water is of a readvine area water is of a readvine area water is a down the should be sail about the matter; but a new state of the with a loud voice. "Elic [Elic ham should and to holinese area water is of a readvine a

and best texts in the Bible." "Well," interests of ten slaves, then, in all respects minister, "Mary, what can you understand about it? Let us know how you understand it. Can you pray all the time?" "O yes sir." "What, 3. The influence of the free blacks, 3. The influence of the f .3. The influence of the free blacks, both in the slave and free States, in some respects, operates when you have so many things to do ?" "Why, against slavery. sir, the more I have to do, the more I can pray." "Indeed! well Mary, do let us know how it is, for

ess: and when

sir, the more I have to do, the more I can pray." Igainst states a great majority of the "indeed! well Mary, do let us know how it is, for most people think otherwise." "Well, sir," said the girl, "when I first open my eves in the morni- for their benefit that slavery should be abolished," the girl, "when I first open my eyes in the mornbecause the slave laws and institutions are disa ing, I pray, ' Lord open the eyes of my understandtrous to the prospects of the white laborer. and while I am dressing, I pray, that I may

5. The increased facilities for the escape of fugitive slaves. They find friends almost as soon I have washed me, I ask for the washing of regenas they enter into a free State. There is reason to believe that some thousands escape every year, and the number is perpetually augmenting. In 1839, it was estimated that 800 passed through Ohio alone. on their way to Canada. I pray that my heart may be cleansed from all its

6. The laws that have been passed in several impurities; and while preparing and partaking of States, granting a trial by jury to fugitive slaves. These laws are exceedingly annoying to the slave-holder. He might as well relinquish the hope of regaining possession of his slave at once, as to at-tempt regaining him through the verdict of a jury of twelve freemen. According to the tenor of the law recently enacted in Vermont, the slave is nearly "these as safe in that State as he can be in Canada.

7. The increasing difficulties between the free and slave States, which are aggravated by the

absurd and insolent conduct of the slaveholders. 8. The moral and political elevation of the color ed population in the free States operates unfavora

bly on the perpetuity of slavery. 9. The petitions on slavery that have been pre-sented to the National and State Legislatures, and the discussions and resolutions thereon, have done DUTIES OF TEACHERS. Regular and punctual attendance is among the

first duties of a Sunday school teacher. Nothing serves more effectually to discourage learners, than to find their teacher inattentive to the rules of the school, and indifferent to their progress. More-Religion brings its pains; just because it comes from heaven to maintain a deadly conflict in the over, want of punctuality in one teacher generally in associating and directing the wide-spread Anti

Nor can a teacher who himself comes late, con- nominations has aroused the fears of the South, quit

themselves from the opening prayer, begin to look have been adopted in some of them, excluding slave upon it as a form which may be easily dispensed holders from the churches, has also been very un-with, and slighted without scruple. Indeed, when favorable to the claims of this peculiar institution;

varied manner, adapted to the circumstances of catching slaves in Florida, will be used with much

advantage by the abolitionists. 18. The poverty, general bankruptcy, and she increase of population and wealth in most de The Smitter Smitten. There are plenty of inconsistencies in the church, as many a sharp eye has seen, and many a sharp voice proclaimed. But we respectfully suggest that there a few outside of the church. Reader, perhaps many a disciple has felt the stripe you have inflicted in the charge of inconsis-tency. We ask you to consider whether your own lash may not be used upon your own person. You call yourself a reasonable being. You profess to act rationally, that is, with sound and good reasons for your conduct. And in many respects you do. In the most important, respects thowever, you do not. For you believe that sin thas brought your soul into danger, and that the salvation of it is the most important thing that can claim your attention. You never for a momenti claim your attention. You never for a momention which they may require." The bis

evil of incalculable demerit, and deserving of an endless punishment. Let us now see, whether these views of the enor-mity of sin be not confirmed and sanctioned by God himself, in all their extent, by that method which he has been pleased to adopt, to render the forgive-ness of it consistent with the glory of his great name, of the institute of the rest of the size of the

those whom they address. Strict silence should be enforced in a Sunday

I trivial, no venial evil—but indeed "exceeding sin-ful?" In proportion as sin is lightly thought of, it will be readily committed. But oh! who, with d Gethsemane and Calvary before his eyes, can ever think lightly of sin? Who that contemplates, not the bodily tortures merely; not the scorn and re-proach, and "cruel mockings" only; not all the is sufferings, of every description, which it was in the power of man to inflict;—but those deep, mys-terious, inward agonies, which must have oppressed the soul of "the man Christ Jesus," when it was



eelings of ect like the volatile oils and rainbow colors of the blo om on the embryo fruit, ling and refining the dews of heaven, and re ing and softening the rays of light until it swells to strength and vigor, to be the redu wers of su ner, and r beams of the sun. The st the father smiles at the sleepless vigilance and thril-ling anxiety with which the mother watches the sleeping infant, and her distracted wildness when its tomping forther ing footsteps carry it beyond her sight; ye make an impression on the infant mind never to be erased, by time, or change of circumstances; and by an association of ideas, too mysterious to be explained, but too palpable to be denied, the moral inculcated under these circu never be forgotten, and many a heartless rake has been reformed, and many a reckless renegade rehad done, had well-nigh robbed me of my religion; but when

the last spark was nearly extinguished, I remember that when a child my good old mother taught me to say, 'Our father who art in Heaven.'" DESULTORY READING .- There are some per-

sons who have fallen into the sad mistake that reading is a substitute for thinking. This has been the curse of thousands. The age is emphatically a reading one. We read in infancy, in od, in manhood and old age; literally, we read ourselves from the cradle to the tomb. Scarce has an infant time to open its eyes upon the world, before it is tied to a stool to learn its book: and a man is considered an ignoramus, unless he has read a line of pages large enough

to reach from the earth to the moon. It often happens that a father congratulates himself upon the genius of his son, and the sure repository, and that the process of making a great man consists in filling it up with books, and then putting it into some important situation in life to give oc-casion to its operations; as though the soul were a you could fill it up, and set it over tea-kettle, and the fire, and produce the breathings of genius ad libitum. To such a father, I would say, beware, lest thy son prove an intellectual epicure—a dreaming fool. Such a caution is the more necessary at this period, because much of our reading worthless. It must be admitted that lit erature is increased, but is it not also diluted? Authors are multiplied, but is genius advanced ? Every thing is now done by steam. Books are written and read in a hurry. There is evidently a degeneracy in the *producing* mind. Books seem to make up in size what they lack in sense, and often, a grain of the solid gold of had made. an old author is hammered into a flimsy octavo to be called a "new book." The eccentric John Randolph once remarked in Congress, that he

wished there were but two books in the world, "the Bible and Shakspeare." THE POWER OF LITERATURE .- When Ta merlane had finished building his pyramid of sev-enty thousand human skulls, and was seen standing at the gate of Damascus glittering with steel with his battle-axe upon his shoulder, till his fierce hosts filed out to new victories and new carnage the pale looker-on might have imagined that na ture was in her death throes: for havoc and des-

pair had taken possession of the earth, and the sun of manhood seemed setting in seas of blood. Yet it might be on that very gala day of Tamerlane, a little boy was playing at nine-pins in the streets of Mentz, whose history was more important to men than twenty Tamerlanes! The Tartar Khan, with his shaggy demons of the wilderness, passing away like a whirlwind, to be forgotten But the German artisan has

are the conquests and the expeditions of the whole corporation of captains, from Walter the Penniless' plate the enterprises which now call for the resolute acf the Christian church. We are willing that eac to Napoleon Bo of which Buffalo has been the scene reader shall select his course in the enterprise in which ble types of Johannes Faust? he feels himself committed, and apply these remarks in behalf. What we would first say is, let there be some THE LIBERTINE.—If there is a being on earth, who deserves the contempt and loathing pity of every honest mind; who pollutes the very ground efinite point-some certain result on which the mind can fix itself, and on which it may lean with all its etheon which he treads, (and I care not how high his rial might. With this in view, let the body, mind, and heart be station, or how low his rank)-it is that thing, who. isciplined to attain it. Let the eye be often fastened dead to every dictate of honor and humanity, and dead to every solemn obligation which cements upon it; deriving thereby new stimulus of impression from a view of its vastness, its importance, and its prac society together, regardless of the ties of affection icability. Let there be careful, humble thought, accomand the preservation of moral purity and innocence panied with frequent prayer, as to the manner in which will deliberately work the destruction of female character, and blast her prospects for life; who will he business is to be prosecuted. Let the thing to be first done, be clearly ascertained; and each subordinate end enter the social sanctuary, sit at the social board, be secured in the appropriate way and time. make one of the same social circle around the It should be remembered, that great ends will require domestic hearth, and for the gratification of his debased and beastly nature, arrest the current of social happiness, and in its stead, place the flowing tears of anguish, misery and disgrace. We know from those who will heartily promote them, great exertions, and often great sacrifices. Generally, it will be ound that those actually met, will be greater than those at first anticipated. Therefore, let the mind, in its first not in what rank to station such a monster; the midnight robber appears lovely by his side; the assassin is honorable compared to him; the wild leading decision, make large allowances, and let the nndertaker question himself, in view of all supposable diffi untutored savage would shrink from his touch culties-Art thou prepared for these and more also? Explore the earth, search its caverns, its mountains The more we think of what the church is called to its cities, leave not a spot unexplored, not a living creature unexamined, and bring forth the most perform in these times, the more do we feel the importance of these suggestions. hideous and loathsome specimen in existence, an Take as one instance the cause of emancipation. Here it would not call such a traitor companion. Per is one object, definite, distinct and glorious. The ques

FORTS TO DO GOOD .- Whoever sincere endeavors to do all the good he can, will probably do much more than he imagines, or will ever know till the day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be made manifest.—Bowdler.

MEDITATION .- Philip Henry noted in his diary, this saying of one of his godly hearers, noting it as one which affected him. May it affect our readers also, and assist them in attaining the blessedness of *pondering in their hearts* the lessons of wisdom and pondering in their hearts the resource of the find it easier to go nine miles to hear a sermon, than to spend one quarter of an hour in meditating upon , and praying over it in secret when I return home.' sed are they who hear God's word, and-keep well.'

duty of family religion.

LIKE AND DISLIKE .- An old Connecticut par son, whose peculiarities of preaching were prover-bial, was one day told by a parishioner, that he didn't like his sermons. 'Well,' said the old man, 'I don't wonder at it—I don't like 'em myself.' It is been reformed, and many a reckless renegate to claimed, by the recollection of a mother's precepts after she had gone to her grave. This powerful influence is happily illustrated in one of those speech-es of John Randolph, in which that eccentric orator was wont to wander over the whole universe. devil was dead? He turned round, shook his gray or to read with the second state of the state of head, and spread his hands over them, saying, in tones "Once," said he, "they of compassion, 'Poor fatherless children? - Cincinnati Chron.

New-Pork Evangelist.

NEW-YORK: SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1841. THE QUARTO EVANGELIST.—The publication of the Quarto edition of this paper, which has been promised, is necessarily deferred until the lstof August at least. A suf-ficient number of subscribers have not yet sent in their names to renderits publication practicable. Those who de-sire it, will please apprise us immediately.—It will be in all respects the same as the present folio edition, except that advertisements will be excluded.

The Committed.

There is scarcely any pleasure, which, from its inten sity, is more apt to result in enthusiasm, than the com fort one feels after long doubt, in coming to a firm de cision on an important enterprise. Thus, when Isabella amens of his future eminence, simply because he cision on an important enterprise. Thus, when Isabella is fond of reading. He seems to think the mind a of Castile had once trusted to the reasonings of Column bus, so far as to commit herself to assume his enterprise she is represented as experiencing a glow of thrilling delight, and engaging in holy praise to God, entered with enthusiastic delight into all his measures. She had made up her mind to the attempt, and the expense and the lisgrace of failure, if it must come, and therefore, conentrated her energies upon one point-its accomplish

> Nothing, however, argues greater weakness, than a disposition to waver and turn back when a decision is ce made, and an enterprise is once commenced. It was the glory of Columbus, that from the first moment that he embraced the grand idea on which he acted, he was committed to its experiment, and until he triumphe never retreated, never doubted, never faltered. He was prepared to snrmount all possible obstacles, not in them lyes insurmountable, by the full commitment that he In every case where a noble and heroic enterprise

undertaken, the same spirit is important, especially in a leader. No great risks should ever be run where the object sought is not worthy of them. But when the object of effort, is itself of a sublime and important nature, the

nind should make itself ready for the sacrifice, and having done this, should commit itself to the execution, calmly, cheerfully, wisely, and without reserve. We say wisely. By this, we mean that it should studiously devise the means, obtain the knowledge, and acquire the skill necessary for carrying ont the details. Every great work has its delays, its drudgery, and vexations. They should be met and conquered by patience, and with good humor. The man who has made up his mind to sacrifice life and prospects for a good and great object, acts unworthy of himself, if he loses his temper at trifling impediments. Having no reason to go over again the process by which he arrived at his main conclusion, the true hero will bend his energies to the one point of accomplishment. The discovery of a western continent by Columbus, and the accomplishment of American Inde-pendence by our forefathers, were both enterprises which

the living word and the everlasting wisdom of God. By equired clear heads, strong hearts, and steady nerve, in wrought a benefit which is yet immeasurably ex-tending itself, and which will continue to expand, such faith, the men and the communities who love God, those who planned them, chose them, and resolved at all will successfully act and securely stand. hazards to accomplish them. Such are some of the rethrough all countries and through all time! What flections forcing themselves upon us, when we contem-REVIVAL AT BUFFALO.-A letter from the Rev. L. H. Angier, gives the tollowing account of the recent revival " Buffalo, June 8th, 1841. and his son, the husband and the wife, the brother and appealed to the great primal principles of moral law, so to the spiritual and pecuniary strength of my church. ever been published. There will, I suppose, some 20 or more unite with us at The Fire Screen, or Domestic Sketches.—By Mrs. settled over this church it consisted of about 40 members setup area we have received 150 and the congregation has ncreased proportionately. But to the great Head of the Church, be all the glory. Several additions have been made to the other churches. A great change has taken place tion before the mind of the Christian philanthropist i haps this is the language of severity-well, the ect will bear it. In fact, a more despicable how can this be accomplished peaceably, effectually YORK PRESBYTERIAN CASE .- The decision of Jude Gib- are most important, and these are as we have described being enters not into the conception of the human mind; he should be avoided as the damning excress speedily, and in such a manner as to make the act o son in this matter, confirming that of the lower court, and them above. mancipation truly successful? Here is a problem. It i cence of morality, a monster whose breath is poison and whose grasp is death. giving another instance of success to Constitutional Presa profound one. Difficulties of a peculiar and extraovterians, we publish entire, as we are aware that many ordinary nature block up the way. The man or men who will lead onward the agencies which must be put in f our readers will be anxious to see it. It does not aban-HORRORS OF WAR .- When war is awakene on the positions he took at Philadelphia on the general the judgments of God are abroad in the earth. Thus have we seen to night a people distinguished for their religious privileges, for their prosperity, and for their separation from all other nations, use for this purpose, must be no common thinkers. Reflecuestions; but rests mainly on the fact, that the object of tion deep and comprehensive, intellect quick and keen the original donors of the property must have been to zeal growing continually intense, and becoming calment leave it with the majority of the congregation, and was and calmer by its very energy and greatness of purpose not dependent on its connection with the General Assem- the first page. and a character calculated to inspire confidence the mor devoted to destruction because of their transgre bly. He has also asserted the doctrine, that considering it is searched; these are some of the qualifications essen sions. Let us learn, that whenever the sword e nature of the decision in the Presbyterian church, the tial to the hero of American emancipation. is permitted to devour, it is to chastise the in-habitants of the earth for their iniquity. Wat right of the majority of an indivdual congregation, ought But these are not all. They are sufficient however not to be affected by a mistake in their choice, as to the to make us feel the importance of looking up to heaven is horrible in its nature and in it effects. Its Assembly to which they adhere. On this principle, while separates the dearest and the closest connections of human nature. One battle renders thousands o to call forth its chosen vessel. there is no peculiarly favorable indication for the general Look at another great work of the age, the overturnin uestion, which of the two great bodies is the General Asof popery and all its afiliate principles and institutions Here is a work of the highest magnitude, which requires wives widows: thousands of children fatherless embly, it seems to leave the rights of individual churchands of parents childless : thousands of spirits s connected with either undisturbed. This aspect of the a true hero's mind. One is wanted who shall have clear uestion may deserve particular attention.

rable horror of slavery, they especially r nce in British India, and call upon the Primary Obligation of Family Beligion. It is objected to our views hy the Catholic Regis legislature, and the government to accomplish the imme-diate abolition of these enormous evils, and declare, henceforth, every portion of the British empire shall be that the principles on which we maintain the right and ohligation of heads of families to maintain domestic wor-ship, and require the attendance of all its members, would the asylum and the home of the free. In supporting th justify us in prescribing the public worship which they shall attend, and vindicate the State in forcing compliance tion, he remarked that although much had been done with the forms of a particular sect, or of an established for the extirpation of slavery, much remained to be done religion. Hence tyranny, persecution, &cc. Not to speak of the incongruity of such an objection with the and that every day was conferring upon the British gov-

ernment, the means of doing it. The slavery in India demanded an earnest and immediate attention. In 1833, claims and practices of Popery; we proceed at once, not merely to disclaim such power, but to show that it cannot the government of Earl Grey had attempted to introduc a hill on that subject; but it had been lost, and a com be defended on our principles. We assert the family duty as resting on the family mission was substituted. This commission had never re ported, and all the enormous evils remained to this day state, which is the earliest form of human society. Had nan never sinned, the Savior never died, and the visible unredressed. The objection, that interference in this

matter would shake the stability of the British Indian Em chnrch never been founded, the duty of family worship would have been of itself clear, and all-important. The life, increase, sustenance and welfare of the honschold all depend daily upon God. The Lord's prayer, indeed, people remember, and act npon the old Roman adage, seems to be constructed as a family prayer. The fall of "Let justice he done, though the heavens fall." He had man, and the methods of his recovery by divine grace, often seen justice done, and the heavens never yet had have not diminished, but rather enhanced, the original falle

E. M. Buxton Esq. (son of Sir Fowell Buxton) congra The head of a family, in giving up family worship, gives up what contributes most to the peace, order and welfare of his honsehold. It is not a light question, like those of ordinary customs, appertaining to food and rai-ment, whether or not a family shall recognize its God. It is all and all. Therefore the regulation should be perma-nent, and be always maintained. When a servant comes into a family, this regulation When a servant comes into a family, this regulation tulated in the name of his father, the Society on the suc-The head of a family, in giving up family worship,

New-Dork Evangelist.

the

When a servant comes into a family, this together the speech in which the happy effects of emancipation in the speech in which the happy effects of emancipation in the speech in which the happy effects of emancipation in the speech in which the happy effects of emancipation in the speech in which the happy effects of emancipation in the speech in which the happy effects of emancipation in the speech in which the happy effects of emancipation in the speech in which the happy effects of emancipation in the speech in which the happy effects of emancipation in the speech in which the happy effects of emancipation in the influence which is the church winter and sumspeaking of permanent regulations and general rules. that act was destined to exert upon the nations of the We do not say that every servant who has scruples shall earth. "In America" said he, "they are waiting the efbe unceremoniously dismissed, or that a family may fects of the experiment. England had made it—in con-neversubmit to the necessity of employing, for a transient sequence of which there was no two neversubmit to the necessity of employing the transient sequence of which there was no two neversubmit to the necessity of employing the transient sequence of which there was no two neversubmit to the necessity of employing the transient sequence of which there was no two neversubmits of the transient sequence of season, persons who are unwilling to come under the or- than that clamor and violence which attempted to put dinary regulations. We believe, however, that these oc- down public sentiment. The Americans were Republicasions are very few, and must be justified only by reasons cans; they advocated and admitted universal suffrage. as high and important as those which sustain family The Americans had pretended to a love of nniversal lib-

cans; they advocated and admitted universal suffrage. The Americans had pretended to a love of nniversal lib-erty, yet they disgraced their principles, and held the whip over the back of the negro; and while they talk of liberty, like so many others, they practised slavery. This was the day they had appointed for fast and humili-ation and prayer, for the loss of the President whom they had chosen. If they sought and hoped to obtain the Di-vine protection. Let them unbind the African. The altor Our argument, therefore, rests on the peculiar nature whip over the back of the negro; and while they talk of and relations of the family state. These are of the most indamental and important character. They as really This was the day they had appointed for fast and humiliguire the family worship of God, as the church does ation and prayer, for the loss of the President whom they his public worship-or as the State respect and reverence had chosen. If they sought and hoped to obtain the Ditowards the chief magistrate. But we deny the right of vine protection, let them unbind the African. The altor the State to interfere and dictate the ferms of worship. was desecrated by the chains of the negro. He knew no Its nature is not the same, its duties and obligations are difference of color or complexion, but in those who not the same as those of the family.

were the friends of real liberty, and those who were not. The Americans boasted that they had abolished the slavetrade. They did so to increase the price of the slaves. They built clippers at Baltimore, furnished them with Portuguese papers, then sent them to Africa for slaves, and yet would cry out against the search of sailors." He cognition of Texas, and predicted from the success of of freedom, and the interests of humanity.

Mr. Remond, a colored gentleman from this country FIRST PRINCIPES .- The course of things is developing also was present, and spoke with much applause. the importance of an acquaintance with the first princi

LITEBARY NOTICES.

NOTES, CRITICAL AND PRACTICAL, ON THE BOOK OF EX-NOTES, Chilical and a general help to Biblical reading onus; designed as a general help to Biblical reading and instruction." By George Bush, Prof. of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in the New-York City Univer-sity. In two volumes. Andover: Published by Gould sity. In two volumes. Andover: Published by Gould & Newman; New-York: Dayton & Saxton, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. 1841. should be learned and applied as they are there taught

as been well remarked, that a correct apprehension and This learned and practical exposition of an importan full belief in the doctrine of entire depravity, is itself a book of ancient scripture, which has been so eagerly exlarge stock of knowledge, with which for any man to be pected, has just been issued. The period of Israelitish gin the world. It should be correct, however. The man history portrayed in this portion was peculiarly remarkshould understand that this entire moral depravity does Their departure from Egypt; the giving of the able. not imply the absence of many kind social affections and law on Mount Sinai ; the institution of the Theocracy amiable qualities. The doctrine thus guarded will be with the rights and observances of Judaism-these are full of warning, and of sober caution, as well as liberal the great events brought before us. Prof. Bush has enfeeling. It will prevent the severity of disappointment. tered into these themes with his characteristic fidelity Principles illustrate each other; and there is an essential and energy. The spirituality and extent of the law, unity in all true principles, which will not only justify constitutes a prominent part of his expositions. The the whole system when once understood : but the conduct topography of the Israelites in the wilderness; the furniof those who adhere to them on all occasions. We have ture of the Tabernacle; the order and import of their often seen, and always honor, that serene clinging of the worship-all these he has labored and illustrated in a soul to fixed principles, which enables us to bear adverses

most instructive and eloquent manner. Prof. Bush has a happy faculty of blending the critical ed failures. This is faith in the wonder-working hand. with the practical. The profound expounder of the with the practical. The profound expounder of the Bible; the student in preparation for the ministry; the Bible class and Sabbath school teacher, and the heads of families, in their family worship, will find this work

accessible, rich, readable, and calculated to promote ac-curate knowledge in connection with spirituality of mind. For this he is prepared by habits of minute investigation

shall belong to the present Reformed Synod to which the Rev. Robert Annan's church in Spruce street belongs"— a case which was ultimately settied by the parties, but in which I differed from some of my brethren, who thought the congregation had not lost its property in the trust, by putting off its distinctive character, and merging itself in the mass of the Presbyterian church. This was a strong case; but it is altogether nulike the present, in which not such condition was expressed or implied. Even without an express condition, it might be a breach of the compact of association, for the majority of a congregation to go over to a sect of a different denomination, though it were different only in name. For instance, the majority of a congregation proceeders could not carry the church no. tion and books would be one of the best remedies. You will be promoting the great and good cause of Sunday school instruction, by sending us a library as much as any other place in the West. The books will be kept under the care of a faithful librarian. We leave our cause with you, only begging you to hear in mind, that wickedness of almost every description does, in our community most alarmingly abound " alarmingly abound."

From Indiana, April 22d.

From Indiana, April 22d. "When this Sunday school was organized, hetween three and four years ago, we had but two teachers and about a dozen scholars; since that time, the school has gradually and steadily increased—present number of teachers 10, scholars, 70, upwards of fifty of whom can read. Had we such a ilharay as you now offer, it would be read by a large number of children and others, and prove of lasting benefit to the community. I have taken all the books from my library that are adapted to general readers, and have commenced a library which is accessi-ble to all without charge. Out of my own very limited means, I have purchased books and tracts, but all this is only as a drop in the bucket. When I settled here, a lif-tle upwards of four years ago, this place contained a popover to a sect of a different denomination, though it w different only in name. For instance, the majority of congregation of seceders, could not carry the church p perty into the Preshyterian connection, though these 1 sects have the same standards and plan of governme But this principle is inapplicable to a change of conn tion, as regards different parts of the same denomination or sect le upwards of four years ago, this place contained a pop-ulation of 700, now it has 3000, and is gradnally and

steadily growing." From Kentucky, April 17th.

tion, as regards different parts of the same denomination or sect. Now since the foundation of this congregation, an event has happened which the founders did not contemplate, and which would not have been provided for had it been fore-seen. This was no less than a dismemherment of the Pres-hyterian body, not indeed hy disorganization of it or an entire reduction of it to its primitive elements, but by an ex-cision, constitutional, though it was of whole synods with their Presbyteries and congregations. There was not merely a secession of particles leaving the original mass entire, but the original mass was split into two fragments of nearly equal magnitude; and though it was held by this court in the Commonwealth vs. Green (5 Whart. Rep. 531) that the party which happened to be in office by means of its numerical superiority at the time of the division, was that which was entitled to represent it and perform the functions of the original body, it was not "For fourteen years I have not missed attending school more than fourteen days. Our school has teen blest with two female teachers of devoted piety; but the Lord in his Providence removed one ot them from this world in Dec 1839, and the other was taken from us on the 9th of this

division, was that which was entitled to represent it and perform the functions of the original body, it was not because the minority were thought to be any thing else than Presbyterians, but hecause a popular body is known only by its government or head. That they differed from the majority in doctrine or discipline, was not pretended, though it was alleged that they did not maintain the scriptural warrant of ruling elders. But the difference in this respect had not been tolerated if not sanctioned by the Assembly itself which, with full knowledge of it, had allowed the heterodox synods to grow up aspart of the From Scott co., Iowa Ter., March 27th.

the Assembly itself which, with full knowledge of it, had allowed the heterodox synods to grow up aspart of the church; and it could not therefore have been viewed as radical or essential. We were called on however to pass, not on a question of heresy for we would have been incom-petent to decide it, but on the regularity of the meeting "The oldest settler has been here 22 years. A Sun fects of the experiment. England had made it—in con-sequence of which there was no tyranny more terrible than that clamor and violence which attempted to put down public sentiment. The Americans were Republi-cans; they advocated and admitted universal suffrage. The Americans had pretended to a love of nniversal libpetent to decide it, but on the regularity of the meeting at which the trustees were chosen. I mention this to show that we did not determine that the excision was expurgation and not division. Indeed, the measures would seem to have been as decisively revolutionary, as would be an exclusion of particular States from the feder-al union for the adoption of an anti-republican form of government. The excluded Synods, gathering to them-selves the disaffected in other quarters of the church, formed themselves into a distinct body governed by a

formed themselves into a distinct body governed by

formed themselves into a distinct body governed by a supreme pindicatory, so like its fellow as to pass for its twin brother, and even to lay claim to the succession. That the old school party succeeded to the privileges and property of the Assembly was not because it was more Preshyterian than the other, but because it was stronger; for had it been the weaker it would have been the party excluded, and the new school party, exercising the go-vernment as it then had done, would have succeeded in its stead and thus the docting preserved upon its would to mind the question and precept of the beloved John-"Whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brothe have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him ? Let ns no love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth. If, dear sir, this object should commend itself to you liberality, the sum of *twenly-five dollars* will enable us send a complete library to some of the destitute schools its stead, and thus the doctrine pressed upon us would have made title to chnrch property the spoil of accident. In that event, an attempt to deprive the old school con-gregations of their churches, for an act of the majority at a portion of this sum would be gratefully accented in withdrawing from the jurisdiction of the Assembly, would have loaded the new school party with such a weight of popular odium as would have aunk it. Here then was the original mass divided into two parts of and applied with our best judgment and fidelity

Very respectfully, yours, &c., ALEXANDER HENRY. President of the Amrerican S. S. Union

For the New-York Evangelist Union Theological Seminary.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE PRESBYTERY

ROCKAWAY, N. J. Resolved, 1st. That this Presbytery regard the Unior Theological Seminary in the city of New-York, as an

was a congregation in the predicament of the one before us to do? It surely was not bound to follow the party which was successful in the conflict merely because superiority of numbers had given it the victory. Before the American revolution, the church of England in America, as it was called, was annexed to the diocess of the Bishop of London; and it will scarce be pretended that after its separation from it as a natural, but not inev-itable consequence of our publican demondance a check Institution of great importance to the interests of Zion. Resolved, 2nd, That we regard the plan of appealing to the churches, for the support and endowment of the Sem-inary as wise; and that we rejoice in the usefulness and itable consequence of our political independence, a single American parishioner might have recovered the church with its parsonage and glebe when there was any, from his dissentient brethren by insisting on a continuance of the ancient connection. Public opinion would not have high promise of the Institution, and sympathise with it in present necessities. Resolved, 3rd, That it be recommended to the paste

and stated supplies of our own churches, to make efforts in their respective congregations to aid the Seminary by atributing to its funds Resolved, 4th, That these resolutions be published in the New-York Evangelist, and New-York Observer, and the Christian Observer, Philadelphia.

JOEL CAMPBELL, Stated Clerk.

Hanover, June 9th, 1841.

York Presbyterian Case.

his civil rights. Besides, the consent of the mother church was only formal, and given to the separation as to a measure which she could not prevent. She indeed conferred the Episcopate and thus secured a continuance of the apostolic succession to the American Episcopal church, but that might have been had from the nonjuring Bishops in Scolland, as it was by Dr. Seabury, or from the Danish Episcopal church, which indeed offered it on terms of signing the thirty-nine articles of the church of England with the extention of their motificial ners. Had the offer The Trustees of the English Presbyterian Congregation in the Borough of York, vs. James Johnson, Daniel Small, Philip A. Small, Jacob Emmet, John Evans, and William P. Morris On the 12th of June, Chief Justice Gibson delivered

the following opinion of the court in this case, Huston, justice, and Kennedy, justice, dissenting : This ejectment is brought in the name of the corpora-tion, by a minority of the congregation, who, having withdrawn from its stated worship in the church building, insist that the majority have forfeited their corporate ral Assembly; and to understand the grounds on which they have placed the controversy, it is necessary to state the case with its circumstances.

an independent Episcopal church government without forfeiting the interest of each in the church property. The revolution led to no severance of the Presbyerian church in America from the church of Scotland, for there had been neither connection nor correspondence betwee in that year by the Presbytery of Donegal, and subse-quently by the Presbytery of Carlislc, under whose care it remained, until the late convulsion of the Presbyterian body induced it, while disclaiming all intention to be-come an independent church, to decline for the present, the jurisdiction of the conflicting judicatories. Its pulpit seems not to have been filled till the installation of the Rev. Dr. Cathcart, in 1793. Such were its origin and ecclesiastical relations. The property in context was conveyed by John Penn, Sen. and John Penn, Jnn., late proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania, to George what was declared to be a heresy for the first time, would be an act of power, not of justice. It will not be denied that they were Presbyterian in doctrine and discipline, or proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania, to George Irwin, William Scott, Archibald McClean. "in trust'for. Irwin, William Scott, Archibald McClean, "in Irust; for, and for a site for a house for religious worship, and a burial place for the said religious society of English Presbyterians, and their successors, in and near the said town of York; and in confidence that they, the said feorge Irwin, William Scott, and Archibald McClean, or the survivor of them, their or his heirs or assigns, shall and will permit and suffer the said lot or piece of ground, with the premises and the buildings thereon to be fore with the premises and the buildings thereon to be fore. and will permit and suffer the said lot or piece of ground, with the premises and the buildings thereon, to be from time to time, and at all times thereafter, at the disposal, and under the care, regulation, and management, of the same religious society and their successors, in and near the town of York aforesaid; and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatever." The church seems to have been built shortly afterwards, but it was not finished before the installation of Dr. Cathcart. The congregation obtained a natent of incorrection in the contrary, it allowed what it considered to be the sound the source contrary, it allowed what it considered to be the sound and the contrary, it allowed what it considered to be the sound the source contrary, it allowed what it considered to be the source to the contrary, it allowed what it considered to be the source parts of those congregations to attach themselves to the installation of Dr. Cathcart. The congregation obtained a patent of incorporation, in 1813, by the style of "The Trustees of the English *Pressylerian* Congregation in the borough of York; but the legal title of the original parts of those congregations to attach themselves to the nearest orthodox Presbytery. This was done, most as-suredly not to enable them to despoil their congregational brethren; but had they attempted to do so, it is hazarding little to say they would have been disappointed. In a case like the present, it may be demanded, to what is the minority of a dissentient congregation to appeal? If might be replied, that for the contingency of revolution it made no precision in its articles of association, and the law makes none; but that to the justice and forbearance of the majority of the association whose very object is to deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly, it is to be sup-posed that the minority cannot appeal in vain. Nor has such an appeal in any instance been successful. The schism which a few years since shook the Methodist church to its centre, is heard of no more; and perhaps this happy termination of it has been effected in a great measure by the good sense of the parties in following the advice of this court in the Methodist church vs. Reming-ton, (1 Watts, 327) "to part in peace, having settled their claims to the property on the basis of mutual and liberal concession." And the same thing has been done with like effect by the original Presbyterian congregation in Carlisle. s the minority of a dissentient congregation to appeal if might be replied, that for the contingency of revolution he founders prescribed. By the common law, he who gives the first possessions to By the common law, he who gives the first possessions to a corporation, is the founder of it, and to the rights which a foundership gives, (Viner's Abr. Tit. Corporations H. 1.) These consist in visitation, and correction of any misappli-cation of his bounty to purposes foreign to its original destination. What then was the purpose prescribed by Messrs. Penn? It was no more than to carry out the generous policy of their ancestor, the founder of the province, who, though rigidly attached to the principles of the Society of Friends, was bigoted to no particular sect, but munificent to all, and who left each to apply his gifts to such pious uses as he might think fit. That his descendants followed his example in this instance, is shown by the terms of the trust, which prescribed no form of doctrine or discipline, the beneficiary being des-cribed as the English Presbyterian Congregation, evi-dently to individuate it; and that subjection to a particu-lar Assembly, is not a condition of the grant, is proved In conclusion, we are of opinion that no particu Presbyterian connection was prescribed by the founder or established by the charter; and that if such connection lar Assembly, is not a condition of the grant, is proved by the fact that there was at that time, no such Assembly America. The conveyance was executed in 1785 and the General Assembly of the American Presbyterian Church was constituted by the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia in 1788. It may be said that this congrega-tion was connected with the elements of which the Ge-neral Assembly was formed, and that it is bound to conequitable title, yet as other principles in the cause are de-cisive against its right to recover, the record is free from any error which could do the party any injury.—Judg-ment affirmed. form to those subsequent changes to which its represen-tatives in the Synod assented. But were the founders or the subject of their bounty, bound by terms to which the founders did not originally assent? The original terms

ng the report and its statements in regard to the finances. He contended that the treasury was free from debt at the ent of the present administrat lon, and that the financial management of the late administration, a just and promotive of the interests of the country.

He wished the resolution adopted, and that the state of he treasury be laid open to the Senate, as the foundation on which to transact the business of the extra session . Mr. Evans replied to the strictures of Mr. Woodbury nd further contended that the deficit in the means of the easury for the year was plainly made out, and was of so gent a character, as to render the special meeting of

ongress necessary. Friday June 18th .- Mr. WRIGHT spoke at Priday June 180. — MI. W night spoke at length on the Report of the Secretary of the treasnry, taking ground against its statements and those of the President's mes-sage. He contended that the deficiency at the close of the current fiscal year (aside from Treasury Notes no yet due) would hardly exceed $\frac{3}{2},000,000$ instead of $\frac{3}{6},000,000$. He objected to about every thing proposed or stated by the Secretary. When he had concluded, Mr. WOODBURY took the floor in reply to Mr. Evans's

peech on the preceeding day, and spoke until the adournment.

Removals from Office.

Thursday, June 17th .- Mr. BUCHANAN offered a resoluon calling on the President for the names of all persons moved from office since the 4th of March last, in any department of the government, and the names of those appointed, The resolution was laid on the table and orlered to be printed.

Mr. Clay's Project for a Bank. Monday June 21st.-Mr. CLAY, from the committee of currency made a Report, accompanied by a Bill establish-ing a Bank of the United States. The following is the ubstance of the Report :

substance of the Report: The committee after long and anxious consideration, have arrived at the conclusion that a sound and just poli-cy requires the establishment of a Bank of the U. S. with as little delay as possible. The question of constitutionality of a National Bank, ought to be regarded as settled—by the approbation and judgment of the people, the anthority of the Legislature, and the solemn adjudication of the Judicary. If this cannot be regarded as settled, what question can? As to the expediency of such an Institution, there is still less diversity of opinion. The committee are of opin-ion that a vast majority of the people of the U. S, are not only in favor of, but are anxiously waiting the adoption of a National Bank. As to the particular form, powers, and faculties of such an Institution, the committee think that no experi-ments should be made, and that the charter of the last hank be made the basis of a new bank, engrafting on it such restrictions & e., as have been found necessary by such restrictions &c., as have been found necessary by

They propose that the mother bank be located at Wash-

experience. They propose that the mother bank be located at Wash-ington. To guard against the exercise of any undue go vernment influence, that the parent Bank have no power to make any discomts or loans, except to Govern-ment, anthorized by express law—that a beard of Direc-tors of 9 members be appointed, to be paid for their services by the Corporation, and denied all zompensation in the usual form of bank accommodations. The capital is to be as proposed by the Secretary. Di-fridends to be limited to There cent. per anum: and after a und of two millions is accumulated the surplus to be pas-sed into the Treasury. If the dividends fall below this, the deficiency to be made up. Debts due the Bank not to exceed the amount of capital stock and 75 per cent. thereon. The total amount of debts authorized to be renewed. No discounts to be made whenever the notes of the Bank exceed three times the amount of specie in its vanlts. No officer of the Bank is to receive any loans or accommodations. The Bank to be prohibited from engaging in anything else than legitimate banking busi-ness. A majority of the whole number of Directors to be necessary to transact business. Embezzlement of the funds to be punished as felony.

be necessary to transact business. Embezzlement of the funds to be punished as felony. The power of establishing Branches in any of the States, irrespective of the assent of the States, to be confer-

the ancient connection. Public opinion would not have borne it. Yet every Episcopal congregation in America had been founded on the basis of the connection, and our independence in other matters had raised no unanswera-ble objection to its permanence, especially, after the Bishop of London had procured an act of Parliament to dispense with engagements by the American Episcopal clergy that would have interfered with their political allegiance. It is true that the senaration was effected with the assent of the The report then goes into a statement of the advanta ges which may he calculated to flow from the creation of true that the separation was effected with the assent of the such a Bank.

mother church; but it was the parishioner here, and not the church abroad, whose consent was necessary to a dis-solution of his ecclesiastical relation in order to impair his civil rights. Besides, the consent of the mother church The chief points of difference between this plan and that of Mr. Ewing's are:

That power is given to Congress to increase the capital, and to the Bank to establish its branches without first obtaining the consent of the States.

The prohibition of discounts of the mother Bank, and ermission to deal in foreign exchange.

Mr. Thomas Allen has been chosen printer to the Senate. The opposition Senators refusing to vote, on the ground that Blair & Rives were already elected.

with the exception of their political parts. Had the fifer been accepted there would have been an adverse with-drawal of ecclesiastical allegiance—in principle the very case before us—and it will not be pretended that the ma-jority of an Episcopal congregation here would not have been at liberty, in that event, to form a connection with One Term. Tuesday, June 22d .- Mr. Huntington presented resoluions of the legislature of Connecticut, in favor of one Executive term-for a discriminating tariff-for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands-for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, and for a national bank.

National Bank. Mr. ALLEN presented resolutions of a meeting of the

As we have said before, we regard religious instruction and worship as the main business and object of the fami-To instruct our children in the character of God, and train them in his image, is the loftiest work of parents. Therefore it is that we call the question befor us one of no ordinary importance. If we are right in this spoke also in terms of unmeasured reprobation of the review, then it is clear that all the household regulations, and of course our engagements with servants, should be that State, the worst possible consequences to the cause nsistent with these obligations.

ples of the divine word. A sure and hearty knowledge of

these will help to explain the most difficult questions, and

often make those which would be otherwise impervious,

comparatively easy of solution. The Bible is emphati-

cally the book in which these are to be studied, and they

and applied, in a manner consistent with each other.

disturbed, and yet urges it to mighty effort, after repeat-

ruined beyond redemption! See, pressing into yonder slippery, impurpled field, throngs of all ages, seeking their own among the dead ! In this disfigured countenance the child discerns with difficulty the features of his father. In that mangled body dwelt the spirit which was the prop and the glory of yonder silvery head, now bowed down over it in silent, unspeakable sorrow. There the widow washes the wounds of her husband with her tears. And how few of that dreadful list of slaughtered men were fit to die ! Surely war was let loose upon the world as a curse, in the just anger of God.-Collyer.

IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION .- It is a ma ter which may well be questioned, whether any radical improvement has been made in the system on since the period of the immortal Baof edu To his inventive and philosophic mind we con. bted for the entire change which took place are ind in the prosecution of physical and mental sc The principle of induction, which he carried into the region of matter and mind, has laid a foundation from which we cannot depart without bein lost in the uncertainties of profitless speculation He has taught us to substitute facts for fancy, and by the gradual developments of the various phe-nomena of matter and mind, to arrive at general lusions which are incontrovertible

THE UNDERSTANDING .- We ought not to spise a man any more for the misfortunes of his mind than those of his body, when they are such as he cannot help; nay, rather, we should pity him the more, who is deficient in intellect, than he who has lost a leg or an arm; the loss of the latter may be supplied by artificial means, the want of the mer never can be supplied by any means at all.

CONVERSATION .- Conversation is the daughter of reason, the mother of knowledge, the breath of the soul, the commerce of hearts, the bond of friendnent of content, and the occupaship, the nourishm tion of men of wit.

UNIVERSAL PHILANTHROPY .- Love is a debt due to every man: "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another." Romans xiii. 8. This debt. to love one another." Romans xill 5. It is deat is owing from every man; it must be continually paying, and yet it is ever owing. He that render-eth not love, payeth not his debts. This is a debt that grows due faster than it can be paid; and it that grows due faster than it can be paid; and it that grows due faster than it can be paid; and it that grows due faster than it can be paid; and it the same Society, who may yet be brought to renounce their fearful errors, and the appalling work in which they are engaged.

inderstanding and firm confidence in holy prophecy; who shall have large comprehension of most fundamenta truths; who shall be familiar with the wiles of an enemy availing itself of twelve hundred years' wisdom; who shall be philosophically conversant with the complicated issne of adverse and hopeful events since the days of Luther; and who shall have a voice and a pen, which can ouse the hearts of the Protestant world to that state of nickened attention and eager expectation, by which the main energies of the age shall be cast in grand contest on one point, and the surges of many long agitated ages be aid to rest around one vast result, introductory to the

niversal diffusion of the word of God. May he who sitteth King over the floods, speedily give us to see this honored instrument waving the rod of his mission in his hand. We look not for miracles. But we feel that we are embraced in a scene of things which throt with the presence of great events, and that the hand o providence ever harmoniously working out the tracery of prophecy, will form and mould for itself some mind out of all these elements, which shall be able to speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward. "Pray ye therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth

aborers unto the harvest." LECTURES OF MR. M. H. SMITH .- The lectures this gentleman on Universalism, have drawn full honses

and have elicited mnch satisfaction, both in Boston and in this city. It must be a sonrce of great consolation to him, to have this opportunity to remonstrate against a system which he once contributed to uphold. There is indeed a peculiar propriety, when Universalist minister are converted, in their visiting the places of their forme labors, and doing what they can to counteract their infin

Convinced that their former views are delnsions, the must often monrn over the fact that they contributed so much to their fatal effects, and that some who were led to trust in their assurances, are now gone beyond the reach of admonition. Their familiarity with the arguents used by Universalists for practical effect, enable hem to meet and refute them in a manner calculated to

npress those who were once converts by means of these arguments. The Houston street church on last Sabbath ing was filled even to the npper galleries, by those

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,

The anniversary of this Institution, was briefly noticed week or two since. The London Patriot contains a ong and interesting account of its proceedings, from which we offer a few additional extracts.

There were from two to three thousand persons preent; among whom was some of the most eminent divines of England-snch as Drs. Henderson, Vaughan; Rev Messrs.Green, Burnet, J.H. Hinton, J.Sherman and others. S. Gurney, Eso. in moving the adoption of the report

of the Society, stated that the object of the Society was nothing less than the utter extinction of slavery, through ont the world. He adverted with great plainness and se erity to the forms of slavery still existing in the British nions—such as that in which many British merchants some of whom have been warm friends of the Anti-sla very cause) were implicated in the East India servitude and especially in the mining operations in foreign countries. The efforts of the Society should be nnremitting until every yestige of unrighteous oppression, which is legalized, should be done away. He referred to the commercial arrangements in opera

tion, which were destined to exert a great infinence for

the abolition of slavery. He spoke of the increasing desire in England to supply the demand for cotton from other sources than the U. S. as an enconraging sign; and expressed the sanguine expectation that a few years would witness the completion of such an arrangement as would render the purchase of slave-grown products entirely unnecessary to the interests, as it was now repugnant to the feelings of the British people. Rev. J. Carlile spoke of the great and cneouraging

change in the public estimation of the Society, and its objects during the period of a few years. The time was not distant, when but very few could be found to concur with the Society in the sonndness of its elementary principles; that slavery-all slavery, even in its most mitigated form

and disciplined study : and by the energies of an imagination originally brilliant and highly cultivated. Hence, "The third Sabbath in May, 86 were received to our his expositions of the typical character of the Tabernacle ommunion. 76 on profession and 10 on certificate. The service, are peculiarly clear and impressive. Some of day was delightful, our house was crowded and the scene his conclusions we should not be prepared to adopt, but me, was the most interesting I ever witnessed. I these to others might seem of the greatest utility. In his e baptized about 30. It was interesting to see the father exposition of the law, we have thought that he has not and his son, the husband and the wind, the view of the great of the great plant plant plant plant is a sister, and companion, thus separating themselves from as to develop as powerfully as might have been done, how the code of Mt. Sinai was majestically evolved, and crating themselves to the service of God. They all ap- in what manner it stood related, both to the immortal pear well. In some, a marvelous change has taken place, responsibilities of man, and to his temporal condition. and so far as we cau judge from appearances, thus far, This impression may be removed on a further study of they all give promise of enduring unto the end. Many of the work. In the mean time, we earnestly recommend them are among the most exemplary, active and zealous the work, to all who are interested in the Bible, as on the Christians in Buffalo. This ingathering has added greatly whole the best book illustrative of the Exodus which has

These stories are calculated to subserve the cause of virtue and religion. The causes of domestic sorrows are portrayed; the evils of intemperance and gaming; and the heauty of a fixed and thorough religious' principle is exhibited. We do not admire the taste of making them n Bnffalo within a few months past. The cause of tem-perance is decidedly on the advance. But still there is a great deal of wickedness in the midst of us. But God has raised up many true and faithful wimesses for the truth and existence. Xc." The personification is too unnatural. the heauty of a fixed and thorough religious' principle is However, the scope and execution of the tales themselves

MEMOIR OF THE NORMAND SMITH; or the Christian serv-ing God in his business. By Rev. Joel Hawes, DD.-New-York ; American Tract Society. 1841. We have scarcely ever read a memoir better adap o produce a good and much needed impression at the present time, than this. We wish it might be universaly read. An interesting extract from it will be found on

CHILDREN TAUGHT ABOUT GOD; by the Rev. E. N. Kirk. New-York : Dayton & Saxton. 1841. This is a republication in a neat little volume, of a ser on preached by Mr. Kirk in London, and published in he volume of his sermons. It is an unusually happy effort to communicate religious truths in a manner attractive, and adapted to the young.

EULOGY ON WILLIAM LADD. By George C. Beckwilh, Boston: Whipple and Damrell. 1841. This is an eloquent tribute to the memory and the worth of an inestimable man and Christian. The chief

nohle principles of peace, his piety and excellence of character are well and touchingly portrayed.

For the New-York Evangelist. Sabbath School Libraries at the West. CIRCULAR OF THE AM. S. S. UNION.

Philadelphia, May 31st. 1841.

The London Sunday School Union lately placed at the disposal of the American Sunday School Union, one hun-tred pounds, or nearly \$500, to be distributed in books to necessitous schools in the Mississippi Valley. An offer was made of twenty libraries of 121 volumes see h with extendence area for include for the school of t each, with catalogues, case, &c. in complete order for use, (the regular price of which would be \$660,) to such schools as should make out the best claim to them before May let

May 1st—with all our efforts, it is probable that many very needy schools in the remote districts of the West, have never seen the notice; but still it has called out not less than seventy-eight applications for aid, viz. From Ohio, 25; Iowa, 3; Indiana, 15; Pennsylvania, 3; Tennessee, 2; Illinois, 13; Kentucky, 7; North Caro-lina, 1; Mississippi, 4; Virginia, 1; Missouri, 3; Michi-

gan, 1. If it were practicable, we would spread these letters If it were practicable, we would spread these letters, just as they have come to us, hefore benevolent Christians with confidence, that in the unvarnished tale they tell, there would be found most moving eloquence. We have examined these letters with care, and we are abundantly satisfied that seventy-three of them should receive help at once. A few weeks delay may result in the disbanding of a school, or the loss of a favorable opportunity to es-tablish one. We have awarded the *twenty libraries*, as far as possible, among the different states and denominations as possible, among the different states and de

as possible, along the inherent states and denominations, in propertion to the number of applications from them. Of the remaining *fifty-three*, there is not one which a be-nevolent heart would not ache to reject. We select ex-tracts from two or three, and we assure you that they fairly represent the character of the whole file: From Morgan co., Illinois, April 6th.

the Society in the sonnaness of its elementary principles; that slavery—all slavery, even in its most mitigated forms, was an entire, nnmixed, essential evil, involving a viola-tion of man's inalienable rights, involving an assumption of the Divine persogative. But now the difficulty would be to find the person who is not a thorough out-and-out abolitionist. He rejoiced in the popularity which the once odious cause had now obtained, and hoped that those who had recently given in their adherence, would be con-sistent in carrying out their newly adopted principles, by giving relief to the oppressed at home, as well as by desi-ring it for the effect, that while the Society deplores the extensive prevalence, and "We have lately formed a S.S. Society ; but find it im-

Spirit of the Age. Doings in Congress.

nearly equal magnitude and similar structure; and what

was a congregation in the predicament of the one befor us to do? It surely was not bound to follow the part

IN THE SENATE. Monday, June 14th .- Memorials the passage of an uniform bankrupt law, were presented rom several States.

A resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. WALKER asking the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of so amending the bill before them, as to embrace a permanent prospective pre-emption system-a redu tion in favor of actual settlers and cultivators-a pres um to each of the new States of a quantum of land equa to what was granted to Ohio for internal improvement a grant of all the lands remaining unsold in Ohio, to that State, and a similar grant to the new States of all lands remaining unsold, when they become States of the Union. for as long a period as the State of Ohio has been. That the 2 per cent. fund of the States where it is unappropriated, to be placed at the disposal of the States That the distribution shall cease whenever the duties on any import shall be raised over 20 per cent., or the provisions of the Compromise Act of 1833 shall be violated in any way whatever. The McLeod Case.

Mr. PRESTON continued the debate on this question, and

defended with great zeal and eloquence, the views and course of the administration on that subject. Mr. BENTON replied, and decidedly opposed them.

On the 15th, Mr. BUCHANAN replied to the argument of Mr. Choate and others, reiterating his previously expressed views. Mr. CLAY gave it as his opinion, that the adainistration had taken the proper course in this matter. Long before he saw Mr. Fox's letter, he had expressed authority, and we should hold his government respo for an act, which, in his opinion, was one of war.

Mr. Allen said he would resist this principle to the ntost, as anti-American, and hostile to the rights and dignity of the States.

The motion to refer that part of the message relating to oreign affairs to the committee on foreign relations, was hen agreed to.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury Wednesday June 16th .- Mr. Clay's resolution for prin ed up, Mr. Woodsuny spoke at some length, controvert-

citizens of Cincinnati opposing a national bank. Mr. ALLEN made some remarks concurring with the views of the resolutions, and stating that were a bill for the establishment of a bank passed, he should immediately bring forward a hill to repeal it, which he should press upon the Senate till it was effected. After some debate by Mr. Clay, the resolutions were laid on the table. The Senate agreed to make 10 o'clock the hour of eeting.

The bill to revive and extend to the 4th of July, 1844, the charters of certain banks of the District of Colu was passed.

The bill of appropriation for the present session passed the Senate

Rules, vs. the Right of Petition.

IN THE HOUSE .- Thursday, June 15th .- It will be re ollected that by the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Fornance, and supported by Mr. Wise, the vote by which the rules of the last Congress were adopted as the rules of the present, was reconsidered, and the House was left in a state of complete disorganization. Mr. RAYNOR, of N.C., spoke abont three hours on the general subject of rules, and the necessity of excluding abolition petitions. He paid a high compliment to the 21 North-erners, by whose vote the gag rule had been at first adopt-

ed. He was severe in his language towards Mr. Adams. He closed by moving the re-adoption of the rules of the last Congress, including the 21st.

Mr. MORGAN, of N.Y., moved the previous question .-Mr. BROWN opposed it. It was, however insisted on, and the question was taken on Mr. Raynor's proposition, and was lost-yeas 96, nays 105. The question then was upon the adoption of the original resolution-all the amendments having failed. This is the resolution adopted at the first, with Mr. Adams' amendment, excepting the 21st. But it was lost-yeas 106, nays 110. This result produced great confusion. The House had decided that it would neither have the rules with or without the 21st. It broke up in great agitation.

Wednesday, June 16th .- Mr. STUART, of Va., offered a proposition intended as a compromise between the memor established by the charter; and that if such connection had been prescribed, there has been no adhe sion to a connection essentially different, and that the breaking ap of the original Presbyterian confederation, has released this congregation from the duty of adhering to any parti-cular part of it in exclusion of another. Instead of ex-amening each specific error, it has been thought better to examine the principles on which the title depends; and though the jury were inaccurately instructed that an ac-tion could not be maintained by the Corporation on its Ga. Mr. Rhett, of S.C., opposed it-also Mr. Brown, of Pa., and Mr. Alford, of Ga., who made a violent anti-ablition speech. The whole day was consumed in excited and angry debate. On the question being taken, Mr. Stnart's resolution was adopted, yeas 119, nays 103. Thus accomplishing by indirect means, and by connecting other subjects with it, what could not be done directly-the shutting out of abolition petitions for this session only

> Thursday, June 17th .- On motion of Mr. Sergeant, the House resolved to meet at 10 o'clock. A con appointed to inquire into waste of stationery.

Provision for Gen. Harrison's Family. On motion of Mr. ADAMS, the House in committee of he whole, took up the hill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison. Mr. Adams moved to fill np the blank in the bill hy inserting \$25,000. He then in a few very pertinent remarks advocated the bill, as an act of national instice, honor and integrity, due to the family of Gen. Harrison, as a recmpence for the unavoidable expenses attendant on his elevation to the Presidential chair. He hoped that in accordance with the universal feeling of the land the bill night pass without reference to party. The bill was discussed at some length.

Mr. GORDON, of N. Y. moved an amendment-to strike out \$25,000 and insert \$6,250.

Mr. SNYDER, of Penn. moved an amendment \$1,000 be paid immediately and \$500 semi-annually, on the 1st of January and the 1st of July, during the life time of Mrs. Harrison

On the 18th, the debate was continued at great length, until 8 o'clock, P. M. when Mr. Adams' motion prevailed hy a vote of 119 yeas to 70 nays, and the bill was passed. Abolitron Petitrons.

Saturday June 19th --- Mr. ADAMS presented a petition praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columhia. He had (he said) some hundreds of a similar character, which he supposed would be obnoxious to some members of the House. Under the resolution adopted, which limits action for the present Session, to the su opinion that McLeod was not amenable to the State of the President's Message, he snpposed they would lie on the table, with others, till the next Session; and to save the time of the House, instead of presenting them in the usual manner, he proposed to the House to allow him to present them to the Clerk to be entered on the journal. Messrs. Dawson, Wm Cost Johnson and Mallory, of Va. objected to this, and contended that the petitions could not be received and laid on the table, under the resolution, but the question of reception was laid on the table, and thus on not received. So it was decided by the Spe Thus Mr. Adams, under this rule, was denied the right ing 1500 extra copies of the Secretary's report being call- of presenting his petitions, which he said should be enforced with regard to all others.

points of his eventful life, his singular devotion to the could not be altered even with their own consent; for tha they are as incompetent as any one else, to add to, or take away from them, was suled in Philips vs. Bnry, (Skin. 513) in which it was agreed that the founder, having

given statutes to a college, cannot alter them unless he has reserved a right to do so. As tests of sectarian de-nomination and character, therefore, the divisions that have since taken place about the constitution of the Ge-neral Assembly must be laid out of the case. The foun-ders foresaw them not: and had they foreseen them they lers foresaw them not; and had they foreseen them, the it was begun, and the pecuniary responsibilities incident to the plan, were contracted previously. But by the common law, even subsequent contributors have no other right of direction than that which the founder has preright of direction than that which the founder has pre-scribed; for they come in and give their money on a basis already established, and they can neither add to it nor take anything away from it. If, then, the Messrs. Penn, necessarily gave the ground in contest, subject to the direction of a majority bearing the name of Presby-terians, subsequent contributors with particular views, could not change the destination of it. But though no standard of discipline or faith be prescribed in the con-yevance or charter, or charter of incorporation. I entirely veyance or charter, or charter of incorporation, I entirely concur in what Lord Eldon said, in the Attorney Genera

concur in what Lord Eldon said, in the Attorney General rs. Pearson, (2 Merivale's Rep. 353) that "when a house is created for religions worship, and it cannot be discov-ered what was the nature of the worship intended by it, it must be implied from the nsage of the congregation ; and that it is the duty of the court to administer the trust in such a manner as best to establish the usage, consid-ering it as a matter of implied contract with the congre-gation." I understand by this, that contemporaneous usage is evidence of an implied contract betwixt the founder and the congregation, and consequently of the the purpose intended by him; but when, as here, neither the nsage or the purpose could possibly have existed at the time material to the question, subsequent nsage cannot add to that which he intended. I agree with him also, " that when the members of a congregation become

would have left them to be dealt with by the congregati at its pleasure. The members of the congregation who erected the building, may be thought to have had a sepa-rate interest of their own in the purpose to which it was to be dedicated: but even they cannot be said to have erected it with a view to a particular union, for though it was not finished till after the Assembly was constituted.



Mr. Barnard's Plan for a Bank

Ir. BARNARD, moved to instruct the Select te into the expediency of establish nk, on a plan which, he submitted. The following

styled the United States N \$35,000,000—shares \$100 each. The United States, to purchase for the Unit hares at par—of the residue, 50,000 she he form of a Bank and Central I Branch to exist in the co be located as the Co ict of Columbia. To es to be located as the Comptroller may direct—on District of Columbia. To be seven Comptrollers-be stockholders other than United States, and tw appointed and moveable at pleasure by the Secre the Treasury—circulating notes to be paid on den the Central Branch—the amount of issue and circ at any one time, not to exceed the capital actual in—to one, not a citizen, can be Comptroller, or D or vote at any election by the shareholders—its di its durati

o be thirty years, unless sooner terminated by the ac f Congress, declaring at any time after ten years is s charter that, in five years its charter shall cease." Sub-Treasury.

June 21st. The bill from the Senate for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury was taken np and referred to the comm

Mr. Adams presented a box of abolition petitions on by one, briefly reciting their contents. Friscal Agent.

On motion of Mr. WISE, the Secretary of the Treasm was called upon for the project of a Bank which sho he free from constitutional objections.

Gen. Harrison's Remains.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting correspondence between the Pres ident and the committee of citizens of Cincinnati, to re move the body of Harrison to North Bend for int They were ordered to be printed, and referred to the select tee on this subject

Public Lands.

Mr. Cost Johnson, chairman of the committee on public lands, reported a bill to 'appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the public lands, and granting lands to certain States.' Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Pope moved to re-consider the vote on the mo

passed recently, to refer to the committee of ways and means, the bill for the repeal of the Snb-Treasury: After a debate of some length and interest, the vote was reonsidered, and the bill referred to the select committe on the currency.

Arrival of the Columbia.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Colombia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Bos n about 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in the short passage of twelve days and one hour from Liverpool, the hortest ever made. She brings papers from that city to the 4th inst. and London to the evening of the 3rd.

No Tridings of the President. So general is the belief that she is lost, that most of those who had relatives on board, have gone into monra-ing, and a day has been designated for the settlement of the insurance at Lord's. insurance at Lloyd's.

Hug, and a day has been designated for the settlement of the insurance at Lloyd's. Hope was temporarily revived at Liverpool on the 2nd of June, by the report of Capt. Arbninot, of the brig Fortitude, from Bnenos Ayres, that on the 2nt of May, he had seen a large steamer, without funnel, foremast crippled, and very large paddle-boxes, steering N. N. E. This was at first supposed undoabtedly to be the Presi-dent, but the crippled vessel soon after arrived at Liver-pool, and proved to be the ship London, from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, which had been crippled in her foremast by striking an istaken for paddle-boxes by Capt. Ar-buthnot. Admiral Sartorius, of the Portuguese navy, had sent out two small vessels of war, and the British Envoy at Libson, another, to cruise in search of the disabled steamer seen and reported by the Capt. of the Conde de Palma, as noticed on the arrival of the Great Western, in the hope that she might prove to be the President. The Mormons.—Arrest of Jo. Smith.—It is said that the scenes which a few months since were enacted in Mis-souri, are in danger of being repeated in Iowa. There is a tract of 120,000 acres of beautiful iand lying directly op-posite the Mormon settlement on the Mississippi River. This tract was given to the half breeds of the Sac and Fox Nations by the United States and has been pur-This tract was given to the haif breeds of the Sac and Fox Nations by the United States, and has been pur-chased from them by the whites. Proceedings have been had in the Equity Court of Iowa, to partition these iands, and Commissioners appointed by the Court to snrvey and divide them among the lawfni claimants. Some months since, the title being then unsettled, Jo. Smith received a revelation from God, to the effect that the Latter Day Saints should go in and possess this fair land, and enjoy the fruits thereof. Accordingly there are said to be now abont 2000 of these people residing on the said lands, who claim by the highest possible title—a title direct from the Creator; and they seem determined to set all human decrees at defiance. In addition to despoiling the lands of mnch valuable timber, they now forbid the Commis-sioners and Surveyors, on pain of death, to attempt a H. A. Wells, Esq. comes out as bearer of despatches from our Minister in London to the Federal Government.

H. A. Weils, Esq. comes out as bearer of despatches from our Minister in London to the Federal Government. The Cora Law Agitation.
Great Britain is convulsed with political and corn law agitation. The debate on Robert Peel's resolution of a work and 2000 of these people residing on the said lands, who claim by the highest possible title—a title direct from the Creator; and they seem determined to set all human decreas at defiance. In addition to despoiling the lands of mnch valuable timber, they now forbid the Commissioners and Surveyors, on pain of death, to attempt a survey and partition. The arrest of their leader, it is to hoped, will prevent the atteck, and was answered by such men as Macanlay and Sir John Cam Hobhouse. The Tories did not seem cager to press the division; and indeed it is on way and survey and partition. The arrest of their theat.—Jour. of Com.
Sorm at the South.—A violent and destructive storm of is a stored of want of confidence so soon. Even success rendered it an important dnty that Parliament should not seeparate until something had been done for their relief. On the 2d inst, many petitions were presented praying the interference of Parliament to put a check upon the bribery, drunkenness and disgraceful conduct which prevailed at elections. Several cases of the most open and fagitious bribery were det alled.
A destructive fire occurred at Birmingham, on the 27th ult. It broke ont in a large coach manufactory, and destroy comporty to the amount of not less than 220,000.

uit. It broke ont in a large coach manufactory, and destroyed property to the amount of not less than £20,000. There has been no further mention in Parliament about the McLeod affair, than Lord John Rnssell stating to the Honse of Commons that he was in error when he asserted that the case had been removed into a Federal Court-instead of the Supreme Court of New-York. Joseph Bonaparte, with the prince Canino, and his son Lucien, together with a numerous suite, left England recently for Geneva. The revenne from the penny postage is increasing.— From a statement made by the fouries of the supreme Court of New-York. Lucien, together with a numerous suite, left England recently for Geneva. The revenne from the penny postage is increasing.— From a statement made by the founder of the present system, it appears that the present rate of increase is 14 per cent. per annum, so that if it should continue to in-crease in the same ratio for the next year, the restoration of the gross revenne of this department will be complete. 100,000 persons assembled itely on the hills of Kinoe, county Clare, Ireland, for the purpose of advocating a repeal of the Union. It was a most orderly and well conducted meeting. ted meeting.

and four months. The press ent Parlia

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

the sale of all spiritous liquors, and ask num to a the sale of all spiritous liquors, and, after the retailer said to the committee, that when out what spirits he had on hand, in his store, ache latter of stealing some clams from him. They left the store together and went towards Concy Island. The had not gone far, when two men, standing at some di to had not gone far, when two men, standing at some di to cance from them, heard heavy blows, saw Donse strik by found the latter terribly wounded on the head, and cover-ed with blood. They raised him np, when he breathed a few times and expired. Douse has been committed to jail.—Brooklyn Netos. g; whereupon, some of the members of se who had been the hardest drinkers and bonght up all the spirits he had, and Two men, one a white, nam med William n very deliberately turned the whole into the street is closing up the business at once. Is not this com-ndable, and worthy of imitation?"

Another Victum .- David Warner, of East Hartford, was seen last Saturday evening, so intoxicated as to be able parely to walk, and on Monday merning, was found in the meadows dead, with his jug empty beside him. Who lilled that jug with rum on Saturday ? Who was that man's marderer ? Who have helped to make that man a Irunkard, and to bring him to such a miserable end ?--

A Good Thing .- From an article in the Quin

nber was chosen to wait npon th spirits in the town, and ask him

Important Arrest of a Bank Robber.—On the 13th of May iast, Mr. Platt Adams, broker, of No. 45 Wall st., as was his wont, had his trunk, containing about \$4,000 in money and \$24,975.68 in bonds, checks, certificates of pring field Ga Springfield Gaz. Railroads.—There are wanting only two or three links to complete the long line of railroad from Maine to North Carolina—Maniles of which are between Hartford, Conn. and Springfield Mass.; and 50 miles from New-Haven, to the State line of New-York, making one entire from Bnfialo on the West and Portland on the East to the city of Washington—in length of over 1000 miles! When this is completed, we shall have an iron line from the East to the West, North to South and Southwest, of continued lines, (with the exception of about 50 miles from Wash-ington to Fredericksburg, Virginia,) of nearly 2800 miles. —Bodon Transcript. In money and \$24,975.68 in bonds, checks, certificates of stocks and promissory notes, sent to and deposited in the Phenix Bank, which was put into the vault by the chief porter, Mr. Hobart. On the morning of the 15th of May, as soon as the bank was opened, a boy came to the bank with a note purporting to come from Mr. Adams, for the delivery of histrank, which the boy described and pointed out, when it was taken from the vault. The trunk was then delivered to the boy, who carried it away. Mr. Adams soon after sent for his trunk, and was informed, to his surprise, that it had been called for and taken. All efforts to discover the property, or its purloiner, were abortive until Thursday last when

to his surprise, that it had been called for and taken. All efforts to discover the property, or its purloiner, were abortive until Thursday last, when a servant from the Waverly Hotel, named Vallis, came to the office of Mr. N. H. Bean, No. 60 Wall st., with one of the two \$100 bills of the Union Bank of Montreal that had been stolen, and wished it changed for a gentleman who had sent him there. Mr. Dean, and his clerk Mr. Truesdell, believing it one of the stolen bills, sent for Mr. Adams, who came and identified the bill, and started for an officer. The rogue, who proved to be a young man, was soon arrested. From information received from him, officers were despatched to Philadelphia, who succeeded in reco-vering all the valuable papers, and all the money except \$100.— Tribune. -Boston Transcript. Pennsylvania and Okio Canal.—The principal engineer on this canal has submitted his final report to the Board of Directors, from which it appears that the length of the canal is one hundred miles, and the amount paid and due contractors for work and materials, \$1,076,012.71, of which \$118,348.50 have been expended on the feeders and reser-voirs. The number of locks is fifty-four, aud the ascent and descent four hundred and fifty-four, and the ascent and descent four hundred and fifty-four, feet. The cost of that portion of the canal in Penn. ten miles, is \$154,447.19; that in Ohio, seventy-forr miles, \$1,016,025.21, not in-cluding expenses of directors, collectors, &c. 'Of properly on which toll is charged, there have arrived at Cleveland during the past year, 280,233,620 lbs, and there have cleared at the same port, 42,772,233 lbs.—New Yorker.

Fatal Accident.-On the 8th inst., a young man name Henry Jenkins, at Glen's Fails, Warren co., while blas Temperance in Baltimore .- The advocates of Tempe Temperance in Baltimore.—The advocates of Tempe-rance were literally awake yesterday afternoon, in all directions—meetings were held at the Sulphur Pump on the Hartford Road, at the corner of Pitt street-and Straw-berry alley; and at the Bei-Air market house, by the in-defaitgable Marions, and all attended with the most en-couraging success. A tremendous meeting was also held by the Neptunes, at the Eastern Fountain, and the en-chanting grove rendered weed by the load precises of the Theory Jenkins, at Glen's Fails, Warren co., while dask ing rocks for the purpose of procuring iron ore, was fatal-ly injured by the premature explosion of the charge.— The tamping iron was driven completely through the right portion of his head, carrying away in its course a large portion of the scull and brain. He lingered in ter-rible agony for nearly wenty-four hours. rible agony for nearly twenty-four hours. Murder.—A terrible murder was perpetrated at New-Canaan, Conn. last week, by a man named Grumman.— It seems inta his son had long been in the habit of teasing a neighbor named Eli Hanford. A few days since, young Grumman went to Hanford's on his nsual errand, and the iatter gave him a sevrer whipping, npon which the boy ran home and informed his father, who in a rage caught a bntcher knife, went to Hanford's, fell upon him, and stabbed him several times, so that he died in a few hours. The murderer also wounded Hanford's wife and mother, who interfered to prevent the execution of his designs. Grumman fled, but was soon arrested and imprisoned. by the Neptunes, at the Eastern Fountain, and the en-chanting grove rendered vocal by the joud praises of the chrystal streams which flow from that delightful place. Various other societies were in motion, and a deputation from one of them proceeded several miles into the coun-try, to stir up the hearts and minds of their brethren in opposition to the fell spirit of Intemperance. The good work is rapidly progressing, and nothing can stay its pro-gress.—Bal. Patriot.

Respect for the Salbath.—The penalties imposed on some cab drivers in Philadelphia, for driving on the Sabbath, were remitted on Saturday by the Mayor and Recorder, on the ground that the provisions of the law might not have been fully understood by the drivers. Hereafter, they state, any infraction of them will be severely pun-ished. Daring Villainy .- The dwelling houses of Messrs. Mo Daring Villainy.—The dwelling houses of Messrs. Mo-ses Hall and Herman H. Bogart, of Geneva, were enter-ed on the night of the 9th and 10th inst., and robbed of considerable property. Mr. Hall lost clothing to some amount. Mr. Bogart's plate was collected together, ready to be carried off, his sleeping room entered, and his pock-ets picked of \$80. There were several traces of fire-works in the honse, by which it was evident that an at-tempt was made to fire it. The trustees of the village have offered \$200 for the detection of the villains. The Mommans.—Armet of the Swith I is exid that the

Memory of Gen. Harrison.—On Saturday last a number of the citizens of Pennsylvania, who were at that time in Washingten, held a meeting to adopt measures whereby the people of the keystone State might signalize their re-gard for the services, and respect for the memory, of our late Chief Magistrate. Judge Morrison, of Bedford, was called to the chair, and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, after an eloquent and most appropriate address, introduced a series of resolutions recommending to the citizens of Penn. to raise, by voluntary contributions, such a sum as may do honor to their own hearts and forever vindicate the memory of Haraison from that malignity which has not

do honor to their own hearts and forever vindicate the memory of HARRISON from that malignity which has not been able to stop its hot pursuit even at the portals of his grave. The whole subject is to be put under the control of the Democratic State Committee, no individual is to subscribe mote than \$500, and the sum thus raised is to be appropriated to the erection of a monument to the memory of HARRISON, at North Bend, or to the use of his family, as a State Convention may determine.— Tribune.

as a State Convention may determine.— Tribune. Death by Poison.—An inquest was held on Monday at Penfield upon the person of Mary Sisson, who died from the effects of poison, administered by one John Anthony. It appears that she had left Syracuse in company with him and walked to Penfield, when Anthony gave her part of an orange, and saying that he should never see her again, started into the woods. She ate the orange and was soon seized with vomiting, which resulted in her death. Anthony was still at large.

Another Disaster Feared .- The schooner Hermande

Capt. John Lewis, sailed from Cuba for Charleston, on the 26th of April, and fearful is the apprehension that all have perished, as she had not more than twelve days water or provisions, and was spoken nine days out three hundred miles to the eastward of the Gulf Stream, and in the latitude of Deiaware. Nothing has since been heard of her. Frederick County Bank .- The Baitimore Patriot Saturday says, that there has been nothing heard of the robbers of the Frederick co. bank. No ciue has been dis

coverd, and suspicion is altogether at tault. The directors have issued a new notice, calling upon all bona-fide note-holders to return them to the Bank for special deposite—they having decided not to issue new had r

New-Pork Evangelist.

der-storm on the Sth. Mrs. Cather yen, Pa. was instantly killed by a str nd and fou e sitting near her, were uni Maj. Gen. Scott has returned to his residence at Eliza-ethtown, N. J., where he will probably enjoy a brief re-

behnown, N. J., where he will probably enjoy a brief re-spite from public service. The Cincinnati Republican says; 'There are three or four Americans, Admirals in the Russian Navy, one of whom we recollect, Admiral Tait, left Concoid, Mass. near Boston, between thirty and forty years since. Ad-miral Sontag whose death was recently announced, has a brother living in this city." By the census of 1840, ascertained at the Department of State, the number of insane and idiotic reported in the the United States, is 17,181; the population is 17,013,379, the which gives one insane person for every 990 inhabitants. We learn from the St. Louis Republican that the guantity of lead received at that place during the months of April and May was 187,000 pigs, of which 104,500 pigs were received during the last month. The body of Mr. C. H. Jones, a merchant of Jackson-ville, Mo. was found on the 3d inst. near St. Louis, man-

The body of Mr. C. H. Jones, a merchant of Jackson ville, Mo. was found on the 3d inst. near St. Louis, man gled and evidently much devonred, either by wolves on hogs. It was not known how he left the city, and the manner of his death was likewise a mystery. We learn from the Philadelphia Inquirer & Courier, that an old man residing in Berne township, Pa. was mur-dared in his own house, on Tuesday night of last week. No person lived with him, and the object of the murder-ers was to obtain his money, about \$500. Two Germans foreigners) are suspected as the authors of the horrid leed.

Brown, one of the negro murderers at St. Louis, suller refuses to eat or converse, since his sentence.

been placed in a solitary cell. Cooperstown has been selected by commissioners as the capital of Otsego county, as heretofore. The crops in the country about Cincinnati were suffer-ing from long continued dronght, at the latest dates. A considerable amount of counterfeit gold is in circu-lation in the upper counties of Missouri.

Mrs. Strader, wife of Dr. Strader, of Cincinnati, com-mitted suicide in that city on the 2nd inst. by hanging herself. No cause for the act is stated. They had only been married about two months.

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the re-ceipt of \$100, enclosed in an anonymous letter, postmårked New-York, June 9th. The writer states the same to be "for duties long due."—The amount has been placed in Mr. Szebury S. Tompkins, of Pawincket, as we learn

Mr. Seabury S. Tompkins, of Pawtucket, as we learn from the Providence Journal, was killed at Providence on Tuesday afternoon, in consequence of being thrown from a waggon, his horse having taken fright.—His age was 52. He has left a wife and nine children. The new Parliament of Cañada is now in session at Kingston. Mr. A. Cuviller was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly, by a unanimous vote. The receipts of tolls on the New-York canals during

the second week in June, 1840, were \$48,322.42; do. in 1841, \$61,437.13; increase from last year, \$13,114.81, or bout 20 per cent.

Orange Cole, the person charged with killing Lemu B. Havens, of Cattaraugus county, has been tried, ar nuitted.

On the 11th inst. Stephen S. York, of Henderson, Jef-ferson co. a pupil in the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, was drowned at Gouverneur, while engaged in bathing.

The Salem Gazette says that the number of wrecks an astaways on our Atlantic seaboard, is astonishing.—It verages from four to five hundred a year. In January, 839, there were 91 American vessels of all sizes wreeked on the Atlantic coast-making, on an average, one case of shipwreck in every eight hours, for a month.

We learn, says the Detroit Advertiser, that an injunc-tion was served upon the Bank of Michigan on Friday afternoon, at the suit of the Attorney General of the State. Unless this be removed, all further business by the Bank must of course cease.

The Evening Post says there exists among the party which it represents, a decided purpose to repeal the char-er of the National Bank, (should one be granted) as soon is they regain their ascendancy in Congress.

A Mrs. Rickett, milliner, in Philadelphia, was recently brought before the police for cruelly beam and ther-wise mal-treating an apprentice—a little girl about 11 years of age.

Mrs. Hughes, who was shot by her husband on board a canai-boat at Albany, was not 'killed, as stated last week, but was dangerously wounded. She has so far re-covered as to be sent home to her friends. Her husband

s in jail, awaiting his trial on a charge of an assanlt with n intent to kill. A young man named W. P. Freeman, who had arrived A young man named with recentar, who had arrived who Bedford, Mass. from Glen's Falls, in this State, for the purpose of going on a whaling voyage, was acci-dentally drowned on the 12th inst.

dentally drowned on the 12th inst. Two young men named Irwin Beil and Harrison Ten-ney, were bathing on the 13th at Meriden, N.H. when one of them getting beyond his depth, the other went to his rescue, and both were drowned. The 50th anniversary of the New-Hampshire Medical Society was held at Concord on the 1st and 2nd inst.—A new society was chartered, to be located at Manchester.

The Journal of Commerce says that 1389 steerage passengers have arrived at this port, during the lays.

Seele, the robber, who escaped from constable Clapp at Concord, N.H. on the night of Tnesday, was captured on the 16th inst. at Warner, about 15 miles from Concord,

and was lodged in Hopkinton jail. When Cumberland co

A German named Mourer, at New-Orlean, ly wounded by the accidental discharge of the end with whom he was hunting, on the 6th in The Bremen brig Elizabeth cleared trom Phi eb, 9th, and has not since been heard from, th remen dates are to the 21st of May-100 days iling. She had a cargo worth some \$35,000.

An interesting and lovely little danghter of Mr. Wil-liam Fearnhead, of North Belleville, N.J. only 19 months old, was so scaled by upsetting a charm of boiling water on herself, that she died on Sunday. She had just reco-vered from a severe fail, by which her shoulder was dis-located. Her sufferings were fearful, until death kindly terminated them.

A. M. Barber, late editor of the Otsego Repu A. M. Barber, late enfort of the Olsego Republican, of roken down by a prosecution for libel on J. Fennimor ooper, has been appointed postmaster at Cooperstown

On Friday last, the dwelling-house of a colored family in Kinderhook, was burned to the ground. Five of its inmates, two grown persons and three children, perished in the flames. A young man named Jenkins, was instantly killed in Queensburg, Warren co. a few days since. He was en-gaged in drilling out an old blast, when a spark from the drill ignited the powder, and caused an explosion which nearly severed the head from his body.

hearly severed the head from his body. A young lad, 9 or 10 years old, recently ascended a tree somewhere near Cleveland, O. for the purpose of cntting some pea-brush for his father, and while in the act, he lost his hold, and tumbled headforemost to the ground, literally dashing out his brains. Mr. Jotham Webster, at Prospect, Me. on the 9th, fell from the top of a mast on which he was at work, to the dock, and snrvived but a tew minutes. Pittsburg, Pa. is rapidly enlarging its borders. About 100 buildings are now going up. The Governor of Cnba has ordered the immediate erec-tion of Sunday schools in Havana. where the children

uon regulariy. Mrs. Sarah Beaumont, an aged lady at East Goshen, Pa. on the 10th inst. fell from the top to the bottom of the stairs, and was instantly killed. Several burglars were arrested on Wednesday the 23rd inst. heira state of the s

inst being detected in an attempt to force an entrance into the house of Rev. Dr. Bethune, in Philadeiphia.

A little boy named Jacob Shieves, aged five years, was recentiy run over by a car, while playing on the railroad at Philadelphia, and mangled in a truly dreadful manner.

The Providence Journal estimates the annual value of fish, taken in the waters of Rhode Island, as exceeding the annual interest on two millions of capital. The Providence Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church commenced its session at Providence, on the 8th inst. Bishop Hedding presiding. Sixty-one of the clercy ware in strendance. the clergy were in attendance.

A memorial to Congress from the Chamber of Com-nerce in St. Louis, in favor of a National Bank, received more than one thousand signatures in that city, generally those of men engaged in business. A son of Mr. Aikin, of Fairhaven, Mass. aged 12 years, was run over on the 14th inst. and instantly crushed to dearch by a train of railroad cars, upon which he was en-

The bore with singular patience, his release was effected on Lord's day May 30th. At North Andover, Mass. on the 7th ult. Mrs. PHEBE J. wis of Mr. Gronce H. GLEERT, aged 25 years. Her death was a practical commentary on the power of the gospel. By it she has bequeathed to her bereaved husband and mourning relatives an invaluable legacy—an exhibition of the power of faith over the ties of nature, and the triumph of divine grace over sin and the grave. Although endads with no uncommon strength of nerve and natural fortitude, to meet and enter upon untried scenes, she nevertheless could anticipate the speedy approach of death with compo-sure, and even welcoms his coming with joy. Her composure and joy were not the product of a mind unacquainted with the deceitfulness of the natural heart, and blind to the demerit of sin ; for she had vivid concep-tions of both. But all her hope rested on the merits of an atoniug Savior. Her love to Him dispelled the darkness of the tomb, and banished the fear of death. Her faith seemed truly to be "the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen." She thought that she knew and loved her Savior befor; but never before had she such exalted views of the excellences and glory of his chs-racter, and the infinite importance of faith in him to salva-rion. When alone with her husband, at one time, she ex-claimed, "O what scraphic views I have had of my Savior, and of heaven."

deavoring to obtain a footing. Prof. Hall, one of the State geologists for New-York, while loitering about the suburbs of Maysville, Ky. in search of specimens, narrowly escaped lynching, being mistaken by the people for an abolitionist. She continued to converse with great ease and freedom, for days after it was supposed she could live but a fsw hours. On the morning previous to her departure, she sung some of her favorite hymns with her sisters, very distinctly. She ramsrked, "I am happy, but I expected, last evening, to have been happier before this." When the spasms of death first commenced, she exclaime, d "Can this be death? O how delightful !" On the morning of her decease, she at-tempted to sing, but could not; when she gently sunk into the arms of death, leaving almost the living smile of joy upon her countenance.

Osceola has been selected as the capital of St. Clair o. Missouri. It is at the head of steam navigation on he Osage river, and is growing rapidly.

The body of a man, supposed to have been a sailor iost rom one of the English steamers, was found in the water

near the South bridge at Boston. It is stated in the Rockingham Register, that a Mr.

Viquesney has discovered marble of the very finest qual ty in various parts of Rockingham co. Virginia. The St. Louis Republican says that on the morning

The St. Louis Republican says that on the morming of the 4th, more than forty steamboats were lying at the wharves of that city. A negro lying asleep upon the rails of the road near Richmond, Ya. was run over and his body horribly man-gied by the train of cars, on Saturday night. Of the above, there wers from consumption 21; convul ions 9; inflammation of the lungs 5; do. of the brain drowned 4; small pox 3; scariet fever 7; marasmus 9. Colored persons 8. WM. A. WALTERS, City Inspector. New-York, June 19th, 1841.

Fanueil Hall, Boston, is to be opened on the 5th of July next, to celebrate the National Independence on Tempeance principles. The price paid by the new proprietors of the Boston Atlas, was \$52,000, including the debts due the concern at the time of Mr. Haughton's death.

The trial of John Conaway, of Philadelphia, for the ommission of a most brutal assault on the person of emale, resulted on Friday last in a verdict of guilty.

Six hundred and fifty dollars have been collected, prin cipally among the Alumni of Harvard College, for th purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Dr. John Thornton Kirtland, iate President of that institu-ion.

NOTICE.—The Anniversary of the Union Theological Seminary of the city of New-York, will be held on Wednes-day June 30th, at 10 o'clock A.M. in the Mercer st. church. It is expected that this will be an occasion of interest to the Christian community. A class of 23 young men then leave the Seminary, about half of whom take part in the exercises. There will also be an address to the class, by a member of the Board of Directors. The annual public examination of the classes in the Sa-minary, is now in progress, daily, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. and also from 4 to 6 P.M. Ministers of the gospel of all denominations, and others taking an interest gospel of all denominations, and others taking an interes in theological studies, are respectfully invited to attend. June 26th, 1841. Mr. Samuel L. Forgay has entered into a contract t ond Mr

lay 75,000 square yards of pavement in the Se nicipality of New-Orleans. OTICE _An Or

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s M. Reed's

ith sail vessels of the first class; and a roy & Michigan Six Day Line on the noted by Messrs. Chard, White & Co. at

Leonard Crocker,) Wm. A. McKee, No. 24 North Wharfs, John J. Newcomb, 22 North Wharfs, B

Savage, } Hariford.

O. G. Terry, Storwich, Ct.

William H. Moore, 72 Quay a

lidney Allen, Rochester. Beorge Davis & Co.) Buffalo.

Moore &

No. 106 Broad st

TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC .- The publisher of the

f the country, and by many eminent scholars and divines,

From the Olive Leaf and Weekly Messenger, June 12.

Syrian provinces generally. [From the Commercial Emporium.]

[From the New-York Churchman, June 12.]

[From the Concord Register, June 10.]

[Prom the Commercial Empersons] One of the most successful enterprises in the whole his-ory of book-making, is the publication of Sests? Fictorial Illustrations of the Bible. Two volumes have been pub-lished, with 200 sngravings in each, and there seems to be no end to their sale. Each sdition appears but to create an increased demand for the next.

These Illustrations embrace many of the remarkable ob-jects of the Old and New Testaments, sacred historical events copied from celebrated pictures, iandscape scanes made from original sketches, &c. They are accompanied by explanatory descriptions relating to the geography, na-tural history, and antiquities of the sacred Scriptures.— The mechanical execution is good—the frontispiece partic-plarty.

To LEARNERS OF THE BIELE.—We would again call the attention of our readers to the work lately published, entitled "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible," &c. It is not our de-sign to give it a newspaper public, or an unqualified recom-mendation—we need not, the work will speak for itself, and

antags of

and which he is publishing from week to week.

"I do not exp tter than my best F this world: No-ti has long since become a vale of let me. And why should I fare better than my best Fri While here He was a man of sorrows and acquinted grief; and shall I expect to be asved from this 1 But b not grieve for anything but sin. O, where can I tur eyes, but I see God dishonored, and souls going to thon: For these things I weep. When I meditate on t my soul is troubled. I find no rest but in prayer and ing my burdens on the acversion arm of Almicht Goo

William H. Moore, 12 (200) survey known?
Sidney Allen, Rochester.
George Davis & Co. Buffalo.
Phillp Allen, Strench, Dunkirk, N.Y.
J. Eason, Barcelona.
C. M. Reed, Erie, Pa.
Richmond & Johnson, Richmond City, O.
Do. Do. Fairport, O.
Chard, White & Co. Claveland, 0.
M. B. Rose & Co. Portsmouth, O.
H. N. & N. B. Gates, Black River, O.
Jenkins & Tracy, Huron, O.
D. & T. Hamilton, Milan, O.
Barber & Barney, Sandnaky City, O.
Palmer & Co. Toledo, O.
G. S. Hazard, Maumee City, O.
William C. Sterling, Monroe, Mich.
Chester & Stringham, Detroit, Mich.
J. G. Steight, Michigan City, Ind.
Dawaman & Hosmer, Milwaukie, W.T.
Bristol & Porter, Chicago, Ill.
Ther Ship by Old Troy Towboat Line, Coenties Sip.
Thark packages "T. & M. Line."
The Course Course of the Sterment of the S

my soil is troubled. I find no rest but in prayer and cast-ing my burdens on the sovereign arm of Almighty God." In another place, "I wish not to die to be fore from pains and affliction : but I would die to be forever with the Lord, and serve Him perfectly: O, when shall I be holy 7--My heart pantia after holiness : I often feei such longings to de-part and be with Christ, as I cannot express." On the 29th of April, Mrs. REBECCA W. WILE, consort of Rev. E. F. WILE, of Pleasant Valley, NY. The illness of Mrs. W. was short and severe. But a few days previous to her decease, she enjoyed apparently perfect health, and was engaged in the active duties of life. Mrs. W. was the wife of a pastor in an extensive country purish. Though ardently devoided to her family, she often found time for active Christian effort among the peopls. Many will have reason to bless God through eternity for her faithfunces to their souls. Her influence was extensively felt, and her removal is deeply deplored. Her funeral was attended by a vast concourse of sympathizing friends, on which occasion an impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Kanouse, of Poughkeepsis, from Ps. exvi. 15: "Precious, in the sight of the Lord, is the death of his saints."

At Coventry, Chenango co. N.Y. on the 30th ult GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, aged 45 years. By this event, not only a numerous circle of relative clad in the habiliments of mourning, and caused to fer pange of grief, but the community at large has sustail loss, in its bereavement of one who by hils prayers an forts, contributed to its prosperity. In early youth the ceased professed his faith in Christ, and for several | was a member of the Allen street church, in the city ' York, from which, on the removal of his residence, hi lation was transferred to the Second church, Covent With him, religion was something more than a profes Its transforming power and beauteous holiness shone i life. For fidelity to his divine Master, uniformity of C tian deportment, and liberality of contribution toward nevolent objects, he has had but few equals. Feeble in health for a considerable time, on his re-from a journey to the South, in April last, his symp became more alarming, and after a lingering illness, whe hore with singular patience, his release was effects Lord's day May 30th. At North Andorer, Wass. on the 7th ult. Mrs. PH "Pictorial Illustrations of the Bible," begs the attention of the Christian Public to the numerous testimonials to the value and interest of these volumes, which have been vo-untarily given, by the leading religious and secular journals <text><text><text><text><text><text>

CHINA. Capture of Canton by the English.

Conduction meeting.
 Control of Caraton by the English.
 The state of Caraton by the English.
 The field of the control of

Propert Pussia. The stated that with the opening of the spring, the Cir-science with greater vigor and determination than ver. The Russian government have done one good thing.— The following Imperial Ikase has been recently issue the following Imperial Ikas

ston.—Con. Obs.

Portugal. This country presents little matter for observation This country presents little matter for observation.— The Pope has so far overcome his antipathies to the op-ponents of his favorite Don Miguel, as to renew his rela-tions with the Contr at Lisbon. An apostolic delegate has been appointed, and the Portuguese Envoy formally recog-nized. The Dnike of Vittoria has thus far, apparently given satisfaction to the majority as Regent. If he ness his power moderately, and acts with firmness, he may be-come the greatest blessing his country has for a long time enjoyed.

Negotiations are said to be still going on at Rome,

e Don Miguel to reside suit going on at Rome, to se throne on condition of receiving an allowance. h Bonaparte, who has obtained permission to reside noa, has hired there a splendid palace, which many hend will become the rendezvous of all the adherente rte family. He sailed with his snite from steamer Iberia, for Genoa, May 28th.

Germany. The British Charge d'Affaires to the Germanic Con-deration had fled from Frankfort with an English lady f distinction—a married woman, and the mother of elev-n children ! The scandalous affair had caused a great

ewicz.-The Journal du D s of Par y years a resident in this neighborhoo n, N.J.) where he married, and whe r to freedom and literature in both h Duration of Parliaments .- The average duration of eac

six Parliaments which have been e 1837 inclusive, was not more than about ion, which may be ace above and below

Insanity.—There are at present sixteen hospitals for the insane in the United States. These accommodate about 1800 patients, of whom a majority belong to the old, incu-

Table class, before they were removed to the hospitals.— By the census of 1840, ascertained at the Department of State the number of insane and idiotic reported in the Uni-ted States, is 17,181; the population is 17,013,379, which gives one insane person to 390 inhabitants. of the village, abont half past 12 A. M. and in one hour and a half reduced some eighteen stores, &c. to ashes, including the post-office. It is believed that the mails were saved, as a clerk always slept in the office. All the houses destroyed were of wood, which aided the progress of the flames, in spite of the immediate proximity of the river, the aid of two fire-engines, and the exertions of the citizens. About one-half the property destroyed was in-sured. No lives were lost and no person injured. The following are the names of the principal sufferers: Winkham and Tutle, S. L. Gillet, W. & G. Post, dry goods: J. C. Sampson, hardware: Foster & Chubbuck Speed .- Bombay dates to May 1st, reached Boston, via England, on the 17th of June; a period of only 47 days. Such are the wonderful effects of steam. Bombay is sit uated in ion. 72 38 E. and Boston in 71 04 W. Making

143 degress and 42 minutes, run over in 47 days; at which rate it would take 118 days, or less than four months, to traverse 360 degrees, i.e. to go round the world

goods; J. C. Sampson, hardware; Fost, ary goods; J. C. Sampson, hardware; Foster & Chubback Seth Kelley, — Congdon, groceries; Dr. Bedell, drug store; Dr. Urial Smith, dwelling; F. Collingwood, silver-smith; Hofiman & Gardner, hatters; Thttle's Mansion House, &c.

Preparations for the celebration of the coming Fourth of July in Philadelphia, have already commenced. From present indications that by the temperance and total ab-stinence societies will be more largely participated in than that of any other class, sect or party—perhaps more than all others combined.

A loose piece of iron rail on the Morris & Essex Rail-road, N. J., familiarly called "a snake's head," ran up through the floor of one of the cars on the 22d inst. and passed through the thigh of one of the passengers, a young man, who is now said to be seriously ill of the injury, and out of the window.

The Pennsylvanian states that a letter has been receiv-ed from Col. Benton of Mo. dated 8th inst., in which he positively declines a nomination for the Presidency in 1844.

SUMMARY.

1844. The memorial of the citizens of New-York, in favor of a National Bank, is already over a hundred and thirty feet long, in double columns, and is rapidly increasing. The Hartford Review says that the punishment of John Burke, who was sentenced to be hanged on Thursday last for the murder of his wife, has been commuted by the Legislature to be imprisoned for life. He is supposed to be the illegitimate son of an English lord.

At a barn raising near Strasburg, Lancaster co. Pa. on Wednesday of last week, an accident occurred by which a Mr. Heckman was instantly killed, a Mr. Long had his back broken, and several others were badly injured. The Mutual Safety Insurance Company paid the sum insured on the cargo of the steam-ship President by them, viz: \$15,800, on the 18th inst. The other offices are said

viz: \$15,800, on the 18th inst. The other offices are said to be ready to pay. The Presbytery of South Carolina, at a recent session, unanimously resolved that the traffick in ardent spirits immoral, and wholly unbecoming the Christian character, and that all who persist in it, after proper admonition, ought to be snbject to discipline, as for any other crime. The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Fredericksburg, Va., has been unanimously elected Professor of Christian Theol-ogy in the Union Theological Seminary, in the place of the late Dr. Baxter has signified his acceptance of the appointment, and designs entering very soon upon its duties.

The Charleston Observer announces the death of Rev Joseph L. Jones, pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Savannah, S.C. n Savannan, S.C. The number of June 12th, 1841, of the Newport Me has been elected to the Legislature, from Scott county

cury, completed eighty-three years, since it was first pub-lished by James Franklin, elder brother of Benjamir Franklin. A correspondent of the New-Orleans Picayun

that seven or eight dead bodies had been picked up in the river near Iberville, within a few days. They were dressed like steamboat hands. The Sandusky Clarion states that Mr. David Carswell

Lencell Operatives.—The Dirge snng at the Nationai Frast, at Lowell, was written by Miss Lydia S. Hall, a factory girl, one of the "white slaves of the North." A monthly Magazine is published at Lowell, "containing articles npon literary and religious subjects, written by mannfacturring operatives," some of which would do honor to any periodical in the country. There are also siz bookstores in Lowell, notwithstanding its vicinity to Boston.—Can. Ob. a soldier of the Revolution has been appointed postmas at that place. It is understood that arrangements have been made for Culture of Silk.-The act for the enconragement of the the payment of the interest on the debt of Illinois for the two next half years, and that sterling bills to meet the in terest due in London on the first of July, were remitted by the Great Western. silk culture, passed by the Legislature of this State, on the 26th of May, authorises county treasurers to pay a bounty of fifteen cents per pound for coccons, and of fifty cents per pound for reeled silk, said coccons having been raised and the silk reeled within this State, until the 1st of June, 1846.

A man named W. A. Oaks, who had formerly h wyer of good standing and ability, recently died at New

Gov. Seward has respited James L. Davis, sentenced Something Below Contempl.—The Committee of the Artists' Fund Society, in Philadelphia, have refused to allow Jocelyn's admirable portrait of Cinque, the leader of the Amistad captives, to appear in the Society's exhi-bition the present year! If this is not being "more nice than wise," we know not what would constitute such an act of artistical refinement. Com. Ad. be hung at Buffalo, on the 22nd inst. until Aug. 20th, order that exceptions taken on his former trial may carried up to the Supreme Conrt.

carried up to the Supreme Cont. The ship Diana, from Liverpool, in entering Boston harbor on the 19th inst. without a pilot, ran upon the rocks near Boston Light, and had not been got off on Monday evening. She had a cargo of rail-road iron, earthen ware and salt, and about thirty steerage passengers, all of which were safely landed. During the month ending 21st. inst. 27 persons have been discharged from the Sing Sing Prison by expiration of sentence. There remained at that date 763 males and 61 females: total 824. act of artistical refinement. Com. Ad. Herrible Bloodshed.—A most tragical murder and sui-cide occnrred on the 11th inst, abont two miles from Sten-benville, on the Virginia side of the river. A man and his wife, the former a German and the latter an Ameri-can, were traveling together, when a quarrel arose be-tween them, and the wretched husband took a razor from his pocket and cnt the throat of his companion from ear to ear, causing instant death. He then applied the same instrument to his own throat, but failing to accomplish his purpose, he finished the work of death by tying a handkerchief about his neck, and suspending himseif to a fence. The wretched pair had been married about two years, and a little girl, daughter of the murdered woman by a former husband, looked npon the bloody scene with indifference.

total 824. While Mr. Daniel Lyon and family, in West Ro While Mr. Danier Lyon and tampy, in we to zero Mass, were at tea at the house of a friend, where they wer visiting, his infant child crept to the stove and shook its that a kettle of hot water was overturned and the chil was so scalded as to survive but a few hours.

was so scalded as to survive but a few hours. A new line of stages has been started to run through from Chicago to Galena, between 7 A.M. and 8 P. M. of the next day. Fare \$10. A letter from Wheeling, under date of the 16th, says-that the Ohio continues low, and a man might wade across any of the ripples between there and Fittsburg. The new county of Wyoming, (formed from Genesee) has elected an entire Whig ticket of county officers by a majority of 300. The store of A.B. Graves, of Mooreville. Mich was Remains of President Harrison.—The joint committee appointed by the people of Cincinnati to superintend the removal of the remains of the late President to North Bend, left that city for Washington on the morning of the 9th inst. It is composed of the oldest citizens, the most of whom were the intimate and long cherished friends of Gen. Harrison. They will probably be absent

On the arrival of the remains at Cincinnati, it is the broken open on the Sth, and robbed of goods to the amount of \$150 or \$200. One of the thieves was taken and sent to Ann Arbor. On his arrival he was allowed to get out of the wagon to pick np his hat, which bad blown off, when he took to his heels and speedily van-ished. of the citizens to pay their last respects to their friend by a funeral procession, and other appro-remonies. The body is to be buried on a beau-ration, which may be seen from the river for

Robert Sympson Jameson, Esq. has been appointed by the Governor General Speaker of the Legislative Council of the province of Canada, and William Burns Lindslay, Esq. Clerk.

The Canai Commissioners have advertised for a loan

A boy, engaged with others on Thnrsday evening, in pelting a horse with stones, at Philadelphia, was killed by a kick on his head from the enraged animai.

stitution.

vears.

leceased.

Ecq. Clerk. Henry Black, whig, has been elected to Congress from the Somerset District, Pa. in place of Hon. Chas. Ogle, deceased. He had little or no opposition. We learn from the Boston Daily Advertiser that the OF THE PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLI

A copy of either volume will be given to any person send late Mrs. Craige, relict of Andrew Grage, Ecq. left her large collection of shells, valued at several hundred dol-lars, to Harvard University, by her will, and that they will make an important addition to the cabinet of that ng us the name and post-office address of a new subscriber to the Evangelist, accompanied with \$3.00, and the paper will be sent a year to that address. A copy of both volumes, or two copies of either, will be Claussa Jones, of Orange, Steuben co. aged about 45

iven to any person sending us a new subscriber as show Claissa Jones, of Orange, Steuben co. aged about 45, hung herself on Sunday last, in the barn, by placing about her neck a skein of yarn. No cause for her conduct could be discovered. She was an intelligent, industrious, and respectable woman, and has left a husband and family to drink the bitterness of affliction. companied with \$4.00, and the paper sent a year to the ddress specified. A copy of either volume will be given for the names and post-office address of *two new subscribers*, accompanied with \$5.00, and the paper will be sent a year to each, as directed. TThe books will be delivered at our office, to the order of \$190,000 for the enlargement of the Erie canal, \$47,500 for the construction of the Genesee Valley canal, and \$22,500 for the construction of the Black River canal.

f the persons who send us the names of the subscribers. TRemittances must be postage free, and the money rrent here.

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by a kick on his head from the enraged animai. The Rev. E. T. Taylor, of the Seamen's Chapel in this city, was in Louisville at the last accounts, and had been discoursing "to some of the largest congregations which ever came together" in that place. At a Circnit Court of the United States held in New-port, R. I. John G. Hennold, indicted in Nov. last for at-tempting to rob the post-office at Providence, revoked his former plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Newport jail for two vears. 1st. Those of our subscribers who have paid in advance, and who will add to their payment, so that their subscription shall stand credited TWO YEARS IN AD-VANCE at the time of sending the additional money, shall be entitled to a copy of the above-mentioned book.

which will be delivered to their order, at our office, if Jos. R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennylvania, has been appointed a commissioner of deeds for he State of New-York, in place of Willis Gaylord Ciark, his proposition is acceded to previous to July next. 2nd. Those of our subscribers who are in arrears

and who will send us the balance due on their subscrip The grading of the Housatonic railroad is expected to tions, together with \$5.00 in addition thereto, shall be crebe completed to the New-York line by 1st Sept. and the road completed for use by 1st Dec. ited TWO YEARS IN ADVANCE of the time of ending, and shall be entitled to a copy of the above-

nentioned book, delivered to their order, at our office any time previous to July next. 3rd. All persons becoming subscribers to the Evangel

road completed for use by 1st Dec. A line of British steamboats is to be established be-tween Constantinople and London—a boat leaving each place once in 15 days. The Boston Daily Advertiser says that Greenough's st, previous to July next, and with their names sending as \$5.00 each, shall be entitled to two years' subscription, and a copy of the above-mentioned book, delivered

statue of Washington was to have been received on board the ship Sea, Capt. Delano, which was at Leghorn for that purpose, on the 15th of May. Its arrival, therefore, may be soon expected. The Court for the Correction of Errors on Thursday resolved to hold a term at the city of Buffalo, commen-cing on the 7th day of August, for the hearing of appeal their order, at our office.

It is said that several serious breaches have occurn

In the United Parliament, of Canada, Col. Print

Ecclesiastical. The army worm has made its appearance, and is mak

Rev. HORATIO PATTENGILL was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Milford, Otsego co. on the 9t inst. Invocation and reading the scriptures by Rev. Mi Morse, of the Albany Presbytery; introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Allen, of Exeter; sermon by Rev. Julius S. Pat tengill, of New-Berlin, Chenango co.; installing prayer by Rev. Mr. Paddock, of Oneonta; charge to the pastor by Rev Mr. Cambell, of Coccerstown; concluding prayer by Rev. ing great havoc among the crops near St. Louis. The Burlington Hawkeye contradicts the report that Keokuk was recently killed on board a steamboat. He has become quite intemperate, however. All the Volunteer Companies west of the Alleghanies have been invited to meet near the city of Louisville on the 4th inst. Campbell, of Cooperstown; concluding prayer by Rev Wynkoop, of Gilbertsville; Rev. Mr. Lusk presided and Col. Johnson, late Vice-President of the U. States ut the constitutional questions; and the be ven by the pastor.

Rev. J. DEF. RICHARDS was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church at Charlestown, N.H. May 25th. Sermon by Rev. President Labaree, of Middlebury

near Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the Wyoming Division of the North Branch Canai, of so serious a nature that the navigation will probably be interrupted for more than a month. College. Rev. JOHN HALL has received and accepted a call from the Presbyterian congregation of the city of Trenton, N.J. Rev. JOHN DUDLEY was installed pastor of the Congrega-tional church at Weathersfield Bow, Vt. on the 9th inst.— Sermon by Rev. President Lord, of Dartmouth College.

James King, Esq., a highly esteemed and valuable cit-izen of Albany, died at that city on the 21st inst. While preparing for attendance upon Divine worship, he was seized with sudden illness, and survived but a very short Rev. J. W. PHILLIPS was installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Williamsport, Pa. May 16th. Ser-mon by Rev. Dr. Wm. R. DeWitt.

Of the fifty banks in the State of Pennsylvania, thirty-five have accepted of the Relief and Revenue act. The amonnt of currency which they are authorised to issue under the Act is, \$1,948,427. Rev. Jas. T. McCultum was ordained and installed pa of the Congregational church in Pittston, Me. on the inst. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Tappan, of Augusta.

Married.

gave notice of two very important bills, one to abolish imprisonment for debt, and the other to impose protective duties on foreign produce, meaning of course produce of the United States. At Farmington, Me. on the 12th inst. by Rev. Jacob Ab bott, Rev. SAMUEL P. ABBOTT, of Houlton, Me. to Mis-HANNAH, daughter of Mr. WILLIAM BARKER, Notting The body of a man mamed James Mattison, was fonn nshire, Eng.

Died.

At Newark, N.J. April 10th, by Rev. Wm. Belden, WIL IAM MELLOR, of Jersey City, to Mrs. ANN RUSSELL

recently in a field at Auburn, Pa. He had been missin for several days, and was probably killed by lightning, a marks of the finid were found upon his body. It is said that the prairie through which the Nashville Railroad passes, has lately been on fire, and rendered a considerable portion of the road impassable. Mr. M. W. Wrigley was recently killed at Centreville, la., by a span of horses running away with him. He lived but about six honrs after receiving the injury. f the former place. At the same place, May ist, by the same, ALEXANDER COBB to Miss CLARISSA D. CHEDISTER, both Newark.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, con

The Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, com-menced its sannal Conference at Toronto, on the 9th, and continued its session until the 18th. The Rev. William Ryerson was chosen President. We learn that Messrs. Davis, Palmer and Co., Boston, whose store was robbed by Seale and his accomplice Williamson, of a large amount of jeweiry, have recover-ed all their property; not a single article is said to be missing.

In this city, on Sunday afternoon the 20th inst. of con-guess. The Adams of the second seco Missing. According to the census returns, the annual crop of Indian corn of North Carolina is, thirty-four millions of buskets. In the production of this important item, there-fore, North Carolina stands second on the list---the an-nual crop of Tennessee, which is the iargest produce, being upwards of forty-two millions of bushels. ssing.

The steamboat Export, on her way down to Lonis from Cincinnati, recently, came in collision with steamer Josiah Nichols, about four miles above R Sun, by which the former was snnk to her boiler the water coming nearly to the top of the wheel-h The Export was freighted with dry goods and other w for Louisville. ods and other ware

e first cetablishe on Tucs.—An Uration will be delivered before the Soci-ety ofInquiry of the Nsw-York Union Theological Seminary, on Tucsday the 29th inst. at 8 o'clock P.M. In the Chapel of the Seminary building, by Rev. Sam'l W. Fisher, Bloom-field, N.J. The public are respectfully invited to attend. June 26th, 1841. in 1750, the language of the original deed of purchase from the Indians made it embrace all the lands west of the usquehannah river ' to the setting of the sun.

upon her countenance

Weekly Report of Interments,

For week ending 19th June, 1841.

24 men, 19 women, 36 boys, 28 girls-Total, 107.

In Philadelphia there were 113 deaths. * In Boston there were 27 deaths.

First and Second Volum

N. Y. SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION .- The Su N. Y. SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The Supernitence ents of the Schools belonging to the New-York Sunda School Union Society, are requested to call at the Dsposi-tory, No. 152 Nassiu street, and get the Annual Reports for their respective Schools. June 20th, 1841.

no wish to inch stole knowledge, to this w mille for themselves and become acqual Agents for the Sale of the above Work. Boston, Mass.—Saxton & Pierce, 133; Washington st., publishers for the New-England States. Portland, Me.—Thomas Stallard, No. 20 Exchange st. Providence, R.I.—Isaac H. Cady. New-Haven, Ct.—S. Babcock, Hartford, Ct.—S., Babcock, Hartford, Ct.—S., Babcock, Hartford, C.C.—Spalding & Storrs. Albany, N.Y.—W. C. Littie. Troy.—Levi Willard. CENTRAL AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. The next quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Central American Education Society will be held at their office, No. 89 Nassau street, on Tuesday the 29th of June inst. at 4 o'clock P.M. to transact the ordinary business of the quarrly meeting. The Examining Committee will meet at 12 o'clock, M.

The same day, and at the same place, for the examination of the same day, and at the same place, for the examination of new applicants. ELIAKIM PHELPS, Cor. Secretary. New-York, June 21st, 1841. of the as

TRACT CONCERT.—The Monthly Concert for Prayer for the "Tract Effort," will be held on Monday evening the 28th inst. as follows: At the Tract House; In the Mission church 328 Washing-ton street; 38 Catharine street; 98 Mott street; church corner Madison and Gouverners streets; 118 Orchard et; church corner Ridge and Broome streets; and the Evange-lical Mission church, corner Forsyth and Houstoun streets. The exercises at the last will be conducted in the German language

Inguage. June 25th, 1841.

THE PRESBYTERY OF NIAGARA will hold their annual meeting on Tuesday June 29th, at Somerset, at 2 o'clock P.M. The churches are requested to send in their records and statistical reports. R. DUNNING, Stated Clerk. Gosport, June 12th, 1841.

NOTICE.—The next stated meeting of the Presbytery of Rochester will be held at Brockport, on the last Tuesday of the present month, commencing at 2 o'clock P.M. JOHN B. RICHARDSON, Stated Clerk. Pittsford, June iet, 1841.

NOTICE .- The Presbytery of Oneida stands adjourned to meet in the Session Room of the Second church in Rome, on Thursday the 22nd of July next, at 10 o'clock A.M. Unexpected business of great importance will occupy the attention of Presbytery. A full attendance is therefore de-

IRA PETTIBONE, Stated Clerk. New-York Mills, June 21st, 1841.

REV. DAV1D ROOT, who for some time past has been laboring with the Second Congregational church of Phila-delphia, (a church founded upon the true principles of Chris-tianity) has accepted a call to labor with the Congregational church in Waterbury, Ct. We understand that the church in Philadelphia, being desirous of relieving themselves from present pecuniary embarrassment, will not call a pastor immediately. In the meantime, should any Anti-Slavery minister be in that city on the Sabbath, and not otherwise engaged, his services will be highly acceptable to the church, the location of which can be ascertained by calling upon Wm. HANNED, No. 471 Market street, or SAMUEL D. HAS-TINES, No. 16 Commerce street, or No. 7 Madison street. June 26th, 1841. REV. DAVID ROOT, who for some time past has bee Fish-Mackerei No. Rye Flour Indian Meal Rye Corn Barley Oata BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two pious young gentle can be furnished with a very pleasant room and break and ica, in a private family where there are no boarded Location in Adams street, near Johnson, about 15 minu walk from South or Fulton ferries. Terms \$4.00 per w Dils-Whale Sperm, Fall June 22nd, 1841. Beef, Meas 587-3t BUSH ON EXODUS .- Notes critical and practical o the Book of Exodus; designed as a general help to Bib reading and instruction. By George Bush, Prof. of Hel and Oriental Literature, New-York City University.--2

2mo. Just published, for sale by M. W. DODD, Brick Church Chapel, opposite City Hall 587-tf KIRK'S ORATION.—Jest published, and for sale by John S. Taylor & Co. 145 Nassau street, An Oration on the occasion of the National Fast, dellver-d before the Academy of Sacred Music, in the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, on Friday May the 14th, 1841, by Edward N. Kirk. June 25th, 1841. 587-3t

BUSH'S COMMENTARY ON EXODUS .- This da Notes critical and practical on the Book of Exodus; de gned as a general help to Biblical reading and instruction, y George Eush, Prof. of Heb. and Oriental Lit. N.Y. City niversity. In two volumes, 12mo. DAYTON & SAXTON

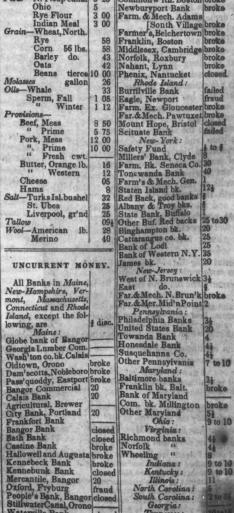
A, Prot. of Hec. two volumes, 12mo. DAYTON & SAXTON, Successors to Gould, Newman & Saxton 91 Naesau street, corner Fulton. 587-3t June 26th, 1841.

EARLY FRIENDSHIPS, BY MRS. COPLEY .-EARLY FRIENDSHIPS, BY MRS. COPLEY, Jun published, the Ninth volume of the popular series of Tale for the People and their Children—Early Friendships, b Mrs Copley, with an elegant frontispiece, 1 yol. 18mo. "Another of the beautiful set of 'Tales for the People an their Children. Helen Somers is the daughter of religion In this city, on Sunday afternoon the 20th inst. of con-umption, MARIA H. wife of LATIMER R. SHAW, aged 41 alligent parents, who have train ustrious habits till near eleven

agent r astrious habn-sent to a distant box arture for this her new er much excellent inv fon of hasty friendab iniety of youthful f the and cor The delineated with a con

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Thinker. MRS. HEMANS.

and an all

BY PROF. H. T. TUCKERMAN.

104

THE PROP. B. TUCKERBAN. We have heard much, of Inta, regarding the rights and sphere of woman. The topic has be-come trite. One branch of the discussion, how-ever, is worthy of careful notice—the true theory of cultivated and liberal men on the subject. This hear often suggested, that man is jealous of his al-leged intellectual superiority, while little has been advanced, in illustration of his genuine reverence for female character. Because the other sex can-not always find erudition so attractive as grace in woman—and strong mental traits so captivating as beautiful disposition, it is absurdly argued that mind and learning are only honored in masculine attre. The truth is, men of feeling institute true. mind and learning are only honored in masculine attire. The truth is, men of feeling instinctively recognize comething higher than intellect. They feel that a noble and true soul is greater and more feel that a noble and true soul is greater and more delightful than mere reason, however powerful; delightful than mere reason, however powerful; and they know that to this, extensive knowledge and active logical powers are not essential. It is not the attainments, or the literary talent, that they resuld beye women abure. They could pray that not the attainments, or the literary talent, that they would have women abjure. They only pray that be disturbed; that the essential foundations of love may not be invaded; that the sensibility, delicacy, and quiet enthusiasm of the female heart, may con-tinue to awaken in man, the tender reverence of the sensibility. is one of the most elevating of his sentiments.

Portia is highly intellectual; but even while arrayed in male costume, and enacting the public cate, the essential and captivating characteristics of her true sex inspire her mien and language. Vittoria Colonna was one of the most gifted spirits of her age—the favorite companion of Michael Angelo, but her life and works were but the eloment of exalted womanhood. Mane Roland displayed a strength of character singularly heroic, but her brave dignity was per-fectly feminine. Isabella of Spain gave evidence of a mind remarkably comprehensive, and a rare degree of judgment; yet in perusing her history we are never beguiled from the feeling of her gueenly character. There is an essential quality of sex, to be felt rather than described, and it is when this is marred, that a feeling of disappoint-ment is the consequence. It is as if we should find violets growing on a tall tree. The triumphs of mind always command respect, but their style and trophies have diverse complexions in the two sexes. It is only when these distinctions are lost, that they fail to interest. It matters not how erudite or men-tally gifted a woman may be, so that she remains in manner and feeling a woman. Such is the idea that man loves to see realized; and in cherishing that man loves to see realized; and in cherising it, he gives the highest proof of his estimation of woman. He delights to witness the exercise of her noblest prerogative. He is charmed to behold her in the most effective attitude. He appreciates too truly the beauty and power of her nature to wish to see it arrayed in any but a becoming dress. There is such a thing as female science, philoso-phy and poetry, as there is female physiognomy and taste; not that their absolute qualities differ in the two sexes, but their relative aspect is distinct. Their sphere is as large and high, and infinitely more delicate and deep than that of man, though not so obvious. When they overstep their appropriate domain, much of their mental influence is lost. Freely and purely exerted, it is at once re-cognized and lowed. Man delights to meet woman in the field of letters as well as in the arena of social life. There also is she his better angel. With exquisite satisfaction he learns at her feet the lessons of mental refinement and moral sensibility. From her teachings he catches a grace and sen ment unwritten by his own sex. Especially in poetry, beams, with star-like beauty, the light of her soul. There he reads the records of a wo-man's heart. He hears from her own lips how

the charms of nature and the mysteries of life have wrought in her bosom. Of such women, Mrs. Hemans is the most cherished of our day. Life is the prime source of literature, and espe cially of its most effective and universal depart

Poetry should therefore be the offspring of temporary. What phase of existence is chiefly revealed to woman? Which down deep lexperience. Otherwise it is superficial and

ing joy Twined with the life a moment may destroy! If there be sorrow in a parting tear, Still let "forever" vibrate on thine ear! If some bright hoar on rapture's wing hath flown, Find more than anguish in the thought—'its gone; Gol to a voice such magic influence give, Thou canst not lose such melody and live; And make an eye the lode-star of thy soul, And let a glance the springs of thought control: Gaze on a mortal form with fond delight, Till the fair vision mingles with thy sight; There seek thy blessings, there repose thy trust, Lean on the willow, idolize the dust! Then when thy treasure best repays thy care, Think on that dread "forever," and despair

The distinguishing attribute of the poetry of Mrs. Hemans, is sentiment. She sings fervently of the King of Arragon, musing upon his slain brother, in the midst of a victorious festival—of the brave boy perishing at the battle of the Nile, at the post assigned him by his father—of Del Car-pio upbraiding the treacherous king :

thine income glassy eyes put light-be shift keep down thine inc-Bid these white lips a blessing speak-this earth is not

10

And to the angel of the church in Finiadeipnia write; These things saith be that is holy, he that is true, he that hath the key of David, he that openeth, and no man shut-teth; and shutteth, and no man openeth; I know thy works: behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it: for thou hast a little strength, and hast kept my word, and hast not denied my name.

strength, and hast kept my word, and hast not denied my name. Behold, I will make them of the synagogue of Satan, which say they are Jews, and are not, but do lie; behold, I will make them to come and worship before thy feet, and to know that I have loved thee. Because thou hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation, which shall come upon all the world, to try them that dwell upon the earth. Behold, I come quickly: hold that fast which thou hast, that no man take thy crowp.

Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the tem-be of my God, and he shall go no more out: and I will write upon him the name of my God, and the name of the city of my God, which is new Jerusalem, which cometh down out of heaven from my God; and I will write upon

him my new name. He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith

epistle, it was on this account much reduced in its

The Power of the Dead.

BY MISS M. A. BROWNE.

Those silent forms the living heart may thrill.

Where rests the icy corpse within its shroud,

Say not their power is o'er ! Although their lips be mute, their limbs be still, With might unknown before,

Who stands beside the bed

Nor feels a speechless dread, With which his soul ne'er to the living bowed ?

Philadelphians defended their liberty about seventy- Master's cause.

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unto the churches.

AL CO

PRILADELRHIA .-- FROM MACFABLANE'S "SEVEN APOCALYPTIC CHURCHES."

VI. CHURCH OF PHILADELPHIA.

And to the angel of the church in Philadelphia write; five years with vigor, and finally submitted

Spain. With how true a sympathy does she trace the prison musings of Arabella Stuart, portray the strife of the heart in the Greek bride, and the fidelity of woman, in the wife soothing her husband's dying agonies on the wheel! What a pathetic harm breathes in the pleadings of the Adopted Child, and the Meeting of Tasso and his Sister. How well she understood the hopelessness of ideal love

O ask not, hope thou not too much

Of sympathy below— Few are the hearts whence one same touch Bids the sweet fountains flow: Few and by still conflicting powers Excluded hear to meet Forbidden here to meet— Such ties would make this world of ours Too fair for aught so fleet.

Nor is it alone in mere sensibility that the poet ess excels. The loftiness and the dignity of her sex has few nobler interpreters. What can be finer in its kind than the Swiss wife's appeal to her husband's patriotism? . Her poems abound in the worthiest appeals to woman's faith :

Her lot is on you-silent tears to weep, And patient smiles to wear through suffering's hour, And sunless riches from Affection's deep, To pour on broken reeds—a wasted shower l And to make idols, and to find them clay, And to bewail their worship—therefore pray l

This city stands on one of the richest and mos extensive plains of Asia, which derives its name To depict the parting grief of the Hebrew mo-ther, the repentant tears of Cœur de Lion at hus father's bier, the home associations of the Eastern this river and the termination of Mount Tmolus, and this river and the termination of Mount Tmolus, and about 25 miles east of Sardis, this city remains stranger at the sight of a palm-tree-these, and such as these, were congenial themes to Mrs. He-mans. Joyous as is her welcome to Spring, thoughts of the departed solemnize its beauty. The bleak arrival of the New-England Pilgrims, and the where it was originally built by Attalus Philadelphus, brother of Attalus Eumenes, king of Pergaevening devotion of the Italian peasant-girl, are The fruitful hills adjacent, and the plain well

equally consecrated by her muse. Where there is profound love, exalted patriotism, or "a faith touching all things with hues of Heaven," there watered with brooks and numerous small streams, combine to make the scenery of Philadelphia equal to any in Asia Minor. Philadelphia suffered much from earthquakes owing to its vicinity to an ancient volcano; and about the time when its church was addressed by this

For the most loved are they, Of whom Fame speaks nat with her clarion voice In regal halls ! the shades o'erhung their way, The vale with its deep fountain is their choice, And gende hearts rejoice Around their steps ! till silently they die, As a stream shrinks from summer's barning eye.

And the world knows not then, Nor then, nor ever, what pure thoughts are fied! Yet these are they that on the souls of men Come back, when night her folding veil hath spread, The long remembered dead 1 But not wilh the might anght save glory dwell— Fade, fade away, thou shore of Asphodel!

It was the opinion of Dr. Spurzheim, an accu rate and benevolent observer of life, that suffering was essential to the rich development of female woman? Which domain of experience of disappointment and trial in deepening and exting the poetry of Mrs. Hemans. From the trate? Undoubtedly the influence and power of sentimental character of her muse, results the the affections. In these her destiny is more comsameness of which some readers complain in pe pletely involved, through these her mind more exrusing her works. This apparent monotony only clusively acts, than is the case with our sex. Ac-cordingly, her insight is greater, and her interest more extensive in the sphere of the heart. With strikes us when we attempt to read several poer consecutively. But such is not the manner in which we should treat a poetess who so exclusivea quicker sympathy, and a finer perception, will she enter into the history and results of her affec-tions. Accordingly, when the mantle of song falls upon a woman, we cannot but look for new falls upon a woman, we cannot but look for new her truly conscientious care in choosing her lan-revelations of sentiment. Not that the charms of guage and forming her verse, could not, even if it nature and the majesty of great events may not appropriately attract her muse; but with and around style. It is obvious, also, that her efforts are unif she is a true poetess, we see ever entwin- equal. The gems, however, are more profusely ed the delicate flowers that flourish in the atmosscattered, than through the same amount of writing phere of home, and are reared to full maturity by almost any other modern poet. The department of her muse was a high and sacred one only under the training of woman. Thus the poetic in her character finds free development. She can here speak with authority. It is, indeed, irreverent to dictate to genius, but the themes of The path she pursued was one especially heroic, inasmuch as her efforts imply the exertion of great enthusiasm. Such lyrics as we admire in her pages, are "fresh from the fount of feeling."-They have stirred the blood of thousands. They male poetry are written in the very structure of Political economy may find devotees the soul. among the gentler sex; and so an approach to the ong the gentler sex; and so an approach to the ntal hardihood of Macbeth may appear once in course of an age; whereas, every year we ht on the traces of a Juliet, a Cleopatra, and an bel. The spirit of Mrs. Hemans in all she has itten, is essentially feminine. Various as are have strown imperishable flowers around the homes the course of an age; whereas, every year we light on the traces of a Juliet, a Cleopatra, and an Isabel. The spirit of Mrs. Hemans in all she has written, is essentially feminine. Various as are her subjects, they are stamped with the same image and superscription. She has drawn her prevailing vein of feeling from one source. She has drawn gant. She delighted in the gorgeous and impos-ing. There is a remarkable fondness for splendid combination, warlike pomp, and knightly pageant-ry betrayed in her writings. Her fancy seems over all her effusions, not so much the drapery of knowledge, or the light of extensive observation, bathed in a Southern atmosphere. We trace her Italian descent in the very flow and imagery of her verse. There is far less of Saxon boldness of warm and shifting views of the heart. as the These she had at command. She knew them effects, and felt their mystery. Hence the lavish confidence with which she devoted them to the design, and simplicity of outline, than of the rich coloring and luxuriant grouping of a warmer clime. Akin to this trait was her passion for Art. eations of fancy and the illustration of truth. From the voice of her own consciousness, Mrs. She used to say that Music was part of her life. In fact the mind of the poetess was essentially ro-Hemans realized what a capacity of joy and sorrow, of strength and weakness, exists in the human heart. This she made it her study to unfold. The mantic. Her muse was not so easily awakened by the sight of a beautiful object, as by the records of noble adventure. Her interest was chiefly excited by the brave and touching in human experience. Restoration of the Works of Art. to Italy is, as Byron said when it appeared, a very good poem. It is a fine specimen of heroic verse. The subject is treated with judgment and ability, and the spirit Nature attracted her rather from its association -associations with God and humanity, than on account of its abstract and absolute qualities. This forms the great distinction between her poetry and that of Wordsworth. In the midst of the fine which pervades the work is precisely what the occasion demanded. Still [we feel that any culti-vated and ideal mind might have produced the poem. There are no peculiar traits, no striking original conceptions. The same may be said of scenery of Wales, her infant faculties unfolded. original conceptions. The same may be said of several of the long pieces. It is in the songs of the Affections and the Records of Women that the poetess is pre-eminently excellent. Here the field is emphatically her own. She ranges it with a free step and a queenly bearing; and every where rich flowers spring up in her path, and a glowing atmosphere, like the rosy twilight of her ancestral land, enlivens and illumines her progress. In these mysterious ties of love, there is to her a is to her a when her deeper feelings were called into play, abrates their and the latent sensibilities of her nature sprung to these mysterious ties of love, there world of poetry. She not only celebrates their strength and mourns their fragility, but with pensive ardor dwells on their eternal destiny. The birth, conscious action, much of this native romance was ansferred to the scenes of real life. and the strugthe growth, the decline, the sacrifices, the whole gles of the heart. The earlier and most elaborate of her poems are morality and spirituality of human love, is recog-nized and proclaimed by her muse. Profoundly does she feel the richness and the sadness, the glory in a great measure, experimental. It seems as if a casual fancy for the poetic art gradually matured into a devoted love. Mrs. Hemans drew her and the gloom, involved in the affections.



meeting,¹¹ as they called it. Thither the ball par-ty bent their steps, after they had become tho-roughly discontented with themselves and each other. On opening the door, howaver, a murphing On opening the door, however, a murmu of disapprobation arose from those within, and two or three individuals came to forbid their entrance. Why, we have as much right to the recitation room as you have," said one. "You have not," said another, "for Mr. C. told us that we migh have it all the recess: and I should not think you would come here to disturb us." "Do let us go away, then," said the leader of the assailants, "if it troubles them so much." Ahl they had all forgotten the lesson of mutual forbearance and conde-scension which had been inculcated upon them in

strem Arocarrerio Causenes." This definition of about 1000, and a number of Christian paces of worship. One mosque is pointed out and by the formed, as he left the friend with whom shi about to have a cause there in the school is of the sch

Many remains of its ancient walls are standing. The streets are narrow and extremely filthy, as indeed seems to be the case with all the airian

Many remains of its ancient walls are standing.
 The streets are narrow and extremely filty, as induced, seems to be the case with all the cities when they would interfere with the happiness of others, she cheerfully laid aside her work, and did as her was requested. "Thank you, Miss B."
 The streets are narrow and extremely filty, as is he was requested. "Thank you, Miss B."
 The singular preservation of Philadel- phia, fervently struck the mind of Gibbon, who af ter speaking of the other cities of Asia Minory te speaking of the other cities of Asia Minory te speaking of the other cities of Asia Minory te prophecy, or courage." Why not by both? Gibbon seemed willingly to forget that God, in the accomplishment of his purposes, overrules the conduct of mine and of nations. It is well, perhaps, that he did, for he has gone forward blindly writing down in the read there might be seen a countenance, so complished prophecy, without seem in his own elegant language, the most striking evidences of accomplished prophecy, without seem in the close of recess. Some seemed dissatisfied and discontented—and these were generally such as had been most noisy and rude at play. Others were listless and indir for using a serene quiet expression, showing more has done destroy.
 The commendations which were bestowed upon the ancient church, the favors which have been so conferred on her place from age to age, the happy significancy of her namé, and the association words could do, a heart at peace with it in this land, and in the words could do, beart at peace with it in this land, and in the words could do, beart at peace with it in this land, and in the words could do, beart are preserved with it in this land, and in the tervity which are confisted with it in this land, and in the course which it engioned. Small in deed was the number who could make the retrons in which hare beer with it in this land, and in the thory is which are confisted with it in this land, and in t

significancy of her name, and the associations deed was the number who could make the retrosdeed was the number who could make the retros-pect without a feeling of self-reproach. Some had not intended to make any effort to do right, and the resolution of others had been swept away by the tide of temptation; but there were still a few who could truly say that their constant aim had been to "do to others as they would that others should do to them." C. C. SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.—M. W. Dopp, Theolowhich are connected with it in this land, and in the epistle, it was on this account much reduced in its American church, are calculated to excite the not intended to make any effort to do right, and the population. Philadelphia resisted the ravages of spirit of prayer for peace upon the Israel of God, resolution of others had been swept away by the American church, are calculated to excite the the Turks in 1312, with unusual success. The and admonish us of the importance of fidelity to our

she had seen and talked with angels; and when they had called to mind how she had looked and SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS .-- M. W. DODD, The spoken, and her early death, some thought it might be so, indeed. Thus coming to the grave in little knots, and glancing down, and giving place to others, and falling off in whispering groups of three or four, the church was cleared in time of all but the sexton and the mourning friends. They saw the vault covered and the stone fixed down. "Then, when the dusk of evening had come on, and not a sound disturbed the sacred stillness of the place—when the bright moon poured in her light

IN PRESS-The Phenomena and Orde em. By J. P. Nichol, LLD. Prof. of Pra-the University of Chargest the University of Glasgow, author of "Views of the Ar hitecture of the Heavens." The work will be issued about the 15th of July, in on DAYTON & SAXTON, GOULD, NEWMAN & SAXTON,

June 16th, 1841.

NEW-YORK JUVENILE AND SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY, 145 Nassau street-John S. TAY LOR, Agent. NEW BOOKS-BARNES ON REVIVALS.-Just pub-ished, and for sale by John S. TAYLOR & Co. No. 145 Nas-

Sermons on Revivals, by Rev. Albert Barnes, with an In-Sermons on Revivals, by Rev. Albert Barnes, with an In-troduction by Rev. Joel Parker, DD. President of the New-York Union Theological Seminary. 1 vol. 18mo. Price 50 cante

THE LITERALIST-A Semi-Monthly Magazine : being reprint of late valuable English works on the Prophecies

persons, viz: W. W. Phillips, Pastor of Wall st. Presbyterian church

UNIVERSALISM AS IT IS: or Text Book of Modern Universalism. By the Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield.—Scoond thousand noto ready. The publisher of the above truly valuable book begs leave to inform Clergymen, Students, and others who take an in-terest in the subject upon which it treats, that the first thou-sand copies have been disposed of in a little less than two months, and that the second thousand is now ready, orders for which are respectfully solicited; and to induce Clergy-men and others to circulate the book, a large discount will be made from the retail price. J. A.HOISINGTON, Bookseller and Publisher, 156 Fulton st. 3rd door east of Broadway.

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 March 30th, 1841.
 575-tf

 N. B. Theological and Scholar the Scholar theorem is and Publisher, 156 Fulton s 3rd door east of Broadway. Ishment at 20 per cent. below the nsual prices, June 9th, 1841. ENGLISH CLASSICAL & FRENCH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Rahway, New-Jersey, --To be opened on the first incharged in the set of the Rev. J. T. Etc.
 This Institution is designed to afford pupils peculiar ad-antiages for the acquisition of the French Language, while pursuing their English and Classical studies. The Princi-pals received their early education in Paris, and have reaid-ed many years in France. Mrs. Ely was entirely educated in that country. French will be constantly apoken in the family, and will be made, as far as practicable, the medium of intercourse with the pupils. The prominence given to it as a study, will depend on the wishes of parents of guar-dians. In all the studies it will be the aim of the Principals to make thorough work; and from past experience, they are designed for commerce will be instructed in book. Keeping, and well drilled in Arithmetic. Particular attention will be paid to the health, manners, and religious instruc-tion of the pupils.
 The principals of the place, free of expense.
 The terms of 22 weeks each, commence on the first Mon-ach, occur in April and October. There will also be a re-cess of one week in the middle of the summer term, and at christmas.
 Thanks.—For tuition, board, washing, lights and fuel, \$175 yeak, occur in April and October. There will also be a re-cess of one averter yn advance i, Latin and Greek ex-ra. Beds, bedding am towels, furnished by the pupils, or at the school at an extra charge of \$6 to term. Apply by mail, postpaid, to the Kev. J. De F. Ely, Rahway, N. J. The Principals refer to Rev. J. C. Brigham, Rev. J. Green-enf, K. Z. Hyde, merchant, 80 Cedar st. y to following ymong their patrons, Doctor J. Kearney Rodgers, Mr. H. P. Peter, Principals of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb ; M. J. W. Cartington, merchant, 59 Prine street, New Y or x; ENGLISH CLASSICAL & FRENCH SCHOOL FOR THEMES FOR THE PULPIT.-Being a collection o among their patrons, Doctor J. Kesrney Rodgers, Mr. H. P Peet, Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb Mr. J. W. Carrington, merchant, 69 Pine street, New-York Mr. Eli W. Blake, New-Haven ; to Rev. A. Alexander, DD Princeton, N.J.; Rev. Thomas Brainard and Dr. Samue McCiellan, Philadelphia ; Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, DD

volume contains some contains towns, by Rev. Albert Barnes, v commended to the favor of the work has been enlarged one h the terms and postage remain th ully solicits the co-operation veulstion.

restructions Frame.-Si a year in advance. Any individual semi e subscriptions shall be entitled to a sixth copy for age All the back volumes may be had, either in number all the back volumes may be had, either in number

W. H. BIDWELL, Editor, Brick Church Chapel, New-York 580-2m May 1st, 1841.

REMOVAL.-D. POMEROV, Jr. has removed from No. 63 Nater street to No. 47 Water street, (a few doors above Coenties Slip,) where he continues the sale of the Pure fucies of the Graps, both formented and unformented. New-York, May 6th, 1841, 560-tf

VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL BOOKS-For sale by M. V. Doro, Publisher and Bookseller, Brick Church Chapel, posite City Hall, The Works of Jeremy Taylor. all. is of Jeremy Taylor. History of the Reform

The Works of Jeremy Taylor. Burnet's History of the Reformation. Horne's Introduction. Hall's Works. Saurin's Sermons. Select Sermons, by McIlvaine. Fuller's Works. Griffin's Sermons. Owen's Exposition of the Hebrews. McIlvaine on Oxford Divinity. Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History. Dwight's Theology. Melville's Sermons. Chillingworth's Works, Dick's Theology, etc. etc. Together with a large assortment of the religious publica-tions of the day, for sale at the lowest prices. April 28th, 1841.

April 260a, 1641. BOARDING IN NEW-YORK.—Gentlemen visiting N. York, will find a quiet and pleasant home at the GRAHAM HOUSE, No. 63 Barcisy street, where ample scommodations are stall times reserved for transfent Boarders, and afforded at moderate prices, by the day or week. No fumes of To-bacco or Alcohol will be found to taint the atmosphere. N.B. A few permanent Boarders will be taken. Yapor and shower baths given at this establishment. ROSWELL GOSS. TO-tion of the state of the

April 17th, 1841. NEW-YORK SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY-411

A Classical Dictionary : containing an account of the prin-cipal Proper Names mentioned in Ancient Authors, and in-tended to elucidate all the important points connected with the Geography, History, Biography, Mythology, and Fine Arts of the Greeks and Romans. Together with an account of Coins, Weights and Measures, with tabular values of the same. In one vol. royal Svo. By Charles Anthon, LL.D. ALSO.

Anthon's Greek Lessons. Do Greek Grammer. Do Jacobe' Greek Reader. Do Greek Procedy. Do Greek Procedy. Do Cicero. Do Cacesar. Do Sallust. Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do

For ssle by April 20th, 1841. ROE LOCKWOOD NEW-YORK SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY-411

NEW-YORK SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY-411 Broadway. The Addresses and Messages of the Presidents of the Uni-ted States, from Washington to Harrison. To which is pre-fixed the Decisration of Independence, and Constitution of the United States. The Young Lady's Companion : in a Series of Letters by Margaret Coxe. The Vilage Reader : designed for the use of Schools. The Stitlers at Home+ by Harriet Martineau. The Looking-Glass for the Mind, or Intellectual Mirror : being an elegant collection of the most delightful little sto-ries and interesting tales. With numerous Wood Cuta.-A new and handsome edition. For site by ROE LOCKWOOD. ROE LOCKWOOD.

For sale by Aprii 20th, 1841.

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ould be preferred. April 20th, 1841. 1.0 578-tf THEOLOGICAL, SCHOOL, AND FAMILY BOOK-

A fearful thing that love and death may dwell In the same world l And reverently she declares that

He that sits above In his calm glory, will forgive the love His creatures bear each other, even if blent With a vain worship; for its close is dim Ever with grief, which leads thewrung soul back toHi

Devotion continually blends with and exalts her iews of human sentiment:

I know, I know our love Shall yet call gentle angels from above, By its undying fervor.

Oh! we have need of patient faith below, To clear away the mysteries of wo! Bereavement has found in Mrs. Hemans a thy recorder of its deep and touching poetry:

recorder of its deep and touching poetry: But oh! sweet Friend ! we dream not of love's mig 'ill Death has robed with soft and solemn light he image we enshrine! Before that hour, Ye have but glimpses of the o'ermastering power fight us laid *lower* doth the spirit-flame ith wood-like lightning rend its mortal frame; he wood-like lightning rend its mortal frame; he wood that which pants to follow fast, into their clay-bars, as with a prisoned blast-be see is in our souls!

The sea is in our souis! But thou ! whose thoughts have no blest home al Captive of earth ! and canst thou dare to love? To nurse such feelings as delight to rest Within that hallowed shtine, a parent's breast ? To fix each hope, concentrate every tie, On one frail idol-destined but to die ? Vet mock the faith that points to worlds of tight, Where severed souls, made perfect, re-unite ?

The lowliest son of earth. The veriest babe that death has stricken down, Hath to a realm gone forth, To those who gaze upon them, all unknown. An awful mystery-sealed From the sad eyes that weep beside their bier, To them hath been revealed.

To their unprisoned souls made plain and clear. They are the constant sign Of God's great truth-the dead, both great and small Confirm this word divine,

That 'all have sinned, and death hath passed on all.' They are the seed from whence The harvest of the Lord shall fill the earth, When his omnipotence Shall call his myriads from her bosom forth

Say not their power is o'er, Even when mingling in their native dust. For them our spirits pour

An offering forth of holy hope and trust. Where is the place of graves We deem not hallowed? There is sanctity

In every wind that waves Its grasses tall, or thrills its willow tree

Where'er some lonely mound Tells of the spot where mortal relics rest. At once that spot of ground Our hearts with unseen holiness invest.

Say not they have no power! Perhaps they were our enemies in life, But now hath come an hour When endeth all the tumult and the strife.

Another, mightier hand, Hath 'stilled the opposer,' anger now may cease,

Who can the truth withstand, That ' with the dead, our hearts should be at peace ? The early loved and lost!

Their memories move us as nought else may move When, wildly tempest-tost, These to the soul as guiding stars may prove.

And many a gentle word Of precious counsel, all too long despised, By memory may be stirred, Now to be thought upon, and weighed, and prized.

And when the wayward heart Doubts how it shall some dark temptation shun,

They may decide its part, 'So will we do, for so would they have done!' Say not 'they are no more,'

Those who the heart with tenderest thoughts can fill Say not their power is o'er, While thus its traces are around us still.

THE CHILD'S BURIAL

The following touching description, which for graphic ower, simplicity and pathos, is hardly equaled in the English language, is an extract from "Master Hum-phrey's Clock," by Dickens, and describes the interment tention of a young and beautiful child, whose sweetness of dispo-sition and purity of character are calculated to interest and ev eeply the heart of every reader.-N. Y. Express.

"Along the crowded path they bore her now; pure as the newly fallen snow that covered it; whose day on earth had been as fleeting. Under <text><text><text><text><text><text><text> power less from perception than sympathy. En-thusiasm, rather than graphic talent, is displayed in her verse. We shall look in vain for any remark-

on the tomb and monument, on pillar, wall and arch, and most of all (it seemed to them) upon her quiet grave—in that palmy time, when all outward things and inward thoughts teem with assurance of immortality, and worldly cares and fears are humbled in the due before them-then with tranquil and submissive hearts they turned away, and left the child with God. Oh! it is hard to take to heart the lesson that such deaths will teach; but let no man reject it, for it is one that all must learn, and is a mighty universal truth. When death strikes down the innocent and the young, for every fragile flower from which he lets the panting spirit free a hundred virtues rise, in' shapes of mercy, charity and love, to walk the world, and bless Of every tear that sorrowing mortals shed on such green graves, some good is born, some gentler nature comes. In the destroyer's steps there spring up bright creations that defy his power, and his dark path becomes a way of light to heaven."

Children & Douth.

THE SWAN SONG.

BY LADY FLORA HASTINGS. Grieve not that I die young. Is it not well To pass away ere life hath lost its brightness? Bind me no longer, sisters, with the spell Of love and your kind words. List ye to me; Here I am bless'd-but I would be more free; I would go forth in all my spirit's brightness. Let me depart !

Ah ! who would linger till bright eyes grow dim Kind voices mute, and faithful bosoms cold ? Till carking care, and toil, and anguish grim, Cast their dark shadows o'er this fairy world; Till fancy's many-colored wings are furl'd, And all, save the proud spirit, waxeth old? I would depart !

Thus would I pass away-yielding my soul, A joyous thank-offering, to Him who gave That soul to be, those starry orbs to roll. Thus-thus exultingly would I depart, Song on my lips, ecstacy in my heart : Sisters-sweet sisters, bear me to my grave. Let me depart !

For the New-York Evangelist. Be Kind to Each Other.

Be Kind to Each Other. It was a bright beautiful morning in May, when a happy group of school girls assembled as usual in their pleasant hall. At the sound of the bell, each one quietly took her seat, and opened her Bible at the 4th of Ephesians, which was the chapter in course to be read. It was customary for the teacher to select one or more verses from the chapter area in the verse in a which his muil the chapter read in the morning, which his pupil might commit to memory, and repeat at the close of school. On this occasion, he directed their at-tention particularly to the last two verses. "Let erness, and wrath, and anger, and clamor, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice; and be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you;" and showed e them in a few words how many opportunities they might have for putting its principles in practice, even in the course of that day. Some of his pupils seemed scarcely to hear what he said, and of

are always on hand, including the valuable and increasin popular series of Bible Questions, by Newcomb, of wh the following have istely been published, viz : Newcomb's Scripture Questions, Vol. III. on the Gosy in Harmony, with introductory lessons on the Eviden of Christianity, and the Prophecies and Types of the of Testament relating to the Messiah.

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