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Foreign Correspondence.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST

IRELAND.

Dublin, September 19th, 1850. To the Editor of the New-York Erangelist:

Dear Sir-Have you space for a few lines from Ire land? We have not appeared in your columns for many weeks, and there is much in our present affairs to inter- add to the clearness of the reader's impression, to notic est the Christian philanthropist. Among your readers there are many to whom this character belongs, and I trust they cherish their former feelings of interest to poor old Ireland. You will be glad to let them know that many important and hopeful events are now erowding into our little history.

THE GENERAL HARVEST is turning out much better than was expected. We have had a long-continued drought, which has been most favorable to the gathering of the grain crops, and is supposed to have saved a large portion of the potatoes. This has produced a general feeling of cheerful and hopeful expectation for the country; and already a revival has taken place in several branches of trade and business which have been languishing and depressed. These results have quite reconciled us to the disadvantages which have followed in other respects from the absence of rain and enabled us to feel amused at the surprise and disap-pointment of some American friends who have been here ately, but could find the "Green Isle" nowhere! Pauperism and distress have been considerably diminished: and although many of our most industrious people are still hastening off to glorious America, and of course leaving us an increased proportion of the poorest and most indolent, yet there is a general hope that we shall by a kind Providence get through the approaching winter with much less of national suffering than we have had for several years past.

These happy prospects are in part owing to philanthropic and self-reliant efforts that are being made to promote social improvement, both amongst our artisans and in the agricultural interests of the country. We must trouble you with a few words concerning these two movements, and first of

THE TENANT LEAGUE. This organization has been formed as the result of recent agitation in Parliament and through the country, on the subject of "tenant-right," which has so largely contributed to the peace and prosperity of Utster, as contrasted with the other provinces. A general conference sat for deliberation nearly a week, in Dublin, and large numbers of Presbyterian ministers united with Roman Catholic priests, and with gentlemen of the press and others, to issue an address, and to organize a "league on the important subject of the relations subsisting

amongst us between landlords and their tenants. The good character and effect of this conference and its proceedings, have been somewhat marred by the prominence assumed by some persons known as mischievous political agitators, and also by the extreme and impracti cable measures, as some suppose, which they have set before the tenant-farmers. But the advocates of the movement plead the peculiarity and importance of the case as justifying and demanding peculiar legislative remedies and, on the whole, it is thought that something will te done, as the result of this remarkable organization, in

the following, and other similar resolutions: and its council and adherents are vigorously engaged in forming auxiliaries for a legal, popular agitation of the subject

1st. "That a fair valuation of rent between landlord and 2nd. "That the tenant shall not be disturbed in his pos-

beyond the valued rent shall be recoverable by any process of law,"

The Royal Agricultural Improvement Society, and varions local movements in different parts of the country, are laboring hard to promote a better state of things gushes anywhere; there are plenty of shade-trees, too amongst the farmers and peasantry, without adopting the principles of the tenant league; and by all these efforts it is hoped our poor country shall be greatly benefited, though many of our philanthropists look far ther off for nanonal improvement, and bail the movement for a more direct communication with America as the Western star of hope for Ireland. May a gracious Providence smile upon either and upon all of these means for improving and elevating our poor country.

RELIGIOUS AND ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS. church affairs identify us with our countries. Our Protestantism possesses an English type and English associations, which, in times of high political feeling, have the end of each of these avenues stands a little shrine. tified with the most debasing despotism that curses arbor. This extends out on to another elevated terrace Christendom; and just now, when all Papal Europe is groaning under priestly intolerance, or revolting against from the windows, over the Albano, the broad cultivated tional liberty and to British Protestantism, has mani-

The spurious Protestantism of the English Established the perversion of many notables of the elerical easte, and of several amiable imbeciles among the nobility and gentry. In Ireland, these triumphs of the Papacy have (though principally poor people) who have embraced Protestantism, as well as by the prevalence of a semient thinking amongst a large class of Roman Catholics, and by the alarming increase of attachment to the Queen and Government, and to the English connection. as the consequence of just and enlightened legislation for this country.

premacy have been met and provided for by the holding of a great Council of the Roman Hierarchy, just now held in Thurles, County Tipperary, under the presidency of the most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Primate of all Ireland, and LEGATE OF POPE PIUS IX.

This gentleman has become qualified for his important mission in Ireland, by a residence of more than twenty years in Rome, an intimate acquaintance with all the mysteries of Cardinal diptomacy, and an unmitigated hostility to that Protestant, infidel, democratic, American, policy-which England has recently been promoting on the continent, under the Ministry of Lord Palmerston and other nefarious apostles of liberty and progress. A Catholie Synon, under such auspices convened "for the purposes of improving discipline, and legislating on various important questions, important to the faith and morals of the Catholics of Ireland," could not fail to awaken peculiar interest; and although we are not yet in possession of all its decisions, as they have been sent for confirmation and authority to poor Pio None, and his camarilla of infallible co-operators, yet enough is already announced to indicate the course of policy by which the millions of Ireland are in future to e kept from the paths of error, and preserved in their

allegiance to the chair (chain?) of the Holy See. An address to the faithful has been issued under the sapcion and by order of the Legate, in which the Queen's Colleges are condemned; condemned in toto as of the crater, rise from 250 to 350 feet above the level of inherently corrupt and dangerous, notwithstanding the water. They are steep, and heavily wooded upon dean of residence, and their constitution and regulations having been approved by several of the Romish hierarchy, and targe numbers of the Roman Catholic people having received them as the best boon of a century of

legislation from the British Government. No matter! Pio Nono, the illustrious, condemns the They do not honor him and the Virgin Mary, sufficiently, as indeed, they have not been placed under the patron age of either; so they are doomed !

So far "the decree of the fathers of the National Council!" The prelates are making work for us, and we shall make some work for them. It is too late for the imbecile. infallible despotism, that cannot keep enslaved Italy or Austrian absolutism and French bayonets, to cheat the rack, the holy office, and the wholesome discipline of and the Appenines. What more could we ask to stir civil penalties are not in their power. They fulmin- the soul as artist, scholar, or Christian? ate their decrees of darkness, and anathematize liberty

are variously given of disappointment and disapprove at their proceedings; and by and bye we shaft see th people laugh them to seorn.

Yours truly

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. EVANGELIST NEW SERIES OF LETTERS FROM ROME Having given a taste of a week's convent life, it may

more particularly the beautiful site it occupies. Mount Afbano is a beautifully wooded and fertile

ountain, rising from the center of the Campagna to the hight of 2700 feet above the sea. The base covers an area of about fifty miles in circuit, and is diversified with ridges, valleys, plains, deep craters, abrupt hitlocks and long graceful slopes, that afford every variety of cturesque seenery, and every advantage for cultivation. The ascent on either side for about 1200 feet is very gradual. You then find yourself upon a plain between two charming lakes, lying deep in the craters of extinct voicanoes, and before you stands the summit like a truncated cone, steep and densely wooded, affording the adventurer a hard scramble, unless he strike upon the triumphal road, laid more than two thousand years ago ions of which remain as solid and smooth as if just built. There is a circle of considerable towns upon the base, most of them celebrated in history, and all singu larly picturesque in structure and position. There is Frascati, near the ruins of old Tusculum, a place of en-

chanting villas; Marino, with its middle age towers ris

ing over the grove where the Latins used to assemble Albano, renowned as the site of the vitlas of Pompey and temples, tombs, and galleries, and occupied as of old with the palaces of the Roman nobifity. There's Ariccia, crowning the rocky hillock between the sacred grove of Diana, and the meadows down in the crater of an extinct volcano-a place whose traditions go back to 700 years before the building of Rome. Genzano, noted for its wine, fruit, and floral mosaics; and Vettetri, the birth place of Augustus, but more famous to the modern Romans as the place where Garibaldi defeated the King of Naples. These are all places worth visiting, but alas! for the streets and the populace !-- the admiration of ar-

tists, who sketch them as feelingly as they do old trees. without a thought of the decay and vermin spreading through every branch. The most beautiful sites upon the mountain are occu pied by Capuchin convents, of which there are a dozen and perhaps more. These friars are sworn to poverty

and follow begging as a part of the profession. To see them with their brown woofen frocks, bare-headed, and with sandals without socks, one is at first shocked at the thought of the physical hardships of their lives. Bu a little observation of the interior fife of the convent wi abate somewhat that sudden pity, or rather transfer it to the facts of their mental history. The interiors of the onvents are much alike. They are generally two storie high, built as a hollow square. The area within is flag ged, and rises from the verandali, which goes entirely round it, to the center, where is a covered well or rather eistern, usually dug out of the solid rock. The galleries and corridors are passably clean and ornamented, or convent, you find that the place is not so much of a staple the convent above Albano. From the windows aw.

3rd. "That the lenant should have a right to sell his interest with all its incidents, at the highest market ralue.

4th. "That where the rent is fixed by valuation, no rent.

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5th. "That where the rent is fixed by valuation, no rent.

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6th. "That where the rent is fixed by valuation, no rent." a perfect circle, and made to grow as thick as a hawthe Campagna to Rome and the Appenines. 'There's the

summit of Mt. Albano, too, directly before you, with its

convent and lawn, and scattered elms, contrasting de-

The convent walls enclose a small thick forest up

ightfully with the wild forests on the sides. But this

a hill. Five or six wide openings are cut through this. prettily ornamented. whence you have the same view as it, the hostility of the Papal Government to constitu- base of the mountain, the Campagna, the sea, and off to een more than counterbalanced by the large numbers to be caught squeezed into a swallow-tailed coat and tight pants, with a tub hat on his head, like a tailorized Christian; and a Capuchin would feel fike a picked Protestant sort of sentiment of liberality and independare upon the subject, we may say further, that it is the fashion of the country here for the women to ride astride upon donkeys, while the Capuchins always sit sideways dressed people, the summer visitors from Rome, cantering in high glee along the hill-road between Albano, Ariccia, and Genzano. On they come, four or five donkeys with their tong ears peering out from under a volume of flounces, and their fittle legs half visible like the wheels under a cart of hay-more donkeys, with genlemen working them like vetocepedes-haff a dozen peaeated sideways upon a horse, for the friars seldom mount lonkeys. Such a cavalcade, passing through a respectable American village, would make more stir than a caravan; the gossips would never finish with such a precious piece of scandal, nor would the Capuchins come off the best. But here, if we foreigners mean to stare and laugh our own Indians, and get behind a tree. What may be flatters the pride of another. The Capuchin's frock is as enjoyment of his beautiful retreat is not diminished by

There is the Convent Palazzuola, on the opposite side of the lake: it seems to hang suspended upon the bank, be more romantic! The lake is circular, and though seven miles in circumference, seems very small from lying sinner vet in his sins. so deep in this old crater. The walls, as they are termed. their being supplied with Roman Catholic professors, three sides; towards the north the arcent is more each of them having a Roman Catholic clergyman as gradual, and the soil is supported in terraces which make the best of sites for ofive orchards. The walf is lowest at the side toward Rome, and the lake must have forpath around to Palazzuola leads under awful cliffs and

come under the high convent wall, you may see some abbot's mitre or a petticoat of the Virgin Mary. The little esplanade before the church, and there seated upon the wall you look sheer down some 250 feet into the lake. the wall you took sheer down some 250 feet into the lake. lest has gone forth. But thank God, the knout and the and off upon the Campagna, Rome, the Mediterranean

FOR THE NEW-VORK EVANGELIST GOD'S GREAT GIFT-HIS ONLY SON.

How should it be received? Cordially, with a penitent and believing heart. This God requires, ot only as a duty, but as a means of obtaining untterable blessedness. This is my beloved Son, hear him. Whosoever believeth on him shall not perich, but have everlasting life.

If God has conferred such a gift, was it not worthy of him to do so? and is it for man, the sinner, to reject it? Why should he? Why? Does he hesitate to accept his other gifts, those which have reference to his earthly well-being? He has given him the earth to dwell on, and does he refuse to make tt his abode? He has given him the atmosphere, and does he refuse to inhale it in his lungs? He has given him the fruits of the earth, and does he refuse to make use of them for the sustenance of his body? It would be death to him, if he re fused to accept and appropriate these gifts. In like manner, for the grandest aud most glori-

ous of all purposes known to man, viz., his spiritual and eternal well-being, he has given us his Son Jesus Christ. He has given Him to us to be our Rock, and shall we refuse to make our abode upon it? He has given Him to us to be our Life, our true life, our eternal life, and shall we refuse to fuse to feed our souls on him? He has given Him en masse; Castel Gondolfo, the country seat of the Pope; to us to be our Shepherd, to reclaim us from our wanderings, to save us from perishing in the storms Domitian, abounding with interesting remains of baths, of God's wrath, to fold us in his arms, to exercise the most tender care over us, and to take us to his fold above, and shall we refuse to come under his care? He has given Him to us to be our Reluge, in that day, that awful day,

> "When, shriveling like a parched scroll, The flaming heavens together roll," and shall we not flee to Him? He has given Him to be our Savior from sin and its dreadful consequences in hell, and shall we refuse to be delivered

rom such a doom?

God's temporal gifts are not absolutely necessary us, for we must die; aud what avail then will be the atmosphere, the earth, and all that it affords? But God's gift of his Son is an eternal necessity to

THE PRAYER OF FAITH.

BY REV. OR. PETERS There are some who maintain that the "prayer

growth in grace. In support of this position, they quote the passage in James, where it is said, "The by crucifixes, and extravagant pictures of miracles. The prayer of faith shall save the sick." They cite also and brother A. Walker, of West Rutland, preached our pop cells are poor enough, but comfortable for any one who assumes his body to be only a jackass for the spirit to ride on, as far as the tomb. So far, indeed, matters look rather forbidding, but sallying out in the grounds of the rather forbidding, but sallying out in the grounds of the result of the prayer of Joshua, which staid the sun in his three times the next week.

The prayer of Joshua, which staid the sun in his course. The prayer of Elijah for rain, and the remark of our Savior to his disciples, "All things and brother A. Watter, in the standard of the course the next week.

The sinner's guilt and danger; his utter inexcusableness and absolute dependence upon the disce concerns, turn away from the appeal of the mercy of God in Christ, and the influences of the destitute, saying, "Am I my brother's keeper ?"

The sinner's guilt and danger; his utter inexcusableness and absolute dependence upon the disce concerns, turn away from the appeal of the mercy of God in Christ, and the influences of the destitute, saying, "Am I my brother's keeper ?"

The sinner's guilt and danger; his utter inexcusableness and absolute dependence upon the disce concerns, turn away from the appeal of the mercy of God in Christ, and the influences of the destitute, saying, "Am I my brother's keeper ?"

displays of miraculous power. It was the power was uniform or set. Conviction, in most cases that thorn hedge. Here you find seats and tables, where you may enjoy your book; but you will rather sit upon the smooth capped wall, made conveniently for this; thence you look down some 300 feet upon the lake, and over Mark 11: 24), they were spoken in reply to Peter. who said, "Master, behold, the fig-tree which thou cursedst is withered away. And Jesus answering, saith unto them, Have faith in God. For verily 1 saith unto them, Have faith in God. For verily 1 ing wholly in Christ, and desiring to live to his

say unto you, that whosoever shall say unto this glory.

mountain, Be thou removed, and be thou east into the sea, and shall not doubt in his heart, but shall schurch seemed to enter into the work with any ina hill. Five or six wide openings are cut through this, radiating from the gate that leads from the terrace. At the end of each of these avenues stands a little shrine. to pass, he shall have whatsoever he saith. Theremade it an object of hostility and aversion to the masses of our people. Romanism here, as everywhere, is idenated by a double row of holm oaks, trimmed to form an unbroken when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye and eleven, our church at the comshall have them."

some islands in the south. This property is the envy of miracles" so common in those days, but not Cephas H. Kent, and there have been a few cases fested itself most consistently, and for the cause of truth we may add most auspiciously in Ireland.

The sourious Protestantism of the English Established.

Some islands in the south. This property is the envy of all the Princes of Rome—here the old triars, being well fed, may loll back and meditate upon the dolce far those relating to miracles) where specific and liteniente, without asking anything more of the world. ral answers to prayers are promised, it might be marks, on the above uarrative. 1. Those who are Church has been recruiting the ranks of Romanism by What's the hardship of a Capuchin frock, after a man has easily shown that the promises relate either to perdecided to cut the generation of tailors. Every man is sonal spiritual mereies to the persons praying, as in ties of religion, can see that they may be very usesatisfied to dress in the fashion of his tribe or rank. A the promise that "whosoever shall call on the name ful not withstanding. It may be seen in eternity Turk would be as mortified as any respectable woman of the Lord shall be saved;" or they relate to the that this glorious revival might not have occurred, outpouring of the Holy Spirit to strive with sin- if one of the good sisters, spoken of in the above ners; or to some form of blessing, short of absolute narrative, had not been kept away from the sancsalvation, to be granted to any one other than the tuary. Some feeble sister, shut up in solitude, and individual offering the prayer.

> Any afternoon at this season, you may see troops of well- promise is not explicit, as to the certain salvation are counted able and faithful preachers, and some and honesty." And our Savior has taught us to strength and glory of God manifest. sant boys to whip the animals along—and in the rear a Capuchin with his sack of provisions begged about town come. Thy will be done in earth, as in heaven."
>
> 2. We see another illustration of the truth, that come. Thy will be done in earth, as in heaven." "there is no restraint unto the Lord, to save by scandalous in one land, is convenient and decorous in another, and what would be humiliating for one man, save any one who is now impenitent, in answer to Let them remember that one such can chase a thouthe prayers of a Christian, or of any number of sand, and two can put ten thousand to flight. respectable for him as fine robes for a bishop. His Christians, however fervent and effectual those 3. When we despair of help from any other prayers may be. He could not make such a pro- quarter but from the Lord, we are getting into a mise, without promising, at the same time, that the position where God may soon bless our efforts. siuner in question would certainly repent and pray Multitudes, like brother Shaw, have their extremifor himself; and surely this is an event that he ty, God's opportunity. does not make known to mortals, concerning any

We cannot know, then, that any impenitent person, for whom we pray, will certainly be saved. Every such person is answerable for himself to God. He is a free agent; and it may be, he will not repent. God has not promised that he will reoutlet through the mountain side, for fear of the bursting may be certain, that if we pray in faith, God will Never. of the lake, and an inundation of the Campagna. Tis a lear us concerning such a sinner. We may expect on the mind of masters, they do not—still the slave influence, and talents, all belong to him. They are member the interesting invitations of the gospel, is deprived of his uatural right, degraded as a huof the lake, and an inundation of the Campagna. 'Tis a hear us concerning such a sinner. We may expect day. The scene in the direction of the summit of the mountain has lost little of its primitive wildness; the granted, in answer to our prayers, which will be suited to bring him to repeutauce. He may even precisely that which a clerk holds to a merchant, be saved, through these means, in answer to our or a servant to his employer. I have no more most picturesque views. Near the convent there are caves and huge masses of fallen rock—here you may even the doubly manacled Romagna quiet, with the aid of and looking down at you from the jutting cliffs. As you grieve the Holy Spirit, despise his own enlighten-

cannot be saved, excepting through their own repentance, their own belief of the truth, and their own humble supplications to "the throne of grace" for "mercy" and "grate to help." For though their salvation must be all of grace, yet the grace that will save them must be a matter of personal experience, and of voluntary exercise. It worketh in them "to will and to do." Our prayers, then, for sinners yet in their sins, should be offered to God with hope and with earnest desire, but with entire subntission to the will and wisdom of Him who sitteth on the throne, who, we are assured. has no pleasure in their death, and will do all that can be done, consistently, for their salvation; and and Reflector, will suffer them to perish, only because they will not come to him, that they might have life.

CORRESPONDENCE O THE N.V. EVANGELIST. REVIVAL IN PAIRHAVEN, VT.

DAR, IN, CONN. Sept. 27th, 1850. Knowing that you, an many of your readers are pleased to hear of the Lord's doings, which tion respecting a revival, which, I had heard, his liberty to send you an extract for publication. He

"In respect to the revival interest among my people, after which you inquire, I ought to have something to say by way of ascribing the glory and praise to the great Giver of all mercy. There was, up to the first of February, nothing to eucourage hope, iu my own state of feeling, or that manifested by the church. I had, for some weeks, preached and labored in utter despair of anything better in the community, unless deliverance should come from God. About the 10th of February, I think it was, I discovered uncommon seriousness manifested by several of the youth. I had before seeu, upon the Sabbath, here and there one occasionally affectsome in the village, and some in every school dis-triet in town, who manifested much tenderness of

Up to this time, nothing but the ordinary meaus our souls, for they must live forever; and to be in eternity without Christ, it were better that we never were born.

S. W. B.

FOR THE NEW-VORK EVANGELIST.

of grace had been employed. The orethren, to whom I mentioned the state of things, seemed astonished and incredulous. After some few persons had obtained a hope in Christ, I found two or three praying sisters, who were prepared to believe that God had begun a good work in our place. One of them, who had been confined mostly to her bed for grace had been employed. The brethren, to almost a year, remarked to me that she had felt great assurance that the stupidity of the young people was about to come to an end. For two or three months before, such had been her wrestling with the angel of the corenant: such had been her others, is as literally and specifically answered, as when it is offered for their own sanctification and About this stage of the work, there was an in-About this stage of the work, there was an increase of evening meetings for prayer, and preaching the word. Brothet Lewis Kellogg, from the find a way.

at Hydeville, and eleven, our church at the com-munion in July. Others are expected to make a Nothing can be plainer than that the promise of our Savior in these words, had respect to the "gifts" lested in East Poultney, under the labors of brother

almost forgotten by the world, and by the church We are, indeed, commanded to pray for others; also, may have more influence at the fountain-head and this is a commandment with promise. But the of revivals, than some ministers of the gospel, who of any sinner, who is yet in his sins. "I exhort," strong members or deacons of the churches, who says Paul, "that supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men; bear an efficient part in social meetings. Let none carved in beaten gold, but living in the constant exercise of high intelligence, of burning zeal, of revions, and giving of thanks be made for all men; feel that they are too old, or too feeble, to be useful for kings and for all that are in authority; that we in promoting the Lord's work. The more feeble may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness the instrument in a good work, the more is the

This, like the exhortation of the apostle, looks to many or by few." Where only two or three are all men, and is a prayer "acceptable in the sight of agreed, as touching anything that they shall ask, it God our Savior, who will have all men to be saved shall be done for them. What if but few of the and to come unto the knowledge of the truth." We church come up to the help of the Lord against the are to pray, therefore, for the salvation of all men, mighty, cannot God work as well with these as at such a sight, we are bound to be at least as polite as and of every man, excepting the case of unpardon- with thousands? Let not ministers be discouraged, able sin. But God has not promised that all men if they can get one Jonath an and one good armorsave any one who is now impenitent, in answer to Let them remember that one such can chase a thou-

AM I A STEWARD?

providence has seeured its accumulation. It is undoubtedly all his gift, or more properly, loan.

If I am a steward of God, then my time, and

A steward! Why, then my relation to God i most picturesque views. Near the convent there are caves and huge masses of fallen rock—here you may privileges, trample under foot the Son of God, find a shepherd, with his flock scattered upon the steeps find a shepherd, with his flow scattered upon the steeps find a shepherd upon the steeps find a shepherd upon the steeps find a shepherd upon the steeps find grieve the Holy Spirit, despise his own enlightenment, "the good word of God, and powers of the ment, "the good word of God, and powers of the late steward of the funds entrusted to him, or employ his time and abilities in securing his own selfish interests. I and I am not saved. I have trod life's flowery way, aspiring Roman Catholics of Ireland out of the blessings of education, and extinguish the nation's soul with an difference world to come," and thus place himself in the come, and thus place himself in the come, should have no hesitation in pronouncing him dishonest. Trusted funds and responsibilities among housest. Trusted funds and responsibilities among have visited the house of God, and been entreated the house of God, and the house of God,

exercise a censorship of the press. Already indications Religion is not to be rendered abstract and curious. Yet, they may not repent; and certain it is that they in a word, in spreading his gospel, and in promot- am not saved. I have resolved to ply, by being seen, as a matter of observation. On to be destitute of a knowledge of God—of his holy

ing the interests of his kingdom. How am I fulfilling this responsible trust? I am almost afraid to face this question holdly. I felt some reluctance o give to the last call of charity, and I gave grudgngly and sparingly. A short time ago I absolute acting as if what He has entrusted me with were my own? as if I had a right to dispose of it at my wu pleasure? If so, I am robbing God. I am an nfaithful steward. I must repent of this wickedless and fraud, confess it to God, and ask for par-And O, let me never again forget that I am only a trustee—a steward—holding talents, and time, and money, in trust for others.—Watchman

WORKING CHRISTIANS.

Learn to be working Christians. "Be ye doers f the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own souls." It is very striking to see the usefulness of some Christians. Are there none of you wh know what it is to be selfish in your Christianity You have seen a selfish child go into a secret place to enjoy some delicious morsel undisturbed by hi my own feelings, I wrote to my old friend, the all for themselves. Are there not some of you who Rev. John Bliss Shaw, pastor of the Congregational church in Fair Haven, Vt. to gain information respecting a revival, which, I had heard, his See, here you have got work to do. When Christ have his spirit infused into our hearts? He has people had enjoyed last spring. His letter has What were you hired for, if it was not to spread salgiven Him to us to be our Manna, and shall we re- afforded me so much pleasure, that I shall take the vation? What blessed for? O my Christian friends! ow little you live as if you were the servants of Christ? How much idle time and idle talk you have! This is not like a good servant. How many things you have to do for yourself!—how few for Christ and his people! This is not like a servant.—

MORE MUST BE DONE FOR HOME MIS-

Everything that has been employed, for the pro otion of Home Missions, must be used with augnented energy. Christians must know more of their country and its wants; they must pray more for its salvation; they must give more liberally for home objects; they must throw more earnestness into the various forms of eo-operation with this enterprise. Young men ought to devote themselves to the ministry; their parents should give them up Teeling, and would burst into tears, when addressed freely and educate them for this object; clergymen should solemnly eanvass the claims of the destitute portions of the land on their personal labors. Laymen are wanted who have public spirit and experience to lay the foundations of society, to impart onsistency and firmness to the infant institution of new settlements; and those whom God's providence excuses from going in person, ought to go by proxy-should induce others to go-should go b their advice, by their money, by their frequent mes sages of sympathy and encouragement. They can nelp pay the Western pastor's salary, through the Home Misssionary Society; they can send books o his Sabbath school; they can assist to build his church; they can replenish his scanty wardrobe of faith," offered by Christians for the salvation of confidence in the promises of her Lord and Savior, or his still more scanty library. Indeed, there is almost no end to the modes of helping on the Home

whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive."

It may be easily seen, however, by any one who will read these passages, and others of similar import in their councetions, that the faith or belief to be in the port in their councetions, that the faith or belief to be in the port in their councetions, that the faith or belief to be in the port in their councetions, that the faith or belief to be in the property of God in Christ, and the influences of the influences of the influences of the influences of the Divine Spirit, were points much insisted on, during the meetings. Therefwere no inquiry meetings, except over sections of the older States, that once were well watered gardens of the Lord? How long shall growing wastes gradually creep over sections of the older States, that once were well watered gardens of the Lord? How long shall the States bordering the Great Lakes ask in those who desired personal conversation, in regard to be each; while those beyond the Mississippi are searcewell watered gardens of the Lord? How long field extending from an entire State beyond the control. This is the incidental testimony of this shall the States bordering the Great Lakes ask in Potomac to the Sabine river, and from the Atlanwill read these passages, and others of similar import in their councetions, that the faith or belief to their spiritual interests, were requested to be seated by themselves, or to remain after the benediction was pronounced. The object aimed at, in the faith of miracles, to be wrought by God, to establish the divine authority of some message gushes anywhere; there are plenty of shade-trees, too gushes anywhere; there are plenty of shade-trees to be detailed to their spiritual interests, were requested to be seated by themselves more essential than all others, is sent in driblets too tardily and scantily to answer much other purpose, than to illustrate the lowness of the evangel

cal spirit at home? We do not treat the heritage which God has given us as we ought; we are too indifferent to its prospective condition. How justly might our privilege be taken from us, and the occupancy of ar great national field be given to some other per and our efforts may avail to turn aside the evils the characters of an enlightened and evangelical Christiauity !- Home Missionary for Oct.

Nothing corresponding with Judaism can again be established in our world. Its types were types of things which are now in heaven, and which cannot again be brought down to the earth. They are embodied in the office of Christ's priesthood, and or on their own plantations? Again we return a ean never again be required or allowed in the service of men. The heavenly things themselves are present to our view, and the earthly things, which in affliction, sickness, or death, they have no minserv are focuse withdraw. Clark the patterns of them, as being no longer necesserv are focuse withdraw. sary, are forever withdrawn. Christ himself, the pel, nor to bury them with solemn and appropriate apostle tells us, were He on earth, would not be a priest. He was not a descendant of Aaron, and therefore could not legally officiate in the temple, in which the Lord pitched, and not man. He is entered, not into the holy places made with hands, which are the figures of the true; but into heaven itself, no w to appear in the presence of the true; but into heaven itself, and we may however remark that it does not be without God, and without hands there are such, and that the number is increasing. which the Levitical priesthood offered gifts accord- few or nous of these. Here and there a master feels which the Lord pitched, and not man. He is entered. are the figures of the true; but into heaven itself. In general, we may however remark, that it does now to appear in the presence of God for us.1 There not enter into the arrangement of plantations, to make provision for their religious instruction; and ing the Scriptures from the common people, and is now the Shechinah of glory, pervading and eulightening with its radiance every part of the celesso far as masters are engaged in this work, an allightening with its radiance every part of the celestial temple; there is the mercy-seat to which all nations are now invited to come, and from which for Cartillee and Its Large the exact field the mercy seat to which all nations are now invited to come, and from which for Cartillee and Its Large the minimum people, and keeping them in ignorance of the withhold the Bible from our servants, and keep withhold the Bible from our servants, and keep withhold the Bible from our servants, and the withhold the Bible from our servants are designed in this work, and all the provision to the tring the withhold the provision to the tring the withhold the bible from our servants are designed in this work, and all the provision to the withhold the bible from our servants are designed in this work, and all the provision to the withhold the provision Gentiles as well as Jews, the copious streams of pardon and salvation flow; there are the cherubin, not the gospel, and must continue to be so, if nothing 'Holy! holy! holy! is the Lord of hosts!' and there, more glorious than Aaron, with blood more prenumerous and dear to men, with many crowns graved upon His heart, has the High Priest of our

THE LAND OF DIAMONDS

ney of life is like that of a man who is passing through a land full of diamonds and gold, to be traversed but onee—and where they diminish in beauty, in number, and in value, every step he takes. What if he should pass all over that journey, and paradox in the moral system; it exhibits rational, he best of sites for olive orchards. The walf is lowest the side toward Rome, and the lake must have formerly been much higher, for the Romans excavated an may be certain, that if we pray in faith. God will and desires shall dictate?—

undertoward Rome, and the lake must have formerly been much higher, for the Romans excavated an may be certain, that if we pray in faith. God will and desires shall dictate?—

undertoward Rome, and the lake must have formerly been much higher, for the Romans excavated an only as my own will and desires shall dictate?—

undertoward Rome, and the lake must have formerly been much higher, for the Romans excavated an only as my own will and desires shall dictate?—

undertoward Rome, and the lake must have formerly been much higher, for the Romans excavated an only as my own will and desires shall dictate?—

undertoward Rome, and the lake must have formerly been much higher, for the Romans excavated an only as my own will and desires shall dictate?—

only as my own will and desires shall dictate?—

The walf is lowest to white untrodden way to God, saying take place in fact, and in their worst degree and only as my own will and desires shall dictate?—

only as my own will and desires shall dictate?—

The walf is lowest to white untrodden way to God, saying take place in fact, and in their worst degree and only as my own will and desires shall dictate?—

The walf is lowest to white untrodden way to God, saying take place in fact, and in their worst degree and only as my own will and desires shall dictate?—

The walf is lowest to white the untrodden way to God, saying take place in fact, and in their worst degree and any warrant for regarding it as my own, to be used only as my own will and desires the untrodden way to God, saying take place in fact, and in their worst degree and any warrant for regarding it as my own, to be used only as my own will and desires the untrodden way to God, saying take place in fact, and in their worst degree and any warrant for regarding it as my own, to be

when you were serious, and when you were half ty and avarice may suggest." resolved to be a Christian. You will remember bly declare savery to be a

be a Christian, and all is now over, and I am not saved. I have crossed oceans, and visited other ment," urged to prove the sinfulness of slavery. lands, and now am about to embark on the ocean Discarding all the ordinary defenses of the slave of eternity, and visit an undiscovered country from system, he bases the master's right to hold the which I am not to return, but I am not saved. slave on the single ground of the slave's right of Closed is the summer of life; ceased is the voice of supervision. This latter right is founded on the Lord's money in my purse; and I believe it would friendly admonition; gone are my opportunities of bave pleased Him to have given it. Am I really salvation; youth, strength, conviction for sin, the to the exercise and enjoyment of freedom. Hence passed away, and I am not saved."

saved?" Sinner, the "summer" is passing away; youth is hastening to manhood; and manhood is plea for slaveholding. We are not now concerned

FOR THE N. Y. EVANGELIST. PRACTICAL SLAVERY

Our last number contained an extended extract rom the Address of the Synod of Kentucky, in reatiou to Americau slavery. It is indeed a melaucholy picture of the uature, and practical workings the slave population. One of his propositions is of this system upon its unfortunate subjects. As in the following words: "The men who dwell choly picture of the uature, and practical workings the question of fact in respect to their general conditiou is one of vital importance, we shall detain the reader with some further evidence.

We take the following extracts from the Report of the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, published in the Charleston Observer of March 22nd, 1834 :- " Who would credit it, that in these years of revival and benevolent effort, in this Christian Republic, there are over two millions of human beings (referring to slaves) in the coudition of HEATHEN, and in some respects in a worse coudion. From long-continued and close observation. we believe that their moral and religious condition such, that they may justly be considered the HEATHEN of this Christian country, and will bear world. Before we attempt to set forth the duty (to evangelize these heathen) it will be proper to how, that the uegroes are destitute of the privileges of the gospel, and ever will be, under the present state of things. * * * A people may be said to enoy the privileges of the gospel, when they have st, free access to the Scriptures; 2nd, a regular cospel ministry; 3rd, houses of public worship; relation to the first of these-free access to the Scriptures-it is universally the fact throughout the slaveholding States, that either custom or law equently they can have no access to the Scriptures; * * * so that they are dependent for their visited by our missionaries. Have they, then, that amount of oral instruction which, in their eireumstances, is uecessary to their enjoyment of the gosstances, is uccessary to their enjoyment of the gos-pel? In other words, have they a regular and ture. He becomes a heathen in a Christian countic to the Ohio, there are, to the best of our knowledge, not twelve men exclusively devoted to the religious instruction of the negroes. * * * As to looked upon with distrust, and is discountenanced by the present state of feeling in the South, such a ministry could neither be obtained nor tolerated. But do not the negroes have access to the gospel through the stated ministry of the whites? We wards the religious instruction of the negroes; but

number of ministers in the slaveholding States, but ery small portion pay any attention to them. The whole (of negroes), professors and nonprofessors, are low in the seale of intelligen morality, and we are astonished thus to find Chris-

tianity in absolute conjunction with HEATHENISM, and yet conferring few or no beuefits. * * * The negroes have no regular and efficient ministry; as a matter of course, no churches; neither is there sufficient room in white churches for their accom-modation. We know of but five churches in the slaveholding States built expressly for their use. We may now inquire if they enjoy the privileges of the gospel in private, in their own houses,

We suppose, the Synod do not mean that there we suppose, the Synod do not mean that there are no exceptions to this mournful view of the forms at evening to rest their weary limbs—it save population, but that this represents their general coudition. What is the direct eause of this mournful view of the comes up to us from the midst of their ignorance, the synod do not mean that there are no exceptions to this mournful view of the comes up to us from the midst of their ignorance, which they limbs—it comes up to us from the midst of their ignorance, and superstition, and adultery, and lewdness. ***

Holy! holy! is the Lord of hosts!' and there, are condition? Slavery, as administered over them by more glorious than Aaron, with blood more pre-cious, with purity more spotless, with titles more numerous and dear to men, with many crowns sult. They can build no churches—purchase no Bibles—organize and sustain among themselves no malicious, inventors of evil things, deceivers, covermeans of grace. The power to do these things is taken from them, being wholly in the hands of the negroes do not go to church, and cannot tell their masters. If in point of intelligence and morality they are, as the Synod declare, in a HEATHEN-

tate of heathenism is the general result.

The General Assembly in 1818 thus testifies, as to the condition of the slave; "Slavery creates a to the condition of the slave; "Slavery creates a A writer is quoted by Hon. Wm. Jay, from the Charleston Meicury: "It has been the policy of Charleston Meicury: "It has been the policy of the slavery. to the condition of the slave: "Slavery creates a not have gathered a diamoud or a particle of gold
—amused by the warbling of birds, or led by some

"Jack o' lantern" that danced along his path?

Thus travels man over the increase of 15c. the man over the inc Thus travels man over the journey of life, charmed by some trifle that turns off the mind from its great struction; whether they shall know and worship 'for weal or for woe,' our lives and fortunes are inobject, until life is ended, the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and the soul is not saved. The nances of the gospel; whether they shall perform institution. It needed no great scope of argument harp, the song and the dauce allured the youth; the duties and cherish the endearments of husbands business and ambition controlled the man; the love and wives, parents and children, neighbors and pansion of intellect, the hundred influences which If I am a steward, then the property of which I have the control does not belong to me. It has been committed to me in trust, to be employed according to the will of its proper owner. His providence has secured its accumulation. It is now too late, and he dies without a hope. Every favorable influence for salvation has been neglected or abused; connect themselves with its very existence. The evils to which the slave is always exposed, often remarks: "Nor has this court ever recognized the

n not saved."

we rejoice to say in many instances, through the When we consider the degraded state in which with not a few it is not improbable, life will influence of the principles of humanity and religion they are placed by the laws of the State, and the and your solemn resolutions. You will remember the sanctuary, the Sabbath, the Sabbath sehool into the hands of a master who may indicate the sanctuary. the sanctuary, the Sabbath, the Sabbath school teacher, the pastor. You will remember the times when you were serious, and when you were half the sanctuary in the sanctuary ind bly declare slavery to be a "practice into which population. They are so degraded, and for a rule your life of gaiety, or vice; your days when you sought pleasure, and when for the baubles of this

A practice involving such exposures at all times,

Rev. Joseph C. Stiles, formerly a resident at the South, in his published "Speech on the Slavery to a man, whom it sinks below the level of being a credible witness!

Resolutions," incidentally testifies to the degraded, We give one more piece of testimony, from a dition of those concerning whom it is said, "It is impossible to renew them again unto repentance."

While, therefore, we have every encouragement to pray for impenitent men, with the hope of their salvation, through grace, if we use the proper means; and while we know that God is ready to save them, if they will repent and come to htm; yet, they may not repent; and certain it is that they

dition of those concerning whom it is said, "It is impossible to renew them again unto repentance."

honest. Trusted funds and responsibilities among men should be very sacredly regarded, and used to attend to my soul; but I am now to go there no more, included the house of God, and been entreated to attend to my soul; but I am now to go there no more, and I am not saved. I have cliabled the steeps of ambition, and I have sought for honor, and all that struggling is over, and I am not saved. I have mingled in the gay circles of life, and all that struggling is over, and I am not saved. I have ranged that is ended, and I am not saved. I have ranged that is ended, and I am not saved. I have ranged that is ended, and I am not saved. I have ranged that is ended, and I am not saved. I have ranged that is ended, and I am not saved. I have ranged to place him as an intellectual and that struggling is over, and I am not saved. I have ranged the house of God, and been entreated to attend to my soul; but I am now to go there no more, incidentally testifies to the degraded, and depressed, and oppressed condition of the slave. We give one or two points in this testimony. On page is one as unport and ill that struggling is over, and I am not saved. I have ranged to the house of God, and been entreated to attend to my soul; but I am now to go there no more, incidentally testifies to the degraded, and depressed, and oppressed condition of the slave. We give one or two points in this testimony. On page is one as unport and ill that struggling is over, and I am not saved. I have ranged to attend to my soul; but I am now to go there no more,

Sabbath, the privileges of the sanctuary all are passed away, and I am not saved."

the master may lawfully hold him, in the capacity of a supervisor. This argument confesses a fact. passed away, and I am not saved."

Oh, on how many beds of death is this language heard! Oh, how many an unpardoued spirit goes up to God, saying, "the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and I am not saved!" What are the sighings of despair but the lamentation, "the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved!" Sinper the "summer is ended, and we are not saved!" Sinper the "summer is ended, and we are not saved!" Sinper the "summer is ended, and we are not saved!" Sinper the "summer is ended, and we are not saved!" Sinper the "summer is ended, and which is confessed as a feet in order to feet. youth is hastening to manhood; and manhood is hastening to the grave. Sabbaths are hastening away, and privileges are hastening away, and soon, oh, how soon, may your lips on a dying bed take up the lamentation, "the harvest is passed, the summer is ended, and I am not saved."

I hastening to manhood; and manhood is hastening with the merits of this argument; all we want is with the merits of this argument; all we want is set fact confessed by an unimpeachable witness. Slaves are men too degraded, intellectually and morally, to enjoy the birthright privileges of our common humanity! This is the confession. We wish the author had considered the question, What is the cause of this intellectual and moral prostration of the slave? He might easily have found it a that very guardianship or supervision, whos right of existence and continuance is derived from action: this is emphatically THE cause of the evi On pages 37-39, the author corroborates the testimony given by the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, in regard to the heathenish condition of South of Mason and Dixon's line have done more to convert the HEATHEN than the whole world beside." In confirmation of this statement, he enters into statistical proof, showing the number of foreign heathen converted by the American Church, and of domestic heathen couverted by the Southern Church. We have the conclusion in the followng passages: "More than three times as many heathen (have been converted through Southern instrumentality, as the combined American Church can produce." Thus, sir, a part of the Southern Church holds up, this day, to the gaze of heaven and earth, scores of thousands more of heathen fellow-men hoping in Christ through their labors, than all the churches of the free soil of the world have yet gathered to the Master * * * doing more for the salvation of the HEATHEN than all the church militant beside." By these heathen, the author means Southern slaves. He calls them arison with heathen in any country in the heathen, prior to their conversion. What, then, in this laud of Bibles and Christian institutions, has made them heathen? Why are they so, in distinction from their masters? This question the author does not eanvass; yet it is impossible not to see the true reason, since "it (slaveholding) tends * to break down every high motive to general industry, as well as to all intellectual and moral cuiture." Here is a cause confessed, amply suffi-cient to explain the heathenism of the slavegospel ministry; 3rd, houses of public worship; Slavery produces the heatheuism, a portion of 4th, the means of grace in their own dwellings. In which Southern Christianity cures! For the cure, so far as it goes, we do not condemn, but hon a the Christianity of the South; while we put to the account of slavery the heatnesish condition of the slave. What other cause, besides this, can be prohibits to them the acquisition of letters, and con-shown for the effect? On the whole, the testimony incidentally given in this speech, confessedly made to vindicate slaveholding against the charge of sinfulness, discloses a most melancholy condition knowledge of Christianity upon oral instruction, of the slave. He is held in a state whose tendency industry, as well as to all intellectual and moral culture." As an effect, he is so degraded that he is intellectually and morally incapacitated to enjoy efficient ministry? They have not. In the vast try, as the fruit of a system placed beyond his speech. Stronger evidence of the wrong of slavery, as practiced in this country, cannot well be imaessential to its rectitude that the slave should be an xtremely degraded and ignorant being, utterly un-it for freedom—which is the very condition slavery

eausing this degradation? We have already given the testimony of Rev. R. J. Breckinridge. We repeat it. "What is slavery as it exists among us?" We reply, it is that contition enforced by the laws of one half of the States of this confederacy, in which one portion of the community, called masters, is allowed such power over another portion, called slaves, as—

1. To deprive them of the entire carnings of their own labor, except only so much as is necessary to continue labor itself, by continuing healthy existence—thus committing clear robbery. 2. To reduce them to the necessity of universal cubinage, by denying to them the civil rights l' life, and eneouraging universal prostitution.

of marriage—thus breaking up the dearest relations 3. To deprive them of the means of moral and tellectual culture; in many States making it a high penal offense to teach them to read-thus per ignorance. an authority higher than the impulse of nature-

4. To set up between parents and their chi'dren thus outraging all decency and justice, and degrading and oppressing thousands upon thousands of brings created like themselves in the image of the Most High God. This is slavery, as it is daily exhibited in every slave State." African Reposi-tory, 1834. This testimony exhibits the slave in twofold aspect of his liabilities and his con-

Rev. C. C. Jones, in a sermon preached before the planters of Liberty County, Georgia, and pubthe sultry plains, as they bend at their toil-it Could a man retrace his steps, and repair his follies, life would be a different thing. But the journey of life is like that of a man who is passing through a land full of diamonds and gold, to be state of heathenism is the general result.

In a suit tried before Judge Coleock, the Judge propriety of admitting them (negroes) in any case where the rights of white persons are concerned.
When we consider the degraded state in which ignorance in which most of them are reared, it would be unreasonable, as well as impolitic, to lay Christian people have most inconsistently fallen."

A practice involving such exposures at all times, such facts in countless instances, bears with it the ed by the Judge. If this be real, what is its cause? Slavery. How great, then, must be the curse of

word—never to have heard scarcely a sentence of it read through life—to know little or nothing of the history, character, instruction and mission of Jesus Christ—to be almost totally devoid of moral knowledge and feeling, of sentiments of probity, truth and chastity? If this constitutes heathenism. then there are thousands, millions of heathens in our beloved land. There is one topic, to which I master or mistress. No instruction is ever given-

What we have sought to prove by the testimony adduced in this and the previous number, is the calamitous and awful state of the slave, intellectually, morally and socially. We have forborne to gather a series of stories of merely local truth, thinking it more candid and just to take the general estimate of eye-witnesses. No objection can be taken to the character of the evidence. It is mainly from the South, given mostly by Christian men, and some of it by Christian bodies. It would be unjust to assume that every slave is represented fully by the general rule, and equally so to vary the rule on account of particular exceptions. What we want to ascertain, is the general condition of This being known, we see what are the effects of slavery upon its unhappy subjects—what it does with human nature. These effects are such as naturally arise from the practice, and can never b corrected while it lasts in its present form. A public sentiment sufficiently powerful and univer-sal, to make any essential modification of slavery, would not stop with the modification; it would go on and demand the extinction of the whole system. Until the community shall be fully determined to remove it, not much can be done to improve it since one of the essential demands of slavery, degradation of its subjects. They cannot be lifted making freedom a moral necessity. It is to be remembered also, that the great causes of their degraded state are mainly beyond their control; they ie in the laws, and in the general practice of masters; and over neither can the slave exert any Their general condition is the most unwhich they have been treated by those who have always held them in their absolute power. This power and the manner of its exercise determine their state. If all the children of the present gennished with all the advantages and privileges enjoyed by the children of their masters, while the latter should be reduced to slavery and left. eration of slaves were taken in infancy, and fur up as slaves in the exact circumstances of the ne gro; we apprehend, we should hear no more about the superiority of the Caucasian, and the inferiori-ty of the African race. Such an experiment would signally turn the tables, and remind the Caucasian race of their savage and barbarous ancestors. It is slavery that has doomed the negro on this conti-He was dragged here by cruelty; and that cruelty has never ceased to follow him. Give him the advantages which slavery denies him; withdraw the causes by which slavery degrades and op-presses him; and soon he will be a different man. Slavery is the absolute, and to him the inevitable power of his degradation. The white race have an awful account to render for their treatment of the African. This is as certain as that justice abides The best possible amend we can now make, is to break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free. What is wanted, is a sufficiently powerful public sentiment, determined, at every requisite sacrifice of convenience and cost, to terminate the career of this great evil. We think every man well employed in an effort to induce this state of public sentiment. He can appeal to all the honorable, and nobler principles of our common humanity. His cause is just. Heaven give it success. We fear that many good and excellent men have placed themselves in a false position on this subin public feeling. That feeling, if sufficiently strong, will demand the abolition of slavery, and

Che Dew-York Gungelist. New-York, Thursday, October 17, 1850.

READING OF THE SCRIPTURES. If the Divine Being were to make a communication to us in a dream or vision, or by the mouth of an angel, or by a voice speaking directly from himwe not write it down with the utmost carefulness treasure it up as of unspeakable interest and value. and often return to it and read it with the deepe meaning and impression, that we might derive from it all possible advantage? Would it not seem

vine word which was communicated to them? divine presence-with what awe and delight we men who had seen Christ and speken with him, with what holy interest we should have heard them narrate his life, repeat his discourses, or

forth truths received from above! It seems to us, that in these holy relations we filled with spiritual delight.

But let us pause a moment, and reflect upon what we actuatly possess. In the sacred Scriptures

opening to us securely the way to heaven, do we their origin. not feel that we would be most anxious to gain | The Compromises, then, which those wise and possession of such a book, and that a long and haz- pure men felt obliged to make, ought not to be disardous voyage, and the expenditure of any wealth regarded. There is every reason for believing that that we might possess, would be a cheap purchase the fewest possible concessions were made on either of the inestimable treasure? If there were only side; and that those which were made, were the one copy of this book in the world, would not its reluctant price of harmony and peace. But what- the past year, is one of large dimensions, in 15th of \$12,213.43 was taken from druuken persons and possession be worth more than kingdoms? Or ever may be true of the equity of the compactwould it not be infinitely the greatest privilege that whether one party claimed too much, or the other we could attain to, to be one among the number withheld too little, the terms of the compact, once costing about \$20,000. In rear of it, on 16th street, every 27 families. Mr. Marsh's appeals for greater who could hear its words read? What then, is it settled, ought to be adhered to. We are enjoying a very large Catholic church is to be built, in a fine sensibility and activity on the part of the temperate because through the kind providence of God it has the fruits of the Union, purchased by these concessions, and, we trust, not withbecome so abundant that we each one have a copy sions; and it is but the dictate of ordinary integri- college is nearly finished, and is thought, by the out effect; something must be done, or we shall to call our own, and use at our pleasure, that it has ty, to compty with the stipulated conditions, or else | holders of property in that vicinity, to be of very | find ourselves back to the old dead level of drunkenlost its interest and value?

from our childhood. It is in every bookstore. orable and just that we should abide by the terms connection with each other; and accessories which The storehouses of Bible Societies are piled full on which the Union was alone consummated. The are very apt to gather round Catholic establishwith it. It may be purchased for a few shillings. obligations of justice are not less real or imperative ments, even of the more devout kind, do not indi-It is even given away. We sometimes find sheets between communities, than between individuals; cate that the harmony between them increases.—

custom and familiarity-we can awaken to the glory of the light. How? By reading constantwith the outside of the book; we are familiar with it as a commodity of merchandize; we are familiar abide by the Constitution, so long as we reap the with words repeated hurriedly and formally; but. will allude, which will serve to establish the heathenism of this population. I allude to the universal licentiousness which prevails. It may be said emphatically, that chastity is no virtue among them—that its violation neither injures female character in their own estimation, or that of their server is are religiousness, which can never grow beauty, glory, and freshness, which can never grow salvation, immortality, heavenly hope, must have a has fallen to the lot of Southern men; the unequal beauty, glory, and freshness, which can never grow burdens of taxation, and the injury in all respects, dim to the spiritually quickened and seeing eye. which the system of slavery has indirectly inflicted If we reflect a moment, we must feel sure that on the North, we think would justify some suspi-God's word and Spirit can stir our souls to their cious of the exact fairness and equity of the comlowest depths-that there are here the aliment and pact. But no voice of disunion has been heard at aspiring energy of a holy, heavenly, and rapturous the North; nullification and Nashville Conventions We are in the Divine presence, but we have have never had success or locality at the North. closed our eyes, or we are keeping them bent to-

> eavenly crown in his hand. gion of the divine communion, we must return to science. And the iniquity and injustice of the new the Bible on our knees-we must read and think, Law, passed at the bidding of the South, lies in the and think and read-we must pray without ceas- fact that it has overstepped the intent and spirit of

continue to carry us along in the stream of the world, the miserable victims of folly and tempta- the Constitution, and disowns and defeats the funtion, unless we set aside daily hours of retirement, damental principles and spirit of that honored Inwhen the noises of the world shut out, we can listen strument. to the still and sublime voice from the oracle which lies within those sacred leaves.

FIRST STEP IN BENEVOLENCE.

We have read with great satisfaction, a few articles from the pen of Rev. Dr. Cooke, of the Puritan Recorder, elicited by the proposal of the American Board to increase its resources. They display good feeling and sound views, deserving a prayerful study on the part of those who have been entrusted with this world's goods. According to ject, by unhappily assuming that their chief business is to resist ultraisms. If we mistake not, the great thing to be done is to effect a radical change the churches connected with the Board are far from youd the sphere of all government, this Law be exemplifying a just measure of liberality. Nothing comes a tyrannical, persecuting enactment, which like a conformity to the standard which Paul pre- if persisted in, it will become patriotism to resist. provide the way. Everything done in this direcscribed can be claimed for the benevolence of the churches in this country; and the argument is that simply have carried out the provision of the Couthe work of the world's conversion is not to be exthe existing institutions could wisely employ, and Free States to draw back from all that they have for which there is pressing need, there must prevail put their hand to. But on the score of a mere oba far higher and more Scriptural style of giving. ligation to allow the slave-owner to recover his fuself, or by an inward and certain inspiration, would We have not yet reached the outer verge of selfdenial.

We have no doubt that a better proportion be ween our prosperity and beneficence ought to exawe and reverence, and endeavor to receive its full ist; and that the great schemes of benevolence will never emerge into the strength and power of complete life, until the habits of giving become vastly the hight of impiety, stupidity and folly, to neglect more liberal, as well as more universal. But we it, or to give to it only occasionally a hurried and think that the first step to be taken in effecting imperfect attention? What should we think of reform in this matter, is to enlarge the number of Abraham, Joseph, Moses, Joshua, Samuel, David, donors. The proportion of our church members Isaiah, or Daniel, if they had thus treated the di- who give habitually to the objects of benevolence is surprisingly small. The vast majority as vet When the Son of God was upon the earth, be give nothing statedly. The monthly concert is spake with men face to face. His disciples heard generally neglected, and by far the greater number him with profound interest, and treasured up his of professors of religion give nothing for any benewords as most precious gifts. Mary, and three of volent object, unless it be a pittance at the yearly like spirit, sat at his feet, and with absorbed atten- collection. Now without any increase of donations tion, listened to his gracious teaching. There were on the part of those who give, our charities would others who neglected his word, reviled and scorned be immeasurably enlarged if by some systematic him. Have we not sometimes imagined ourselves scheme, all persons connected with the churches living in the days of our Savior? And where did were induced habitually to give something. The we place ourselves-among the absorbed and de- standard of giving may be, and ought to be greatly vout listeners, or among the rejecters and sinners? elevated; but the first work should be to set in Ah! have we not said to ourselves, If Jesus had train a plan for reaching the thousands who now thus taught in our streets, or entered our dwell- give nothing. We think a premium tract defining ings, how we should have been overcome by that some wise, easy-working and comprehensive scheme for carrying the claims of benevolence to should have drank in those divine words, and how every professing Christian's conscience, would affect devotedly we should have sat at his feet! Or had the treasuries of our societies quite as much as the we lived in the days of the apostles, and seen those excellent little treatises recently issued. This we regard as the first step to be taken; the other will then not be so difficult.

under the power of immediate inspiration, give the new SLAVE LAW AND THE COMforth truths received from above !

The union of these States was, at the time should have been awed, commanded, subdued, and was formed, a work of great difficulty, demanding patriotism, forbearance, and much concession. The diverse origin of the colonies, out of which the several States were developed; the conflicting section have we not really what God spake by the ancient al and political interests, and the mutual prejudices prophets-have we not the very words of the Son | which not even the common sufferings of the long of God-have we not the identical communica- conflict with the mother country, had entirely re tions made through the inspired apostles? The moved, rendered such a fusion as was implied in time has indeed gone by, the form and manner are the erection of one single government, an achieve only a matter of history; but the narrations, the ment which it required the strenuous efforts of the truths, and the life and immortality brought to most powerful men, the sincere patriotism so charlight, are as much ours-are as really present to acteristic of the times, and the favoring interposius, as if we ourselves lived in the days of divine tions of Providence, to secure. The reader of the communications—as if we ourselves had heard the Federalist will find in the passionate earnestness Son of God speak—as if we curselves had seen the and eloquence to which such men as Hamilton prophets and apostles. We have in substance all Madison, and Jay, were compelled to resort, a that has been brought down from heaven to earth.

The Bible gives us all.

The success which Suppose we had never seen the Bible, but that has followed the consummation, and the consewe were informed that in some distant country quent concurrence of all sections and parties in the there existed a book which contained the word of advantages and dignity of the Union, make it diffi-God, which gave a narration of miracles and modes cult for us to appreciate the struggles and sacrifices of the visitation of a Divine Person-of his life, which its creation cost. We rejoice in the blessteachings, death, and resurrection; which contained ings it has secured to us, without duly honoring the a law and a gospel adequate to all our wants, and patriotism and labor in which these blessings had

give up the benefits of the compact. As long as questionable utility in a commercial point of view. ness of a quarter century ago. It is even so. We have seen it in our homes we hold to the Union, it strikes us as at once hon- In fact, Popery and prosperity never had much and the same divine rule which honors the man St. Patrick's cathedral is surrounded by a cluster Rome, about the middle of next month, with a exclusively of sailors. Its pastor is Rev. J. R. But is it any the less the word of God-the gos- who sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not, of grog-shops and low houses, and so, to a greater view of obtaining from the Pope, that consecrated Steward. pel of glad tidings—the charter of salvation—the will not hold a people, or a section, or a State, to or less degree, is every Catholic church in the city, badge which is necessary to the full performance

suffered themselves to be misled. We intend to benefits of the Union. We may think we have made a hard bargain; and surely the preponderance of political power ever enjoyed by the South the disproportion of official honors and profits that

But the Compromises of the Constitution were wards the earth, in earthly calculations. Like the never meant to involve the denial of justice and human shown in the Interpreter's house of the Pil- manity. It was never understood that the price of grim's Progress, we are engaged in raking straws the Union was the surrender of our moral sense. with the muck-rake, and do not lift up our eyes to In agreeing to that hard and unhappy requirement see the anxious angel hovering above us with the to deliver up the fugitive from service, the nonslaveholding States never agreed to do whatever Would we be revived-would we know our du- the avarice of any slave-owner or driver might dey-would we become quickened to the Christian's mand of us. We did not agree to any clause relife-would we get into the serene and glorious re- quiring the sacrifice of honor, humanity, and coning, until the scales drop from our eyes, and our the Compromise. The Law demands of us many ears are opened, and our hearts get into our eyes, things not included in the mere obligation to deand we see again the light of the covenant of God's liver up the fugitive slave. It attempts to carry love, and hear the rushing wings of the returning out that provision of the Constitution in an offenangels whom our hardness and unbelief have driven sive, inhumane, unwarranted manner; and in so doing, violates the spirit of the Constitution, and "I have given them thy word," says the Savior imposes an obligation we have never consented to. -" Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is The North never consented to suspend that grand truth." Here, then, is the great appointed means safeguard of a nation's freedom, the habeas corpus, of sanctification-of holiness. But how shall we for the sake of aiding the slave-owner to recover his attain the end, unless we know the word, dwell property. The Constitution makes no demand upon it, use it earnestly, mightily, as those who are that we shall institute and allow among us judicial working out their salvation with fear and trem- proceedings involving such precious issues as libbling? Hearing sermons is not enough-we must erty and life, without the securities of the venerasearch the holy Scriptures daily, like the Bereans, ble right of Trial by Jury. The Compact between to test the truth of what is preached, and to get the North and the South never contemplated the into sympathy with the preacher, if he be Christ's harsh and unchristian refusal of shelter and bread servant indeed. A neglected Bible will make care- to the starving, nor such an outrage upon every less and undevout hearers. It is not enough to manly feeling, and every free instinct, as to compel read other good books and religious newspapers- us to join in the posse to help to put manacles upon we must go directly to God's pure word-it alone the limbs of an unoffending man. A law which can teach us with power, and prepare us to profit suspends the habeas corpus; which abrogates the by all other helps and means of grace. The Sab- right of trial by jury; which makes mercy a crime, bath day will not profit us if it be only a day of and the pleadings of humanity in a man's soul public worship, and without the private prayerful penal offense; which imposes duties that freemen reading of the Scriptures. Our weekly days will cannot perform without sin before God; such a law, we say, goes beyond all Compromises ever made by

> Now we are willing to live up to the agreement all that is written in the bond shall be scruwulously paid. But if, in attempting to demand and enforce far more than was ever agreed to, the South finds strenuous resistance, and earnest protest and indignant rebuke, it is not a thing to be wondered at, or complained of. Nay, if bloodshed and civil war be the unhappy fruit of this Law, let the blame, before God, fall where it belongs. Laws become despotic and oppressive when they exceed the just province of government; and in going beyond all the requirements of the Compact, and, indeed, be-

> Now, if a law had been enacted which should gitive slave, we can consent to no such infringe ment upon rights which we have never surrendered. or to obligations from which every impulse of the fostered, revolts.

LECTURES.

We regret very much, the cessation for a few inquisitive minds, which are stimulated by the may be true, at present. iterature and activities of the age, it seems to us a great want, which it is the dictate of both wisdom and benevolence to supply. The custom of early closing of shops now largely prevailing, gives to that the Mercantile Library Association are doing veral eminent lecturers for the winter, among whom are Mr. Whipple, of Boston, and Mr. Dwight. the best writer and critic on music in the country. It is to be wished that the movement had counterparts on a more general scale.

SACRED MUSIC. gleaned from a very wide field of composition, and Synod. oftentimes present the very "consumate flower" of musical genius. They may be sometimes more difficult, and sometimes lacking the peculiar odor of the sanctuary; but there is, we must say, a proportion of agreeable and beautiful tunes which have meaning, solidity, and thought, quite unusual n psalmodic compilations in this country. We ould, if it were needful, specify a great number which the ear and the heart will love at first sight. Try Fane, Evan, Wien, Rogers, Boswell, Battishill, for example, to go no further. It is a work to which choristers and clergymen may be commended, as worthy of their study.

THE TREE AND THE FRUIT.

street, designed for a Jesuit College, with accom- lodgers, and restored by the police. In the Tenth modations for about two hundred students, and Ward, one liquor establishment is supported by book of life and immortality? O the deadening any less stringent obligation of honor and truth, except St. Peter's. Perhaps it is not quite charity of the Most Rev. Dr.'s Archiepiscopal functions. effect of custom, and familiarity. We live in an To this, we believe the free States universally able, but that old common-sense maxim, noscitur Paul once went to Rome on quite a different seven pews were sold, at premiums ranging from about four thousand. Large numbers came from ocean of light, and we forget the glory of the light agree; and there is no prevalent or sober desire or socies, one cannot help thinking of when passing errand.

But we can overcome the deadening effect of intention of repudiating the honest obligations we by these establishments. If Popery were the ge owe to our Southern fellow-citizens. If they im- nial, elevating, heavenly thing that it must be, if agine the North to be a community of truce-break- it came from heaven, we should not see it attractly, thoughtfully, prayerfully. We are familiar ers, and incendiaries, and disunionists, they have ing ignorance, squalor and vice to itself, by such an

JUDGE JAY ON THE FUGITIVE LAW. Hon. William Jay, at the application of a comnittee of colored men, has written an opinion respecting the new law, which, as might be expected, strongly condemns it. He unhesitatingly pronounces it unconstitutional, as opposed to the principles of justice and humanity, and as likely to result in great wrong and hardship to the colored population. Yet he earnestly dissuades from any be gained by such resistance, and as it would tend increase the hardships of the class upon which presses, at best, too heavily. Resistance would give color to the pro-slavery clamor at the North, and furnish an excuse for violence on the part of class-"leave, I beseech you, the pistol and the judicious kind of benevolence. bowie-knife to Southern ruffians and their Northern mercenaries. That this law will lead to bloodshed, I take it for granted, but let it be the blood of slave-catchers."

The advice here tendered, however wise, it i disown him; they outlaw him, and afford him no College. protection. And if in this war he throws himself apon the rights of his menhood, and defends him-self when no one else will defend, who can blame cannot see whom he has to blame but himself.

Marshal, and to present himself at the boat, ready met, and understood their relations at a glance. the officer by his side, informed the slave that this was an United States officer, who must not be resisted. The logic was not conclusive to the poor fugitive. He raised a brawny, powerful arm, which appeared to have the force of a dozen sledge-hammers, and before a word could be uttered or a mo tion made, laid the officer senseless upon the ground. The crowd around caught the meaning of the scene with electric sympathy, and raising a shout, urged the fugitive to flee, and covered his flight from the enraged master, till all trace of him was utterly

Now, these consenting citizens were law-abidin ien, yet they saw not, and we defy any man to perceive, any wrong in the resistance of this heroic fugitive. He felt himself at war with the governhimself of the natural rights of war, and the blame stitution, and been kept in harmony with the other must rest upon those who commenced the strife by pected to make any further essential progress until great rights of that instrument, and imposed upon assaulting the rights which were thus summarily the divine rule of beneficence becomes more con- the Free States only what they consented to do, redressed. Whatever we may think of the policy scientiously and universally the measure of the there would be no complaint and no resistance. of such acts, they are too obviously accordant with church's efforts. To secure the resources which There is no general disposition on the part of the every instinct of justice to be honestly condemned.

ROME AND SARDINIA.

It would seem that in the conflict between the Papal power and the civic authorities of Sardinia, the Pope wavers, and will probably give in. The orrespondent of the Tribune at Turin, states that the Sardinian Envoy, Penelli, is still at Rome, and that several of the most influential Sardinian bishops have sent a memorial to the Holy See, asking it to agree with the Siccardi law, and to all the reforms proposed by the Government, on the ground years past, of the efforts to provide Public Lectures, of the danger of schism. Considering that it is on literary and scientific topics, during the winter only six months ago that these same clergy joined months, which were once successful and useful. in a violent protest against the law, and were loud There is no class of entertainments more attrac- in applauding the resistance of Archbishop Frantive than this system of Lectures, properly manned zoni, it looks like a complete surrender. To this and sustained; and in a city abounding with young complexion it will have to come at last, whateve

SYNOD OF UTICA The late meeting of the Synod of Utica adopted thousands of young men leisure hours which we a series of resolutions in relation to the action of may be sure will not be left unoccupied, but for the General Assembly on Home Missions, recom which a popular and respectable course of Lectures mending to each Presbytery within its bounds, to would furnish the very best attraction. There are appoint annually, a committee of three or moremany public men who would draw thronged to be designated the Presbyterial Missionary Comhouses of these young men, and who could stimulate them by their eloquence and knowledge, to selves acquainted with the wants and destitution trains of reflection and habits of reading that inight of the feeble churches; seek out adequate minister be of inestimable value. We are glad to perceive rial aid, and take measures to supply any deficien cies of pecuniary support. The committee are also to hold, in conjunction with other members of the something to supply the want—though it will be quite inadequate, if confined to their small and inaccessible Lecture-room. They have engaged se- what else may be deemed salutary to invigorate and encourage them. An opening of a fraternal correspondence with the Oneida Annual Metho dist Conference was made, by the reception of a very cordial letter from Mr. Paddock, who had been appointed to attend the meeting of Synod, but was prevented. This letter was referred to a committee, who recommended a future correspondence between the two bodies. The Synod accepted the We were compelled to break off our notice of the proposal, and took the initiative in the friendly new work of Psalmody of Mr. Mason, last week movement by appointing Rev. Mr. Payson, of New before completing our estimate. We designed to Hartford, as a delegate (Rev. T. R. Townsend refer, as a striking and distinctive feature, to its substitute) to the next meeting of the Conference, Melody. Derived mainly from the compositions of which is to meet at Ithaca, next July. A minute the masters, it presents probably a much larger was also adopted, recommending to the Presbyternumber of sweet and meritorious melodies than ies to take measures for securing a better attendcould have been obtained by original compositions, ance at the Synodical meetings. We are indebted however excellent. The work contains but very for the above to the Syracuse Recorder, the Stated few pieces composed for it: the tunes have been Clerk not having transmitted any notice of the

MR. MARSH'S SERMON.

A very effective temperance discourse was de livered at Rev. Dr. Hatfield's church last Sabbath evening, by Rev. Mr. Marsh of the Temperance Union, on the state of the cause in this city. The picture he presented of the morals of New-York was well-nigh appalling.

The number of places at which intoxicating drinks are sold he stated to be 5,027. Of these, 4,145 are licensed. The greater part sell on the Sabbath. The number of commitments in the last quarter, ending June 30, was 8,214. Of these, 3,003 were for intoxication, 1,087 for disorderly conduct, 1,186 for assault and battery, and 153 for fighting in the streets-offenses usually consequent upon of which so many have been erected in the city, intoxication. During the three months, the sum

THE ARCHBISHOP OF NEW-YORK.-We

JUDICIOUS AND JUDICIAL.

We see it stated that Chief Justice Williams, of Hartford, has made a contribution of one thousand dollars, to be used as a loan, without interest, to aid in building meeting-houses for Orthodox Congregational churches in Illinois. The object is to loan, at the proper time, to churches struggling to erect places of worship, aid enough to enable them to effect the object, on condition of repaying the amount at a future time. It is surprising how far a small sum, judiciously managed, will go in such enterprises. Dr. Bullard tried it with signal success in Missouri; and we doubt not that the donation here given, will be the means of erecting a great number of churches. A little outward assistorcible resistance to its operation, as nothing can ance and sympathy, often stimulate a church to more than they suspected themselves capable of .-This fund goes into the hands of a Church-Extension Committee, supported by the Illinois Central Association, who have already given notice of their willingness to make loans to churches undertaking slave-catching. "Leave," says his address to this to build houses of worship. It strikes us as a very

PRESIDENT HOPKINS.

We regret that the offer of the Theological Chair the innocent, not of the guilty. If anything can in the Union Theological Seminary, tendered to rouse the torpid conscience of the North, it will be President Hopkins, of Williams College, has, after our streets stained with human blood, shed by the serious deliheration, been declined. The reasons which induced this step are highly honorable to the hardly possible will be always heeded. It is a ecclesiastical differences, as suggested by the Puristyle of heroism not often attained in this world, tan. On the contrary, we have occasion to know quietly to submit to an act of aggression and out- that the declinature was made with great reluctrage like that which the slave-catcher attempts in ance, and only in view of the superior claim of the making his assault upon the fugitive. Society and important post he now occupies, and the peculiar laws have made war upon the colored man. They | circumstances of his connection with Williams

SYNOD OF NEW-YORK & NEW-JERSEY.

him? And if the pursue falls in the conflict, we and New-Jersey commenced on Tuesday evening, at Dr. Cox's church, in Brooklyn, with quite a fact which has not yet found its way into the opening religious exercises was borne by Rev. Dr. be a boon of priceless value, and do as much to papers. A week or two ago, an athletic, stalwart Adams, and the Synodical sermon delivered by the bind the Union in indissoluble bonds as any omniegro arrived at this port in a vessel from the Moderator, Rev. D. T. Wood, of Middletown, N.Y. South, apparently unknown to anybody on board. from the text, Romans 5: 12. The sermon was As the boat reached the wharf, and the fugitive- based on the 25th and 26th questions of the Larger for such he is supposed to have been-attempted to | Catechism-a topic assigned by the North River gain the shore, the first object he met was the keen Presbytery for discussion-embracing the great at Cincinnati, was connected with the memorial glance of his master, who, missing his slave, and themes of the Fall and Original Sin. We have before the House of Bishops, to restore Bishop Onsuspecting the route he had taken, hurried on by not space to do justice to the clear and elaborate the more rapid conveyance of the railroad, and ar- discussion into which the preacher went, asserting rived in New-York long enough before the vessel | the broad Scriptural truth, with those just discrimicontaining his runaway slave, to obtain his U. S. nations and qualifications which make that truth consistent with man's conscious freedom, and with to recapture his victim as he landed. The parties the deductions of enlightened reason. The subject was well handled, with a simple and perspicuous The master, himself an athletic man, pointing to conciseness befitting the theme, and with sound already prepared and in the hands of a delegate, to evangelical philosophy. It was refreshing to listen to such a thorough and clear exposition of a great and neglected truth. After the sermon, the Synod was organized, an

elected Rev. John Ford as Moderator.

RESIGNATION OF DR. STILES

Much to the regret of his church and people, a well as of his brethren in the ministry, Rev. Dr. Stiles has felt constrained by a regard to his health. to resign the pastoral charge of the Mercer street church, where he has labored for several years, with great fidelity and acceptance. Twice in two years, the temporary failure of his health has admonished him that his arduous duties and labors were beyond his physical strength. At a meeting of his people on Tuesday evening, very cordial resolutions of unabated confidence and affection were passed, and expressive of regret at the necessity which in the providence of God, calls for a dissolution of relations so endearing, as that of pastor and people.

The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society have appointed Dr. Stiles as Special Secbors, both North and South, but more especially in the Southern States. Should he accept the office, we know of no man who would be more eminently useful in deepening public interest and effort for

ECCLESIASTICAL & PERSONAL ITEMS

Mr. Lewis H. Reid, a graduate, in the last class of the Union Theological Seminary, has received and accepted a call from the Presbyterian church in Fayetteville, Onondaga co. made vacant by the esignation of Rev. R. F. Cleaveland, who succeeds the late Rev. Washington Thacher, as Secetary of the American Home Missionary Society for Western New-York.

Rev. Chas. W. Clapp was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Munroeville, O. Aug. 21st Rev. L. Whiting, of Lawrence, has received a nanimous call from the Central Congregational At a meeting of the Essex South Conference, or

Wednesday the 9th inst. the vote passed two years since, denying to the Howard st, church of Salem. Mass, a right to be represented in the Conference was rescinded, by a vote of 33 to 7.

Rev. Warren G. Jerry, of South Glastenbury. Ct. was installed on the 3rd inst. as pastor of the Congregational church in Harwinton, Ct.

Mr. Charles H. Gates, a licentiate of Andover vas ordained at Wilbraham, Mass. Oct. 1st. Mr. David Murdock, jr. a licentiate of the New York Presbytery, having accepted a unanimous call from the Congregational church and society

in New Milford, Conn. to become their pastor, was ordained to the work of the ministry, and installed over said church, on Wednesday Sept. 18th. Mr. J. C. White is to be ordained at North Ab ngton, on the 23rd inst.

Rev. John B. Skeele, of Bangor Seminary, was lately ordained at Hallowell, Me. as successor to

Rev. Mr. Rogers, deceased. President Hitchcock, of Amherst College, is exected home by the next steamer. Rev. Aaron Pickett, of Reading, Ms. has received

on account of continued ill health, to ask a dis missal from the pastoral charge of the Maverick church, in East Boston. Rev. Ray Palmer, of Bath, Me. has received a nanimous call from the new Congregational

church at Albany. Rev. M. W. Jacobus, of Brooklyn, L.I. sailed last week from New-York, designing to make the tour of Europe, and to extend his journey into the Ori-

ent, as far as Syria and the Holy Land. Mr. J. Pascal Strong, a graduate of the New-York, on the 25th ult.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of East Pennsylvania held its annual meeting in the new Lutheran church of Easton, commencing on Thursday evening 26th ult. Rev. Dr. Duncan has resigned the pastoral charge

the First Independent Presbyterian church in Baltimore, on account of his declining health. His Baltimore, on account of his declining health. His congregation, in accepting his resignation, adopted resolutions expressive of their high esteem for him resolutions were read by Mr. Dana, and followed by addresses from Louis Napoleon would not hesitate to make an appeal to the entire people of France, from whom he resolutions expressive of their high esteem for him resolutions expressive of their high esteem for him resolutions were read by Mr. Dana, and followed by addresses from Louis Napoleon would not hesitate to make an appeal to the entire people of France, from whom he resolutions expressive of their high esteem for him read by Mr. Dana, and followed by addresses from Louis Napoleon would not hesitate to make an appeal to the entire people of France, from whom he resolutions expressive of their high esteem for him resolutions. resolutions expressive of their high esteem for him as a minister and pastor, and settled upon him a ers, I wish distinctly to say, exhibited great modersalary of \$1500 a year, during his life.

A new Baptist Mariner's Chapel, in Cherry st. was opened Sabbath before last, by appropriate religious exercises. Sermon by Rev. E. L. Magdon. This church is not intended, like most, or perhaps were in error in supposing that the newly created all of the Bethels which have been established, to archbishop received the sacred pallium with his be a mere preaching place for sailors. It is to ac- possible. brief. It seems that Dr. Hughes is to set out for commodate a regular church for sailors, though not

The sale of pews in Calvary church, New-York, took place on Wednesday of last week. Eighty- large for the room, which will hold comfortably \$300 to \$500. About a dozen only were sold at the country towns, who could not be accommodated,

par. The aggregate amount of premiums received and the crowding, hooting, breaking of windows, over the minimum valuation, was between \$7000 and \$8000. The highest price paid was \$850.

SYNODICAL ACTION.

The Synod of Western Reserve, at its late meetng, besides the action noticed last week, passed esolutions condemning the practice of professing Christians attending dancing parties, and of Christian parents sending their children to dancing schools, as a breach of covenant. The Synod took measures to increase and systematize the devotional exercises of its meetings; created a commission next place of meeting.

THE CHEAP POSTAGE QUESTION.

The failure of all the bills and projects before the late Congress, for reducing the rates of letter post- in the Bee and other papers, stating that the numage, though a matter of great regret, ought to have ber of tickets issued did not exceed the number prono other effect than to stimulate new and more effective efforts for the next session. Representatives are sometimes tardy in obeying the popular hall who had no tickets, thereby excluding those voice; but where it is united, and is loudly uttered, who had tickets but came late. The police arrangethey can be reached. A measure involving such incalculable benefits to the public, the wisdom of which is sustained by the successful experience of Great Britain, and which has so striking a proof ments, it cannot be believed that he would know. President, and have no relation, we beg to say, to of the public favor as to have been recommended by a majority of the State Legislatures, and numerously petitioned for in every State of the Union but three, ought to stand in no doubt of speedy success. The bill of Senator Rusk, reducing the postage to two cents prepaid, was never taken up in the Senate. That of the majority of the House Committee, of which Judge Potter was chairman, proposing a reduction to three cents prepaid and five cents unpaid, was also passed over. The bill The annual session of the Synod of New-York of the minority, reported by Mr. Durkee, proposed two cents, prepaid. We hope there will be a systematic work of petitioning instituted, of sufficient As an illustration of this doctrine, we may state large attendance. The preliminary part of the urgency to secure the passage of this bill. It would bus ever constructed by legislative carpentry.

BISHOP ONDERDONK .- The principal interest attaching to the General Episcopal Convention derdonk. The question has been taken, and the request refused, by a majority of more than two to one. Considering that this is the concentrated elfect of three years' managing, it would seem that the fate of the Bishop has reached its finality .-The resignation of the Bishop may now be confidently expected. Indeed, we have heard that it is be presented to the Convention, at the proper time. The House of Delegates at Cincinnati, have passed a canon providing for the election of an Assistant Bishop where the Bishop of a Diocese is suspended, or otherwise disabled from service.

THE PORTUGUESE EXILES .- The American and Foreign Christian Union ask for a special donation of about six hundred dollars, to convey to the West, about thirty of the band of Portuguese were intemperate or otherwise vicious, have been exiles, who remained in this city on account of illhealth. The band of 450, who went to Springfield, Ill., have not only established themselves pleasantly, but have made a home for the remaining number, il they can be sent thither. We hope no one will \$500 above named, and many a forlorn emigrant ever regret what they gave to help off the others, friends during the cold months of approaching when they know the happiness and comfort those winter. benefactions; and we believe that a repetition of the good office would bring as grateful reflections to the donor. The Lord loveth the cheerful giver.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS .- The Cumberland Presbyterians have been organized retary of the Society, with a view to general la- forty years. In their connection there are nineteer Synods, seventy-five Presbyteries, about eight hundred and sixty ordained ministers, two hundred and ten licentiates, one hundred and ninety candidates for the ministry, twelve hundred and fifty congregations, and eighty thousand members

COMMERCIAL ESTIMATE OF SLAVERY .-Commerce does not see far, but it perceives sharp ly. There is a pregnant lesson well worthy the serious study of our countrymen, in a little fact incidentally mentioned by a London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce. He says that though Virginia has never been guilty of repudiation, like some of the free States, still her State stocks are low in the European market on account of the inactivity and want of enterprise induced by slavery. Commerce begins to discover the inevitable connection, which Christian faith long ago discovered, between right and success, in the long run. The world is not organized on the plan of allowing Literary Curiosities, are now being sold at less wrong to be prosperous; and slavery is no exception to the Providential law.

REORGANIZATION OF THE PRUSSIAN CHURCH. -Chevalier Bunsen's counsels to the King of Prussia appear to have taken effect. The long-contemplated enlargement of the basis of the National Church has taken place. A new constitution has with the royal sanction, been promulgated, which recognizes the writings of the Old Testament as the word of God, and the three principal symbols of the Reformation as the rule of faith. The government of the church established by this constitu tion is of the most democratic character.

Boston Correspondence. THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

At the call of Josiah Quincy, and two or three hundred others, a meeting assembled on Monday evening in Faneuil Hall, to consider the late Fugitive Slave Bill. More human beings were never crowded at once into the old Cradle of Liberty; and crowded at once into the old Cradle of Liberty; and Island of Jersey, near St. Malo, when eleven lives seldom, it may be added, have our citizens been were lost. She struck upon the rocks of Minsummoned to that place for more weighty reasons Rev. Aaron Pickett, of Reading, Ms. has received an invitation to become pastor of the Congregational church in Sandisfield, his native town, and where he first united with the church.

Rev. Robert S. Hitchcock has been compelled, its condemnation of the odious law. He maintained its condemnation of the odious law. He maintained the opening speech, in language peculiarly chaste and calm, but firm and clear in its condemnation of the odious law. He maintained the opening speech, in language peculiarly chaste and calm, but firm and clear in its condemnation of the odious law. He maintained the opening speech, in language peculiarly chaste and calm, but firm and clear in its condemnation of the odious law. He maintained the opening speech, in language peculiarly chaste and calm, but firm and clear in its condemnation of the odious law. He maintained the opening speech, in language peculiarly chaste and calm, but firm and clear in its condemnation of the odious law. He maintained the opening speech, in language peculiarly chaste and calm, but firm and clear in its condemnation of the odious law. He maintained the opening speech, in language peculiarly chaste and calm, but firm and clear in its condemnation of the odious law. He maintained the opening speech, in language peculiarly chaste and calm, but firm and clear in its condemnation of the odious law. He maintained the opening speech, in language peculiarly chaste and calm, but firm and clear in the opening speech in language peculiarly chaste and calm, but firm and clear in the opening speech in language peculiarly chaste and calm, but firm and clear in the opening speech in language peculiarly chaste and calm, but firm and clear in the opening speech in language peculiarly chaste and calm, but firm and clear in the opening speech in language peculiarly chaste and calm, but firm and clear in the opening speech in language peculiarly chaste and calm, but firm and clear in the opening speech in language peculiarly chaste and calm, but firm and clear in the openin Hon, CHARLES F. ADAMS was called to the chair. that it was unconstitutional, and more inhuman

than any edict of Rome in her worst days.

Mr. Adams was followed by Frederic Douglass,
who spoke nearly an hour. He stated that h's own family had been thrown into great consternation by two telegraphic dispatches received in one hour, giving information that slave-hunters were in pursuit of him. He was absent, but hastened home, not feeling quite safe, though his freedom had been purchased with British gold, and he had in his Brunswick Seminary, was ordained and installed pastor of the Reformed Dutch church at East New-them and returned into slavery. To every such bility and duration. uestion the immense congregation answered, No, to, in almost deafening tones.

able to be present, was read by Richard H. Dana, Esq. 1t was a calm and thorough exposition of the new law, an unqualified condennation of it as unconstitutional and wicked, and a decided expres
Assembly, lorgetting that France desires above all sion of belief that it could not and would not be

After the reading of this letter resolutions were ation and coolness, considering the occasion. None of them recommend violence or threats, much less flight on the part of the colored people. They left the french papers. The Cabinet is divided in regard the fugitive to his own choice, as to death or slave-ry in the last resort, some of the speakers simply

I the fugitive to his own choice, as to death or slave-ry in the last resort, some of the speakers simply ry in the last resort, some of the speakers simply offering what they would do. The effort of the Napoleon was about to accomplish his design of

CLOSE OF THE JENNY LIND CONCERTS. The eighth and last concert was given in the or, as he calls himself just now, the Count de Cham-Hall over the Fitchburgh Depot, on Saturday bord, or Henri V., has "officially" announced, evening. The assembly, unfortunately, was too evening. The assembly, unfortunately, was too

chairs, and settees, in the rear of the hall, kept up a confusion which was disgraceful, sometime frightful. Every interference on the part of ushers or police raised a new storm of shouts and threats, and all forcible measures were dispensed with. The Overture was scarcely heard. Belleti came forward, but his voice merely mingled with the

bedlam cries that regarded neither law nor decency. At length Jenny appeared, and in an instant every noise was hushed. "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was sung with great effect, and to a perfectly still house. Even the most quarrelsome to arrange with the Synod of Ohio, its southern and disaffected were in perfect good humor with boundary; considered the claims of the Home Mis. Jenny, and continued so, while other performers sionary Society, and appointed Cleveland as the were heard amidst renewed confusion. That Miss Lind could thus control the raging of those elements, is regarded as one of her greatest triumphs, though she evidently did not relish the task, and he concert closed abruptly at half-past nine. Monday morning Mr.Barnum came out with a card vided for in the hall, and this statement was confirmed by his agents. The trouble is said to have arisen from the rushing of large crowds into the ments must therefore have been defective. Mr. Barnum is censured by some, but I think without cause, for after having on all previous occasions gained universal praise for his judicious arrangeingly hazard his reputation at the closing concert.
The fund realized by Miss Lind from her charity concert last week, was \$7,225, which she has dis tributed as follows:

Musical Fund Society Children's Friend Society...... Farm School for Indigent Boys. pedic Association . Boston Female Asylum Young Men's Benevolent Society
Society for Prevention of Pauperism
Parent Washington Total Abstinence Soc'y
Miscellaneous objects of charity

\$7.225 Early fon Thursday morning Miss Lind and uite left this city for Philadelphia, where she is to sing on Thursday evening. I am sure that she has left in this city none but leelings of admiration and gratitude, and the tenderest good wishes for her

REV. MR. ROGERS' TEMPERANCE DISCOURSE. Rev. William M. Rogers delivered a temperance sermon last Sabbath evening in his own church, Winter street, it being the first of a series of Sabbath evening discourses by the different clergymen of the city, at the solicitation of the "Young Men's Total Abstinence Society." Mr. Rogers reviewed the past history of temperance, inquired into the measures necessary to complete the reform, and spoke of the happy adaptation of such societies as the one above named to accomplish the object. The house was crowded, and many could not find seats.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF PAUPERISM. This is one of the Societies so generously aided ov Jenny Lind, and it is among the most important charitable societies of the city. It occupies a large basement hall in the Tremont Temple, and is under the constant supervision of the Secretary, Mr. F. R. Woodland. Until quite recently the Society has confined its efforts to females, who have applied for help during the last year to the number f 3,382. Nearly three-fourths of them have been foreigners, and out of the whole number, over 2,500 have been provided with employment. Many who sent into the country, where they have found homes and means of subsistence away from the temptations of city life. A vast amount of poverty and suffering has thus been prevented. The Society will act still more efficiently with the aid of the

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST. REV. LEON PILATTE, M.A. OF PARIS.

A number of persons were gratified, last Lord's day evening, in the First Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, with an address from this interesting young Frenchman, on the state of religion in France. His late and imperfect acquaintance with our language, operates, not badly, rather to increase the interest and sympathy of his hearers. When at loss for a word, sometimes, he was helped by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Cox, and another clergyman, in the pulpit with him. His recitals of facts and events, in which himself was both a spectator and an actor, connected with the late stirring scenes of February 1848, were very interesting, graphic, and even life-like in the main.

The progress of true religion in France, especialy in its proud and giddy Capital, is full of promise; vet they especially need some practical sympathy

Monsieur Pilatte has a mission to us of import ance and worth, as the authorized representative of the Evan elical Society of France. He is a simple-hearted, sincere, and well educated brother, whose recitals are worthy of confidence, and who deserves to be commended to all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

Assignees' SALE .- A large and rare assortment of Prints, Portraits, Books, Paintings, and than half price by the Assignce of the late Mr. Coleman, at 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-street. The sale is to continue two weeks longer.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The Europa arrived on Thursday last, after a bassage of over thirteen days, bringing news three days later than that by the Atlantic. ENGLAND,

It is reported in quarters where intelligence is most likely to be correct, that the Bishop of Exeter has refused to accept testimonials signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Parliament, which stands prorogued to the 15th of October, is further prorogued to the 14th of Mr. Cowling, the tory candidate for Cambridge

University, has withdrawn, so that Wigram will e chosen.

There have been one or two serious collisions etween the Irish of Kilkenny and the constabulary The steamer Superb has been wrecked on the

Three negro sailors, Domingo da Salva, Jose da Costa, and Fallee-Foul, convicted of having assassinated the captain of the brig Adele, during the hipwreck of that vessel on the African coast, July

28th, 1849, have been executed. FRANCE. PRESIDENTIAL MANIFESTO .- There appears, in the Bonapartist organs of Tuesday Sept. 24th, an article which has all the appearance of a manifesto. It begins by declaring the President's views in reference to the reported union of the two legitimist branches. It says: "We think we are acquainted with these projects, and will state them in a few pocket a bill of sale of himself! He related some is the re-establishment of order, confidence and cases of great suffering on the part of slaves escap- credit; in a word, to close the era of revolutions. ing from bondage, named their residence and condition, and asked whether the people of Massachu-

bility and duration.

Louis Napoleon would not respond to the wish of the six millions of citizens who chose him as the A letter from Hon. Josiah Quincy, who was not ble to be present, was read by Richard H. Dana, gress inaugurated in 1789, if he were humbly to bow his head to the royalist coalition which im-Assembly, lorgetting that France desires above all things to be tranquilized, should refuse to adopt a measure imperatively demanded by public safety, viz. the prolongation of the Presidential office—

> duration of his power, and only hesitated as to the mode of doing it, the utter folly of the Legitimists eems to have given him that which fortune denied condemns the system of an appeal to the people of France, "inasmuch as it implies the negation o the great national principle of hereditary mon-

THE LAW OF THE PRESS .- All the Paris journals now appear with the signatures of the editors and tors affixed to the articles. Our readers may judge how they look, by supposing each parain this sheet to have the name of the writer graph in this at the close.

SPAIN. General Jose Concha will embark at Cadiz for Cuba, on the 15th of October. The direction of the cavalry is confided, ad interim, to the Brigadier

The diligence from Barcelona to Valencia, due at the latter place on the 15th, fell over a lofty precipice above the sea at Orpesa. Fourteen passengers, together with the mayoral, postillion and orses, perished.

THE DUCHIES. Affairs in Germany remain about as they were. Beyond a trifling affair of a fight between gun boats, nothing of any importance has happened in

Schleswig-Holstein.

Forty vessels of different nations were sent out of the Eider on the 23rd September, by the Danes, who have placed the entrance to the river in a state

PORTUGAL. is more than doubted. The Queen has written to Count de Thomar at once to return to Lisbon. The differences of the Portuguese with the Americans, respecting the Gen. Armstrong, are to be referred to the arbitration of the President of the French republic, according to the suggestion of Mr. Webster. A new Charge d'Affaires is expected at Lisbon from the United States.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The America also arrived at Halifax on Tues day, P.M. with seven days later news. The political news has no importance. The British Government are taking measures to

suppressson of the slave-trade on the coast of Africa. is that we now have about 400,000 inhabitants. ome intelligence has been heard, of ships in the North, supposed to be those of Sir John Franklin which state that the ships were attacked and burned by a fierce tribe of nations in 1846; but not much credit is attached to it. Parliament is to meet November 14.

IN FRANCE, a Bourbon plot has been detected and thirty individuals sentenced to six months' imprisonment for belonging to the society.

The claims of Prince de Joinville to the Presidency are no longer discussed. This removes one obstacle to Louis Napoleon's re-election. The President has despatched Lucien Murat to Rome to mediate between Rome and Sardinia.

Business in Paris is very brisk. In DENMARK, hostilities have been resumed-the Holsteiners having commenced; but nothing has yet been done. The HUNGARIAN refugees have received permission to leave Turkey on the expiration of their ex-ile. Kossuth has applied to remain at Constantin-

In SARDINIA, the Archbishop of Turin, who was imprisoned for resisting the Siccardi law, has been condemned, and removed from office. The High Court of Appeal has declared See vacant, and the op has been banished. Another Archbishop, Camliazi, has also been deposed, and both dignitaries have been shipped off to Civita Vecchia. From GERMANY, nothing new or important.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELECTIONS

Pennsylvania .- The election for Members of Congress in this State has been very close, and the returns are not altogether complete. As near as can now be ascertained, the following are elected:

t.
Thomas B. Florence, Dem. gain.
Joseph R. Chandler, Whig.*
Henry D. Moore, Whig.*
John Robbins, Jr. Dem. *
John Wivair, Dem. gain.
Thomas Ross, Dem. *
Dr. J. W. Morrison, Dem. gain.*
Thaddeus Stevens, Whig.* Thaddeus Stevens, Whig.* J. Glancy Jor.es, Dem. Milo M. Dominiek, Dem.* Hendrick B. Wright, Dem. gain.† Galusha A. Grow, Dem. James Gamble, Dem. gain.
T. M. Bihighaus, Whig.
Wm. H. Kurtz, Dem. gain.
James X. M'Lanahan, Dem. Alexander Parker, Dem. gain J. L. Dawson, Dem. gain. J. H. Kuhns, Whig gain. John Allison, Whig.

* Members of present Congress. Total-Nine Whigs, and 15 Democrats. In the present Congress, as elected, 15 Whigs, and 9 Democrats. Showing a Democratic gain of 6 members, besides a member of the present Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Nes, Whig.

The returns for Senators and Assembly men are still more confused. The Pennsylvanian (Dem) claims a Democratic majority of one in the Senate, and of twentythree in the House. Others do not grant quite so much to the Democrats.

Ohio.-The canvass here, too, has been very close. The following list may be taken as an approximation to

1st.
1. David T. Disney, Dem.
2. L. D. Campbell, Whig.
3. Hiram Bell, Whig.
4. Benjamin Stanton, Whig.
5. Alfred P. Edgerton, Dem.
6. Frederick Green, Dem.
7. Nelson Barrere; Whig.
9. Edson B. Olds, Dem.
9. Charles Sweetser, Dem.
9. Geo. K. Busby, Dem.
9. John Welch, Whig.
9. Alexander Harper, Whig.
9. W. F. Hunter, Whig.
9. Moses Hoagland, Dem.
9. Joseph Cable, Dem.

10. Moses Hongland, Dem.
17. Joseph Cable, Dem.
18. David K. Carter, Dem.
19. Eben Newton, F. S. Whig.
20. Josh R. Giddings, F. S. Whig.
21. N. S. Townsend, Dem. gain. Total-Nine Whigs, 9 Democrats, I Free Soiler, I Free

Democrat, I Free Soil Whig. Reuben Wood, Dem., is elected Governor, and Alex. P. Miller, Commissioner of Public Works, by a large majority. Senate-18 Whigs, 16 Democrats, 2 Free Soil. House-4 Free Soil. hold the balance of power. Vermont .- Thomas E. Powers, the regular Whig candidate, was elected speaker of the Vermont House, after a spirited contest. A United States Senate is to be chosen, in place of Hon. S. S. Phelps. The prominent

that Thackeray "intends tearing himself away from admiring duchesses and dinner-giving lords to visit America, there to deliver lectures on English character and the Miles in New-York.—On Wednesday of last week a bullock escaped from his driver at the corner of Wnitehall and Pearl sts. dashed off upState st. scattering the frightened people before him like chaff before the wind. He knocked over and seriously hurt a boy name! Henry Miller, and then bolted up Pearl-st. At Franklin-Square he threw over his head Miss Catherine Sprague of 12 City Hall Place, and her arms and one leg were fractured by the fall. It was thought at first that she was skilled, but her recovery is probable. The animal was caught in Chatham-st. and led up town. On Sunday a bullock, after a run through Robinson st. College Place and Warren-st. dashed into the basement of the Ohio House, where he was secured. One boy was slightly hurt.

Suteide of a Merchant.—Mr. Daniel Trimble, of the firm of Lawrenee, Trimble & Co. commission merchants in Broad-street, was lost overboard from the Hoboken ferry-boat, on Wednesday morning of last week. Mr. The was a merchant of high standing. We are informed that he had been melancholy for some time past, and it were condicted that the had been melancholy for some time past, and it were condicted that the had been melancholy for some time past, and it were condicted that the had been melancholy for some time past, and it were condicted that the had been melancholy for some time past, and it were condicted that the had been melancholy for some time past, and it is having a time. The first America, there is could not leaves not so so five louds and outcast, all shared a sorted which was pronounced apole by her physicians. In early life she consecrated therself to the first were a mansion for Patagonians. In other respects the health has been feeble, owing to take the contention of the control of the house, where he was secured. One boy was slightly hurt.

Suitede of a Merchant.—Mr. Daniel Trimble, of the first

is supposed that he threw himself overboard.

New Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island. - The Legislature, at their last session, appropriated \$50,000 the part of the United States Government, concluded a towards the erection of a workhouse on Blackwell's treaty on the 9th ult., with the Chippewa ludians, inhab-Island, N.Y. The building is to be 748 feet long, with iting the northern shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, two wings, radiating from the center, where the offices, reception rooms. &c. are to be located.

Ettled.—The boiler of the locomotive engine on the Vicksburg Railroad lately exploded with almost inconceivable force. Five persons were on the locomotive and tender at the time; the engineer, Mr. Dennis McConnel, Mr. Thomas Adrian, a carpenter, Mr. McMurray,

a coppersmith, and two others, four of whom were killed Sentence of Death for Rape .- The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, at a jury term held at Lenox in the county of Berkshire, last month, pronounced sentence of death against an Irishman by the name of Bul-

Burned to Death. - On Saturday night last, the wife ernor. of Dea. Comstock, of Hadlyme, fell in a fit, to which she was subject, with a candle in her hand; her clothes took

Wood, of the 19th Ward, was nominated at Tammany

Looking Up .- The Charlottesville Jeffersonian says that all the dormitories in the University were engaged by Saturday night week (September 28), and the board-

Death of a Convict .- Lorenzo T. Cobb, who was re ently tried and acquitted of the murder of Bernice White (and who was awaiting his trial as an accoun plice after the fact), died in the County Jail, at Litchfield, Conn. about two o'clock on Sunday morning before last. He had been ill almost from the termination of his trial, and for a few days previous to his death, was unconscious .- [Litchfield Enquirer.

Arrest for Abortton .- Dr. Judson H. Jaques, Plainfield, Conn., and Dr. I. S. Sperry, of Hartford, a botanic physician, are in custody, charged with having caused the death of a young girl, of Killingly, Conn., last spring, in an attempt to procure an abortion. The girl was missed at that time, and has not since been heard from.

Approaching Liberation of Kossuth .- It will b collected that the period during which the Turkish Government agreed to detain Kossuth and his companions, in order to pacify the Austrian and Turkish Governments, was one year. The term expires during the ease be decided against him, has been raised. The the present month, and the Vienna Cabinet are now endeavoring to procure its extension, by setting up the quibble that the time was to be computed from the date The letters from Portugal express great anxiety about public affairs. A revolutionary movement seems again imminent, and the fidelity of the troops with respect to it. Meanwhile, it is said, measures have already been taken to procure a passage for the refugees on board a Government vessel, either to England of America, as they may desire .- [Cor. Com. Ad.

Wisconsin.-Hon. H. L. Dodge, of Wisconsin, in a recent letter to the Hon. R. J. Walker, remarks as fol lows respecting the progress of that State :- The total population of Wisconsin in 1840 was 30,935, and her opulation in 1846—the beginning of the year—was 155.277. At the same ratio of increase, it being about 80 per cent, per annum, our population would now be six hundred and twenty-two thousand, and the influx of emigration since 1846 is believed to be equal to that of construct a powerful squadron of steamers for the any previous given number of years. My own opinion

> German Instruction .- Several educated Germans Hungarians, &c., in this city, have organized themselves into an Association of Teachers, to promote more effectually the best system of education and instruction.

Emigration .- The national road, through this place is now thronged with emigrants facing towards the setting un in search of homes and happiness. They use all kinds of transportation, from shank's pony up to a six-horse Pennsylvania wagon, which, when fully equipped, is like a moving town. The majority of the emigrants are bound for lowa, some for Illinois, Northern Indiana, Wiseonsin, Minnesota, and Missouri. They look generally like peaceable, healthy, able bodied persons, and will, no doubt, make excellent citizens .- [Indianapolis StateJour.

Early Snow .- On Sunday, the 21st ult. the firs snow of the season was seen from Syraeuse, lying fleccy and white on the Onondaga hills. Snow fell at Conway and other places in the region of the White Mountains,

Michigan Railroad Bonds .- The Michigan South ern Railroad Co. are in the market with proposals for a loan of \$400,000, to be secured by a first, and the only mortgage upon the road. The bonds will draw sever per cent. interest.

. Vavigation of the Connecticut River .- The Spring. field Republican states that the Connecticut River Steam boat Company intend, the approaching winter, to make preparations on a large scale for next season. Their first move will be to blast out all the rocks that obstruct the channel on the Falls between Springfield and Hartford; next to build two large boats to run between these places, over the rapids at all times; and still further, to build a new boat, the length of the steamer Connecticut, for Capt. Joseph King.

Presidential Candidate. - The Reformers' State Conention, held at Newark, N.J. on the 10th inst. nominated Senator Walker, of Wisconsin, for President of the United States, subject to the decision of an Industrial Congress.

The Vermont U. S. Senator .- The Legislature of

Gen. Cass at Mome. - A public reception is to be given to Gen. Cass on his return home, for his efforts in saving a good and prosperous people from the calami-Mr. Collier .- The appointment of Collector at San

New-York, a few days ago, and declined. The office was subsequently conferred upon the Hon. T. Butler King, of Georgia, and by him accepted. Church Politics .- An Annual Conference of the Wes-

leyan Methodist Church, held recently, adopted re solutions declaring the principles laid down by the Land Reformers to be clearly set forth in the Bible, and therefore entitled to the support of every member of the church. Destruction of a Cotton Factory by Fire. - The

North Oxford (Massachusetts) Cotton Factory was destroyed by fire on Monday night last. Lcss \$35,000. Arrest of the Mayor of Pittsburgh .- Mayor Barker has been arrested and held to bail on various charges of assault and battery false imprisonment and misdemeanor. Nightly riots occur between the citizens and his night police, who are composed of the worst kind of rowdies

Whig Mayor in Ballimore. - Hon. H. T. Jerome, (Whig) has been elected Mayor of the City of Baltimore, by a majority of about 400 over J. M. Turner, (Dem.)

The City Council is about equally divided between the Democrats and Whige. I are the council is about equally divided between the Democrats and Whige. I are the council is about equally divided between the Democrats and Whige. I are the council is about equally divided between the Democrats and Whige. Democrats and Whigs. Last week, Lowe, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received a majority of some 2.700 in Baltimore.

A Family of Ministers. - The Presbyterian Herald savs that the Rev. W. W. Martin, a venerable Presby- 2 days. terian minister, who died on the 30th ult., at Livonia, in Indiana, left behind him two sons, missionaries in China;

At the residence of her son-in law, Dr. Doane, in Michigan, on the 5th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Lathrop, aged 7four sons-in-law, Presbyterian ministers; and one in the

that he had been melancholy for some time past, and it were notified that their connection with the College had

nearly covered with sand, and about six feet under water.

Anti-Rent Candidates.—The Anti-Rent Convention lately held at Albany, have nominated Washington Hunt for Governor, Sanford E. Church (Democrat) for which from the savior has been saviance that he has entered into those mansions of rest which the Savior hath prepared for all those who love him. Lieut. Governor, and Ebenezer Bleakley (Whig) for man, for rape upon a defenseless orphan girl of eighteen | Canal Commissioner. Great harmony prevailed, and all were nominated with acclamation except the Gov-

fire, and before assistance could be rendered, she was Hall on Friday night, on the second ballot, as Democratic candidate for the Mayoralty of this city. John Graham, Esq. of the 15th Ward, was nor

also for District Attorney, after a long contest. Anti-Renters and National Reformers. - The Antiing-houses in the vicinity are fast filling up. It is ex-

The Fugitive Slave Law .- At Detroit the operation f the new law threatens to lead to bloodshed. A colored man who had been for a long time in the employ of Gov. Woodbridge, was claimed by a Tennessean, as a fugi tive from labor. The attempt to arrest him created a tumult, and he was committed to jail for safe-keeping. The indignation of the people became so violent, that the military were called out to guard the jail. An in tense excitement prevails, and trouble is anticipated when the trial of the fugitive comes on. At Sandwich, in Canada, opposite Detroit, there are, at the least calcu lation, three hundred negroes, who lately crossed th river. The house of an Irishman, who informed of the negro fugitive now in jail, was attacked on the 12th. and guns and pistols were fired by both the assailants and those inside, and some blood shed. A large meeting has been held by the friends of freedom, at which the Mayor presided .- Speeches were made by Hon. S.

South evidently will not make much by this operation in Detroit. Meetings are held in numerous places on the subject, in which the law is severely condemned, and resistance to it enjoined on all who fear God.

In Westboro', Mass, a meeting was held which passed

Bingham, Mayor, and Messrs. Joy and Emmons.

Meanwhile a sum sufficiently large to purchase him, if

the following resolution: Resolved, That as the recent Fugitive Slave Law is in Resolved, That as the recent Fugilive Slave Law is in direct violation of the commands of God, we are bound be a law higher than any human enactment, utterly to disre

An enthusiastic meeting in opposition to this law has been held at Lynn, Mayor Hood presiding. Hon. Mr. Julian, M.C. of Indiana, Wendell Phillips and others delivered addresses before the meeting. Vehement resolutions against the law and its supporters were

A large and respectable meeting was held at Montrose, Pa., to take into consideration the Fugitive Slave Law, at which a committee was appointed to draft

adopted.

Law, at which a committee resolutions for the consideration of an adjourned meeting.

The Mrs. Evans, the runaway slave, lately sought to be arrested in Honesdale, Pa., has fied to Canada with be arrested in Honesdale, who was born a free man, is

Her bushand, who was born a free man, is

Room, and furnish any individuals was may be accommodations.

Trains on the New-York & New-Haven 3.5 in ad 9.50 A.M. and 8.10 P.M.—and leavy New-York, at 7.15 and 9.4.M. and 3, 4 and 5.50 P.M.

THERON BALDWIN, Secretary. derground railroad was paid by common contributions. A meeting was about to be held in reference to this law. At a meeting of the N. Y. Evangelical Congregational Association held at Poughkeepsie, Oct. 8, 1850, resolutions were passed with reference to the recent Fugitive Slave Bill, strongly condemning it. Among them were

me following:

"That we cannot recognize this law as of any binding orce dpon the citizens of our country—1st. Because it is contrary to the express command of God. Deut. 23: 16, 7—1 Thou shall not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee: He shall well with thee, even among you in that place which he hall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best: nou shalt not oppress him—2nd. It is in opposition to the reat law of Christian benevolence, which requires us in all things to do unto others as we would that others should o unto up-3rd. It conflicts with the provisions of our the following: hou shalt not oppress him'—2nd. It is in e great law of Christian benevolence, which great law of Christian benevolence, which requires us in all things to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us—3rd. It conflicts with the provisions of our National Constitution—4th. It prostrates those two great do unto us—3rd. It conflicts with the provisions of our National Constitution—4th. It prostrates those two great safeguards of human liberty, 'habeas corpus' and trial by jury—5th. It is revolting to the spontaneous promptings of humanity—6th. It brings upon our Nation the reproach of injustice and inconsistency, and impairs our influence upon the world for good—7th. In short this law outrages every principle of human freedom, of humanity and religion; and thus, so far as the principle is concerned, it endangers the liberty of every man.

Resolved, That we advise all persons to render every needful aid and comfort to Fugitive Slaves, just the same as if there were no law in the land forbidding it.

The Sudden Deaths at Kalamazon. - The bodies of those persons who have died since the party given at Kalamazoo Exchange, have been examined by the first physicians, and they reported that no poison existed in their stomachs. They declared it to be their belief that it was cholera. The disease is now confined to a German family, &c. who recently emigrated thither. The deaths thus far have been 17 or 18. The health of the town is otherwise good. To prevent the disease spreading still further, the Trustees are building a house for them out of town.

Fatal Case of Shooting .- Edmund Mitchell wus shot in the leg during an affray on the 9th, had his leg amputated, and died the next morning. He was a man Vermont organizes to-day. The election of a United States Sentor (in place of Mr. Phelps,) and Judges of the person who fired the weapon.

pices of Hollis White, who was originally one of the proprietors of the American Hotel, at Buffalo, a corporation is preparing to erect a hotel at Niagara, of the ost ample dimensions, of the most approved arrangement and elegant style. By those who have visited the Falls, the site will be recognized as that formerly occupied by Point View Garden und the Pagoda. It is on Francisco was tendered to the Hon. John A. Collier, of the river bank, at the ferry, and the building is to be so located that the two principal fronts will look out immediately upon the cataract and the river, and half the coms will have the same prospect. It will contain over seven hundred sleeping rooms.

A new hotel is also to be erected at Saratoga Springs colossal dimensions. It is to extend 500 feet on one street, 2000 on another, and 1500 on a third, with a piazza 4000 feet long. The whole establishment will accommodate 2500 persons, and will cost, exclusive o furniture, \$530,000.

Marriages.

At Wight's Hotel, Broadway, on the 13th inst. by Rev. Milton Badger, D.D. Mr. Lewis Hewitt to Miss Harriet Marson, both of Troy.

In Philadelphia, on the 8th inst. by Rev. John Ludlow, D.D. J. E. Warsera, Esq. of Utica, N.Y. ta Miss Jans H. Ryley, daughter of the late Hon. J. V. S. Ryley, of Schenetady.

On Sunday morning 6th inst. James Crossy, infant son of George and Martha Ann Williams, aged 2 months and

years.
Mrs. L. was the mother of Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of Aubur. four sons-in-law, Presbyterian ministers; and one in the Theological Seminary at New Albany, preparing for the missionary work, making eight ministers in one family.

A City of Churches.—In Newark, there are thirty-seven church buildings with organized churches; and all but two or three have settled pastors. Ten of the churches are Presbyterian, nine Methodist, six Episcopulian, three Reformed Dutch, three Roman Catholic, three Baptist, and one Universalist.

Pendennis Coming.—The London Leader announces that Thackeray "intends tearing himself away from admiring duchesses and dinner-giving lords to visit Amerals."

A Catholic Seminary at New Albany, preparing for the missionary work, making eight ministers; in one family.

Mrs. L. was the mother of Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of Auburn, in whose family she had resided most of the time for several years past, and was much respected and beloved by those who enjoyed her acquantance. Her social qualities and her almost youthful vivacity and sprightliness for one so much advanced in life, made her an object of peculiar interest. From an early period in life she had been a professor of the religion of the gospel, and ever maintained a devoted adherence to its institutions and ordinances. She loved the gates of Zion and the meeting for prayer, and ever rejuced in the prosperity of religion, and mourned over its declension. A few weeks since, she went on a visit to her youngest daughter, and soon was assailed by disease, which terminated her life. While her friends have much occasion to mourn the loss of her society, they yet served years past, and was much respected and beloved by those who en object and her almost youthful vivacity and sprightliness for one so much advanced in life, made her an object of peculiar interest. From an early period in life she had been a professor of the religion of the gospel, and ever maintained a devoted adherence to its institutions and ordinances. She levested the gates of Zion and the meeting for prayer, and ever repoiced in life, and her alm

its having been mislaid in our office.-Ep.

At Rochester, Aug. 18th, CHARLES CHURCH, aged 53

At Rochester, Aug. 1883.

The audden death of this estimable citizen, caused an treaty on the 9th ult., with the Chippewa Indians, inhabiting the northern shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, by which the Indians have ceded all the lands from the eastern extremity of Lake Huron to Pidgeon River, on Lake Superior, and inland to the hight of land, together with the islands of the lakes and rivera. The price paid was \$16,000 in land, and an annuity forever, of \$4,400.

The Statue of Calhouns.—The statue of Calhoun is not yet recovered; but it may be seen in ealm weather, nearly covered with sand, and about six feet under the status of which situation he discharged with a feeling that the status of which situation he discharged with a feeling that the status of which situation he discharged with a feeling that the status of the status of which situation he discharged with a feeling that the status of the status of which situation he discharged with a feeling that the status of the status of which situation he discharged with a feeling that the status of t

pected that the number of students, last year 327, will Reform Delegation, and refused to adjourn to the 17th inst.

| Reform Delegation, and refused to adjourn to the 17th inst. | William Libber, Rec. Secretary. | 1073—31* | 377 and 379 Broadway, New-York.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY .- The next regular in recting of the Board of Managers of the New-York City ract Society will be held at the Tract House, 150 Nassau treet, on Monday evening Oct. 21st, at 71 o'clock, when all the members are requested to be present.

ISAAC ORCHARD, Secretary. A CARD.—The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the

indness of the congregation of the First Presbyterian church in Fort Covington, N.Y. in constituting him a member for life of the American Tract Society, by paying ember for life of the At 20 into its treasury. CHARLES GILLETTE. Fort Covington, N.Y. Sept. 23, 1850. SABBATH EVENING DISCOURSES.—The Third

of the Series of Discourses on Heaves, in the Fifteenth street church, by leave of Providence will be preached next Sabbath evening. Subject—"The holiness of heaven the jource of its blessedness." Services to commence at 7½ l'elock. TO SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The regula monthly nucting of the N.Y. Sunday School Teachers' Association, will be held next Monday evening, in the lecture room of the Central Presbyterian church, Broome street, (Rev. Dr. Adams's) at 7½ o'clock.

Question for Discussion—Are Sunday school exhibitions expedient?

GEO. S. CONOVER, Chairman. WILLIAM P. COOK, Secretary. A CARD.—The undersigned gratefully acknowledges the kindness of the ladies of Rev. A. B. Lambert's congregation, Salem, N.Y. in constituting him a life member of the American Tract Society.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Society y for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Edu on at the West, will be held at Norwalk, Conn. on W esday and Thursday, the 30th and 31st of the pre-The Board of Directors will meet on Wednesday, at hal past 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Lecture Room of the First Congregational church. The Annual Discourse will be delivered on Wednesday Evening, by Rev. T. H. Skinner, DD. of New-York, in the First Congregational church.

DD. of New-York, in the First Congregational church.— Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock.
The Anniversary Exercises will take place at half past 2 o'clock, P.M. An abstract of the Annual Report will be presented, and Addresses may be expected from Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. President Smith, of Marietta College, and Prof. Conrad, of Wittenberg College, Ohio.
The Committee of Arrangements (Rev. Edwin Hall, D.D., Chairman,) will be in attendance at the Lecture Room, and furnish any individuals where a darks with

New-York, Oct. 14th, 1850. NoTICE,—The annual meeting of "The Evangelical Alliance of Southern New-York and Northern Pennsylvania," is to be held (D.V.) at Corning, Steuben co. N.Y. on the 22nd inst. and a cordial invitation is given to ministers and private Christians of every denomination to attend, and particularly to Agents and Officers of non-sectarian Benevolent Societies. Large numbers have been present at previous anniversaries, all of whom expressed themselves greatly delighted and profited. Various topics of great interest will be proposed for free remark, and considerable time will be spent in devotional exercises; and it is confidently expected that much will be learned and analyoyed, from an interchange of sentiments and communion of spirit among the brethren who will come together from widely different circumstances, and from various ecclesiastical connections.

According to an established rule of the New-York &

NORWICH FAMILY SCHOOL, PREPARATORY FOR COLLEGE, for Business, and for Life.—The design of this school is to afford the means of a thorough education, united with the healthful influences of kome. The number of pupils is limited to 12. Example, and a warden and the appropriate to 12. influences of kome. The number of pupils is limited to 12. French is made a medium of communication. The next session commences Nov. 1. Circulars may be had at the U.S. School Agency, 293 Broadway. The Principal would be happy to call on any persons wishing to place a pupil

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onder his charge. Please address
S. E. BROWNELL, Norwich, Conn.
Oct. 15th, J859. MT. PLEASANT BOARDING-SCHOOL, MT. PLEASANT BOARDING-SCHOOL,

Lastell, Classical, Scientific and Agricultural.—Autherst, Mass. Rev. J. A. Nasu, A.M. Principal.

The winter term of this school will commence on the first Wednesday of November, and continue 5 months.

Catalogues and circulars, with numerous references, general arrangements, course of instruction, testimonials, terms, &c. may be obtained at this office, or by addressing the Principal, at Amherst, Mass.

Amherst, Oct. 14th, 1850. 1073—3t

NEW AND VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS. GOBAT'S (Rev. Samuel) ABYSSINIA, 1 vol. 12mo. The most authentic and valuable work in the language n that almost unknown land. Vinet's (Dr. Alexander) Miscellanies, 1 vol. 12mo. The Mercy Seat, 3rd edition 12mo, by Gardiner Spring

The Attraction of the Cross: 12me, 7th edition, by do.

The Faithful Steward; a Prize Essay on Systematic Beneficence an Essential of Christian Character, by Rev. S. D. Clark. This work is furnished ut a very low rate for gratuitous distribution.

The Pugitinage of Adam and David, The Pugitinage of Adam and David, The Pugitinage of Adam and David, The Western Sketch Book, by do.

Go. Bible Evidence for the People, by John Cunnuing, D.D. new edition. This is believed to be one of the very best books in print, to counteract the prevailing forms of Infidelity, and should have a wide circulation. It is adapted Published and for sale, together with any of the val able works in market, on the most reasonable terms, by
M. W. DODD, Brick Church Chapel.
Oct. 15th, 1850.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—TERMS: Board and traition in all branches, except Modern Languages and Instrumental Music, \$150 per annum, or \$75 per term—to be paid

er desired, at an extra charge per quarter, of \$15. Use of Instrument, per term, \$1. The year is divided into two terms, of 22 weeks each.

The Summer term commences four weeks from the first Vednesday in April. The Winter term commences four weeks from the first

Vednesday in October.
Board during vacations, \$2.75.
The course of instruction in this school is designed to mpart a thorough knowledge of every branch taught, and berfectly prepare the student for any department of business, or the higher seminaries of learning.

A complete course of instruction will embrace the following branches:
English Language, including Orthography, Derivation of English words from Latin and Greek roots, Reading, Grammar, Composition, Declamation, Rhetoric and the study of some of the English Clossics, Geography, History, &c.

c. The formation of a fine legible business handwriting. The formation of a fine legible business handwriting. Mathematics, including Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Practical application of the principles of Arithmetic to the various departments of business, Book-Keeping by single and double entry, Physical Science, Mental Philosophy, Vocal Music, Latin and Greek preparatory for College, &c. &c. .

It is the endeavor of the proprietor to exercise over those placed under his care, that government and influence which characterize a well regulated Christian family, and to give his pupils, as far as possible, the privileges and freedom of home.

and, twenty-nine miles from Bridgeport, and within three burs' ride of the city of New-York. No place is better ted for such a School than this, being healthful both in tted for such a local sense.
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FINE INDUCEMENTS now offer for the surchase of Boarding and Day Schools, located in tidal vicinity and in various parts of the country, comprise houses, lands, furniture, full attendance, and every facely for insuring success. The locations cannot be surpered. Any person wanning an eligible principalship of a body's achool, will do well to apply soon at the U. S. School Agency, 293 Broadway. Several distinguished teachers have recently made purchases, which promise the greatest success, whose circulars may here be seen.

E. H. WILCOX, Proprietor. here be seen. E. H. WILCOX, Proprietor. 1073—21* Oct. 15th, 1850.

SERIES OF TWELVE LECTURES ON FRENCH LITERATURE.—"New-York, Oct. 8(lb., 1850.—Rev. Ma. Astis: We, undersigned, having heard with pleasure that it was your intention to deliver a oourse of lectures on French Literature, and knowing that you are eminently qualified to impart instruction on such a topic, would request that you would deliver the

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AGUERREOTYPE SALOONS, southwest corner of Broadway and Franklin street. M. A. & S. Root, celebrated for years as Daguerrian Artists in Philadelphia, bave opened a magnificently furnished Suite of Rooms, in the most fashionable part of the city, (No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin street) where, having an admirably arranged light, they flatter themselves that they will be able to furnish Daguerreotype Likenesses equal in finish, accuracy and effect, to anything of the kind in the world. They have received six Medals from the various Institutes and Fairs of our country, for their superior productions. They airs of our country, for their superior productions. They wite the public to visit their Rooms, and examine their

avite the public to visit their rooms, and be allery of Likenesses of the most distinguished people.

1073—13t

THE PHILADELPHIA CHEAP BOOKSTORE. A THE OLD STAND, Northwest Corner of Fifth and Arch streets.—ROBERT E. PETERSON, Proprietor.
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Poole's Annotations. 3 vols. quarto. \$15. Vitringa on Isaiah. 2 vols. folio. \$9. Vitringa on Isaiai. 2 vois. John, \$9, Do. Apocalypse, \$2.50.
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Dorr, D.D. Third edition enlarged. 24mo. 50 ets. orders from a distance filled with the greatest ear ROB'T E. PETERSON Oct. 15th, 1850.

THE BEST PSALM-BOOK EVER PUBLISHED. CANTICA LAUDIS, or THE AMERICAN BOOK OF CHURCH MUSIC. By LOWELL MASON and GEORGE LAMES WEBB.
If educated and eminent musicians are competent endges of the merits of a collection of church music, it is no established fact that this new work by Messrs. Mason and Wysen is far in advance of any similar book which has on established fact that this new work by Messers. Mason ind Webr is far in advance of any similar book which has preceded it, and is the most attractive as well as the best work of the kind ever published.

work of the kind ever published.

The following testimonials are presented as affording evidence of the estimation in which this book is held by the best musicians. Particular attention is called to the sources of these opinions, as well as the emphatic language in which they are couched. Such men, surely, would not n which they are couched. Such men, surery, would not peak thus of any but a work of extraordinary merit.

To No similar book ever published in the country has been thus highly recommended by men so amply qualified n every respect to judge of its merits. From George F. Root, Esq., Organist and Conduct

From George F. Root, Esq., Organist and Conductor of Music in Mercer-street Church, Prof. of Music in Spingler and Rutgers Institutes, and the New-York Institution for the Blind, New-York City.

I have carefully examined the new Church Music Book by Messrs. Mason and Webs, entitled "Cantical Labits," and I do not hesitate to say, that, both for beautiful and tasteful melodies, and for rich and truly scientific harmonics, it is far superior to any similar work with which I am acquainted. It contains a great variety of tunes and pieces which may truly be said to be new; new in melody and new in harmony. It seems to fill up a gap of a quarter of a century, and to bring up this subject of church times to the present advanced state of musical science, and to make the great modern composers (as well as the ancient) contributors to this department of sacred song. It is a work that cannot fail to be interesting to choirs; for surely no choir can use it, entering into the spirit of the tunes, without certain and constant improvement in musical taste and in style of performance. It contains tunes all the way from the most simple and easy up to the noble, elevating, and selentific, not excepting even the harmouise of Beethoven and Mendelssohn.

I most cordially recommend "Cantica Laptis" to church choirs, singing schools, and to all who have musical souls in sympathy with divine truth.

(Signed)

George F. Root.

August, 1850.

1 fully concur in the above.

(Signed)

E. Towner Root.

Teacher of Music in Abbott's Institution and other schools in the city of New-York.

August, 1850.

I fully concur in the above.
(Signed)

Teacher of Music in Abbott's Institution and other schools in the city of New-York.

August, 1850.

August, 1850.

From Geo. F. Hayter, Esq., Organist to the Handel and Haydn Society, Organist and Planist to the Musical Education Society, and Organist to the Old South Church, Boston.

Having carefully examined the new work of Messrs, Mason and Webb, entitled "Cantica Laudis," I deem it justice to express the opinion, that, for originality of style and excellence of harmony, it is the best Psalm Book ever sublished in this country. It may be said by some that the harmonics of many of the tunes, and those the best, are too chromatic orintricate to have justice done them by most of our common choirs. Then the deficiency lies in the singers, and not in the music they have before them: therefore, they must endeavor to keep pace with the advancement of the science of music, and accustom themselves to harmonies which may seem to them at first a little difficult, but by means of which the most wonderful and beautiful results are produced, if properly performed; for if the other styles and classes of music have taken such an immerse styles and classes of music have taken such an immerse styles and classes of music have taken such an immerse styles and classes of music have taken such an immerse styles and classes of music have taken such an immerse styles and classes of music have taken such an immerse styles and classes of music have taken such an immerse styles and classes of music have taken such an immerse styles and classes of music have taken such an immerse and the gold mines, in one octavo volume, 500 pages; bound in same style as Mexican War. Retail price, 83.

**Interior the work contains 651 pages, large octavo, with a mottor surrounding cach page, large octavo, with a mottor surrounding each page. It is printed on fine paper, and bound in substantial imitation Turkey Morocco, gilt back. Invariable retail price, 83.

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FROST'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA.

The History of the State of California, from the carliest period of the Year of the State of California, and t and excellence of harmony, it is the best Psalin Book ever sublished in this country. It may be said by some that the harmonics of many of the tunes, and those the best, are too chromatic or intricate to have justice done them by most of our common choirs. Then the deficiency lies in the singers, and not in the music they have before them: therefore, they must endeavor to keep pace with the advancement of the science of music, and accustom themselves to harmonics which may seem to them at first a little difficult, but by means of which the most wonderful and beautiful results are produced, if properly performed; for if the other styles and classes of music have taken such an immense stride within the past few years (as the works of Mendelssolm, Spohr, and many others plainly show), why should the praises of God remain at a stand-still, and the same kind of music be used for His praise now as was before these many brautiful harmonics were made known to the world? But aside from this, the majority of the tunes in this book have a degree of simplicity about them that will render their performance practicable to every choir.

Amongst the finest and most original times, I might mention those from Mendelssolm, Schubert, Schubert, Senumann, and Whi. Mason.

where the names of such composers as enrich its pages are held in the smallest degree of estimation. (Signed) August, 1850. From S. LASAR, Esq., Organist and Conductor of the Music in the Hammond-st. Congregational Church (Rev. Dr. Patton's), and Teacher of Music, New-York. The ration s, and reachest states, wew-fork.

I have examined a great part of this work with interest and pleasure. One or two leatures particularly interested lie. I noticed that the editors have aimed at and attained

an also defigited to find such a large coffection of old standard congregational tunes, which cannot otherwise than give general satisfaction. The division of the book into two parts, will show the nature of choir and congregational singing, the distinction between the two, and the basis upon which this distinction rests.

I can with the utmost confidence commend this book to S. LASAR. August, 1850.

August, 1850.

From Edwin Bruce, Esq., Organist and Conductor of Music in Bowdoin-street Church, and Teacher of the Organ, Piano-Forte, and Singing, Boston.

I have been exceedingly interested in looking over and trying the tunes and pieces in "Cantica Laudis". I have never before seen such musical beauty, taste, and science, in connection with Psalmody. The idea expressed by Mr. Root, that this work has brought up the subject of Church Music a quarter of a century, is, I think, atrictly true. The editors seem to have gone down thoroughly into the mines of rich musical ore, and to have brought up specimens of rich musical ore, and to have brought up specimens of rich musical ore, and to have brought as tones, they have coined with so much care and skill, as to make their circulation sure. Indeed, I feel certain that so far as musical taste and science prevail, they will, many of them, become the popular currency of the land.

(Signed)

August, 1850.

From Dos, A. Allen, Esq., Conductor of the Syracuse.

August, 1850.

From Jos., A. Allen, Esq., Conductor of the Syracuse Musical Institute, and of the Choir of Park Church, Syracuse, N.Y.

It is with great pleasure that I express my entire approbation of the new work by Messrs. Mason & Webb, entitled "Cantica Lauris." It is just such a work as the community had a right to expect from these gentlemen. Such a work as should follow their former universally popular ones. They have not filled it with little pretty tunes, as it the case with too many books of the present day, but with choice selections from the most eminent authors. Nor has the great end for which such a work should be compiled been lost sight of—to afford a suitable medium for the expression of devotional feelings.

I am particularly pleased with the division of the book into congregational and choir departments, for by this into congregational and choir departments, for by this means the dillerence in these two atylea of church music is more clearly shown. The Practical Exercises for classea render the book very useful to teachers and conductors of choirs, as they are thus furnished with a series of exercisea arranged in the most judiclous manner for class practice. I cheerfully recommend this collection as being greatly in advance of any work of the kind with which I am acquainted.

(Signed) Jos. A. Allen. The above are but samples, and fairly express the general optnion of this work among those best qualified to udge.
The publishera would merely add, that "Cantica Laudis" The publishers would merely add, that "Cantica Laudis" contains a larger number of pages than are usual in such collections, and embraces, in addition to a copious selection of the best old tunes, a larger amount and greater variety of truly beautiful new music than any similar work extant. The price has also been fixed at a lower rate than works by the same authors have heretofore been sold at. Published by MASON & LAW, 216 Pearl-street, New-York. 1073—3t

Oct. 15, 1850.

A. J. CASE.

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Oct. 15, 1850.

1072—13t*

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Oct. 7, 1850

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1073-4t Oct. 15th, 1850.

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A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became as severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profuse night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became emaciated, could not sleep, was distressed by my cough, and a pain through my chest, and in short had all the alarming symptoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, until I providentially tried your Cherry Pectoral, which soon relieved and now has cured me.

Yours with respect,

ALBANY, N.Y., April 17th, 1848.

No. 145 Nassau st., and 36 Park Row. Oct. 2nd, 1850.

Correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE R. Y. SVANGELIST. A VISIT TO SOUTHERN NEW-YORK. BY REV. DR. HUMPHREY.

Binghamton, Sept. 19th, 1850. I have just arrived here, via Cayuga Lake and Ithaca; from the meeting of the American Board at Oswego; and a blessed meeting, a "holy convocation" it was. If there are any hights from which brighter glimpses of the millennial dawn can be caught, than from the anniversaries of this Foreign Missionary Board, it has not been my privilege to ascend them. So many hundred ministers of the gospel, corporate and honorary members, and among them so many fathers, "whose praise is in the churches"-so many distinguished laymen, who esteem it a higher honor to "serve tables," than to shine in senates, or sit on the highest seats of justice-so many foreign missionaries, who have come home to recruit their health, and stir us up to more fervent prayers and larger contributions for the conversion of the world; and such throngs of eager listeners to the deliberations of the Board, and the fervid addresses from the platform :- if at such a meeting there are any, who are not ready to exclaim, "It is good for us to be here," and as they listen, to "thank God and take courage," their hearts must be too cold for anything to melt them.

What a contrast between this great missionary gathering, and the political convention which was at the same time holding its sessions in a neighboring city. The friends of Christ had no divisions to heal, no concessions to make, no lucrative offices to secure, no earthly honors to gain. "Their aims their ends" were infinitely higher. Without in the slightest degree compromising their political opinions, they were one in all their counsels and prayers. It was delightful to feel, that whoever might be at the head of affairs in the state or the nation they were one in the most sacred sense; that they had "one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one hope of their calling." When "they came down from the mount," and gave each other the parting hand, they went their ways, not expecting that they should all, or the greater part of them, ever meet again on any similar occasion; but in the joyful hope of together shouting, under the full-orbed glories of the millennial sun, as they look down from

"the windows of heaven." After the adjournment, on Friday morning, the cars brought us to Cayuga Bridge, in season to take the afternoon boat for Ithaca. The distance by water is forty miles, and I cannot recollect when I ever had a more delightful sail. The sky was bright, the declining sun was glorious, and the waters slept so sweetly, that our intrusion disturbed including a complete system of orthopy. The third, them as it were but for a moment.

Cavuga Lake, as everybody knows, who has passed over it, is a beautiful sheet of water-so pure, so sparkling, so peacefully reposing under the shelter of those charming slopes, which on both sides and at about equal elevations, come down to the deep. I know not whether the deepest places have ever yet been sounded; and the water is so cold, at the bottom, that persons who are drowned never the bottom, that persons who are drowned never the bottom. The follows a system of Grammar. To this succeeds a treatise on Logic, brief, but comprehensive. Then follows a system the bottom, that persons who are drowned never rise to the surface, never appear after they have of Syntax copiously treated and illustrated. Then, a ways end avorang to prove that thinks are gloomy foresystem of Rhetoric, and finally, a very fine system of boding we always expect to find among those who

Finer farms than greet your eye on either hand, through nearly the whole length of this lake, you can hardly find in any other part of Western New-York, and that is saying a great deal for their claims to the attention of purchasers. I was told, that wheat, the corn, the meadows, the cattle, and the neat and spacious farm-houses of this charming section of the Empire State, that the owners of these farms, with money in their pockets besides, must be so attached to them, that you could not buy them out at any reasonable price; and that their children after them would not part with such ample pater nal inheritances. But it seems the desire to sell out and go 'West' is too strong to be resisted, when favorable chances of sale offer themselves. I was assured by a gentleman on the boat, who had the best means of knowing, that not one farmer in ten better. And this, I suppose, is our poor human nature. How few are content to "let well enough alone." I believe it is true, the world over, that families on a poor soil and in straitened circumstances, are much more attached to their homes, than those who dwell on the greenest hill-sides, or

in the fattest valleys.

We reached Ithaca about 7 o'clock, where I spent the night with my highly esteemed friend, Dr. W. whom I had met at Oswego. Ithaca is a beautiful village, of about 2500 souls. A more charming site for a rural town, it would be difficult to find. It lies at the head of the lake, climbing up the slopes of the amphitheatre which rises in the back-ground to the hight of several hundred feet, affording a occasionally the Latin. wide and rich prospect of highly cultivated farms. both on the right hand and the left, with the head of the sparkling Cayuga in the fore-ground. It was a bright morning that found me there, and I felt gle glance. Its present appearance is not quite so thriving as I had expected to find it. But the railroad, which has lately been opened to Owego, proa communication with the valley of the Susquehanna, without stationary power, would have been and labor have surmounted the difficulty. Instead of being drawn up by cables, as at first, you now 3. The various constructions of verbs and adof being drawn up by cables, as at first, you now winding course, ascend upon a grade of eighty feet to the mile, opening new and delightful views of the village, till the hill becomes too steep to be as- writers. cended by curves, and the cars are switched on to are exhibited, so far as seemed proper in a Lexicon. a heavy grade, half a mile, to the brow of the hill fully explained. overlooking the town; and now having got on to the summit level, you leave it rapidly behind you, difficult passages; in order that the work may, in and in an hour and a half arrive at the junction of this cross line with the great N. York and Erie Railroad, at Owego.

The situation of this thriving town is very pleasent; but as the express train from Geneva, which ment, I had no time to get more than a glimpse

Whether the wide guage is upon the whole preferable to the narrow track, I do not feel competent the most approved later editions, as also some of the decider but the more roomy seats of the Erie those found in Manuscripts; without, however, cars are certainly very comfortable, especially when two rotund passengers happen to occupy one of them. But two conveniences which I had never met with before, pleased me much. One of these is the small tank of cool water, with a faucet and tumbler, on the side, and about the center, longitudinally, of each car, at which every person may of a like size and character. refresh himself at his leisure. This, in hot weather, is a great improvement upon the common way of rushing out at the stations to cool the thirst of a late Pres. Washington College, Va. 2 vols. I2ms. Baker crying child, and run the hazard of being left, or carrying off the borrowed tumbler. Why don't other railroads introduce these little fountains? Is it because it would seem like acknowledging themselves indebted to wiser heads for so simple an ac-

The other convenience, or rather security, to

commodation?

falls short, it can be returned or forwarded with certainty by the next train.

ETERNITY.

Eternity | what boundless views To man that single word displays; All that is past, that is, it shows, Wrapping the soul in deep amaze. Far beyond Time it throws the mlnd, Compassing all that yet shall be; Elusive, vast, great, undefined-

Eternity! thou art replete With matchless interest to all; And still would be, could hell defeat And cause the maker, God, to fall Earth shall depart, old Time shall die Ali, save immortals, cease to be; Yet deathless thou shalt threless fly-Elernity! Eternity! conception fails

To gather in the mighty thought; Earth's strongest mind before thee quails, And only learns it can't be taught. A past still present, future, now; Thought that transcends analogy; To thee even angel minda must bow-Eternity t Eternity | progression vast, Leaving no retrospect behind;

Continulty advancing fast, Never a terminus to find. A present that outreaches bound. A acen impalpability: Changeless and limitless profound-Eternity! Eternity! Time, Llfe and Death-

All earthly greatness, pomp and might Man'a element of being, breath-All that is wrong-all that is right; All that's above, in earth, in hell, Is merged or merging into thee! Thy wonders who-oh, who can tell? [Meth. Protestant. Eternity!

Mew Bublications.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE in its Elements and Forms.—With a History of its Origin and Development, designed for use in Colleges and Schools. By William C. Fowler, late Prof. of Rhetoric in Amherst College. Harper & Brothers. pp. 676, 8vo.

This work might be called Higher Grammar. It is a very comprehensive and elaborate work, not only in its plan, but in the method with which each subject is earied out. It regards eight different aspects of the Language, and presents a complete, philosophical analysis of each. The first relates to the History of the Language, including some sketches of the science of comparative philosophy, of much interest. The information of this of Orthography, which contains much valuable learning

presented, and each part, complete in itself, presents a upon an average they cannot be bought for less than fifty dollars an acre. Some are held at a much labor and experience and will prove to be an invalinable.

The work is unquestionably the result of approaching age, and it is one of the sadnesses the approaching age, and it is one of the sadnesses.

We are higher price. You would think, when you see the labor and experience, and will prove to be an invaluable of that condition of life, that they who are becompoorly furnished.

A Gabek and English Lexicon of the New Testa-ment. By Edward Robinson, D.D. LL.D. Prof. of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary, New-York. A new Edition, Revised, and in great part Re-written. Harper & Brothers. pp. 804, 8vo.

Dr. Robinson's first Lexicon, which has been so long out of print, was incomparably the best specimen of lexicography, of its kind, and in its sphere, extant. The present edition has been immeasurably improved, by more fully carrying out the idea of the first edition, and by incorporating results of the learning and research which have been bestowed upon the philology of the would hesitate to sell, if he had a good offer. So it New Testament in the interval, and especially, the reappears, that as the Athenians in Paul's time were sults of his own research and experience, as a practical always asking for something "newer," the owners | teacher of exegesia. As it now stands, it is a symmetriof these fat and ample homesteads are all the while cal, finished, practical, and most scholarly work, supinquiring, if not actually sighing, for something plying in a manner which, it is no exaggerated praise to say, probably no other living scholar could supply, jus the wants of the Biblical student in this important de partment of theological study. As there are thousands of scholara and ministers who have been waiting long years for this work and who will anticipate, without any suggestion of ours, its interest and its solid worth, we beg to append the very clear exposition of the aims and principles of the work, which the author has given in his prefatory remarks. In stating what the plan of the work ia, he gives the reader the most aatisfactory view of its comprehensiveness, completeness and character. What Dr. Robinson here says he aimed to accomplish we have no doubt the verdict of the learned world will unanimously decide he has admirably accomplished:

1. The etymology of each word is given, so far as it appertains to the Greek and Hebrew, and

2. The full historical view of a word, is here out of place; since we strictly have to do only with those significations and constructions which are found in the New Testament itself. But the logical method is still applicable in its full force. myself amply repaid for the early ascent which brought the whole village under my eye, at a sin-Testament or not; and then deducing from it, in logical (not historical) order, all the significations which occur in the New Testament; but not others, except so far as they may be necessary to illustrate mises to give it a new start. A few years ago, such a communication with the valley of the Susque everywhere been made, to discriminate between the intrinsic significations of a word, and those senses in which it may be employed through the pronounced impracticable, so steep is the ascent for a mile and a half back of the lake. But science been given, to bring out prominently to view the

take the cars in the valley, and by a circuitous and is in general fully given. Unusual or difficult jectives with their cases and with other adjuncts,

4. The different forms and inflection of words a new track, at a very acute angle, and backed up Any variety or irregularity of form is, iu particular 5. So far as the limits of a Lexicon permit

attention has been given to the interpretation of

some measure, supply the place of a more extended 6. Each article, so far as practicable, contains a reference to every passage of the New Testament in which the word is found. In this way, in more than nine-tenths of the words, the Lexicon is a we were to take for B-, was expected every mo- complete Concordance of the New Testament.

> even when adopted by an Editor. 7. The most sedulous care has been bestowed to verify all the references, especially those to the New Testament; and although in a work containing so many thousands of them, many errors are unavoidable, yet it is hoped that the present volume will bear comparison in this respect with any other

This is a work of great research and learning, and condenses into the form of popular narrative, the scattered facts and histories of ages. The principal scope of the work is to trace the origin of the monkish institutes and practices of the Romish Church to their source in the practices of various heathen religions, particularly of the East. The first part describes with a minuteness that which I just alluded, is the stamp upon the checks must have cost great labor, the philosophical and docof your baggage. My first check was from Owego trinsl teneta of the Hindoos, Buddhiats and Persians, and to Binghamton. "Are you not going to chalk my other Oriental nations, which are very interesting and exhibited in the parlor, where were assembled sev

trunk?" said I, as it was taken from the platform.

"Look at your check," was the reply, and lo, there it was a complete survey of the history and principles of the survey of the history and principles of the survey of the charge passing apparently down a portion of the charge passing apparently down a it was Binghamton. It was a metallic stamp. It could not be rubbed out nor mistaken. The arcould not be rubbed out nor mistaken. The arrangement is this. All the baggage-masters on the Eric road have checks conveniently arranged for every station, which they can instantly select, at your direction, and then if your trunk goes by a could not be rubbed out nor mistaken. The arrangement is this. All the baggage-masters on the prevsiled in the strange institutions to which it gave rise. The facts arrayed are exceedingly instructive, in a religious point of view, as well as valuable, as illustrating a most important and difficult passage of ecclesiating and another single data through the room, filling the air with an insupportable sulphur-ic domination of the room, filling the air with an insupportable sulphur-ic domination of the room, filling the air with an insupportable sulphur-ic domination of the room o your direction, and then if your trunk goes by or tical history. These monographs, as the Germans call several of them together in a corner of the room.

them, discussing important sections of the general cur- The electric fluid also struck, overturned, and emp rent of history, are of very great value; and Dr. Ruffner tied a full cake-basket, and broke several strings of the piano-forte, before accomplishing its fearful circuit. It then left a sorely terrified group, though as a valuable contribution to our religious literature.

Success in Life. The Mechanic. By Mrs. L. C. Tuthlil. We have commended as very ingenious in idea, and admirable in execution, these illustrative sketches. The present does not fall short of its predecessors, and suggests most important truths. The book is very useful, especially to the young.

THE PARADISE LOST. By John Milton. With Notes, Explanatory and Critical. Edited by Rev. James Robert Boyd. Baker & Scribner. In addition to a very fine text of the immortal Epic,

this edition is supplied with a copious annotation. designed to remove the obscurities, explain the learned allusions, obsolete terms, and many theological references, with which the Poems abounds, and to point out by critical remarks, its beauties and merits. The peculiarly learned character of the Poem, and the changes of language which have been going on since Milton wrote, make these explanations very valuable to every reader, and to all but scholars, quite fresh from their classies, indispensable. These have been briefly, but very ably done, and throw great light upon many a dark passage The notes of a critical nature are mainly selected from the criticisms on Milton, written by the best authors, such as Addison, Sir Edgerton Brydges, Todd, Stebbing Johnson, Dryden, Macaulay, Hazlett, Carlyle, und others, and comprise together, an invaluable body of profound and erudite criticism, which is not only well adaptschools, as well as pleasant and instructive for general

books excite a fresh paragraph at every new volume. This edition of Misa Bremer's works is among the most elegant of his issues; and well worthy are they of the handsome dress they wear. This Home is a delightful picture of domestic life, full of sprightliness, tenderness, truth and sound philosophy. Next to the Neighbors, that nonparcil of fire-side fictions, this is the most attracbe more true to morals, or more impressive than are its inculcations. Genius and good feeling suffuse every page of it.

THE WORLD GROWING BETTER.

The condition and moral aspects of the world, as the great theater of action, developing the chasection of the work is very important, as a preparative racter and conduct of men, is a theme of abiding for the intelligent study of the subsequent portions. The interest. Iu the October number of the Biblical second part treats of the Phonology of the Language. Repository, Rev. Mr. Barnes closes a very able article in the following language:

on the subject of alphabets, besides a full treatment of better than it was. It is better than it was in the Our last thought is, that the world is growing the topic itself. The fourth presents a copious analytical system of Elymology, which combines with the prac- was in the times of the Christian fathers; than it tical laws and principles of the language, a great deal of was when Councils were held at Carthage at Nice, historical illustration, throwing light upon the intricacies at Clermont; than it was in the days of chivalry; of the language, and investing the subject with unusual than it was in the times of Elizabeth or James; margin. The lake, towards the head of it, is very interest. This part embraces a good share of the work, than it was in the days of the Pilgrims; than it the bottom, that persons who are drowned never Logie, brief, but comprehensive. Then follows a system ways endeavoring to prove that things are growing Prosody. Thus the whole ground is covered, and the relations of the different parts denoted. This comprehensive plan has been carried out with skill, fullness and learning. Abundant illustrations, both by way of furnishing exercises, and exposing errors, are and who see others gaining the ascendency; and often among those who have advanced far in the tion and decay, and that their minds are embittered by contrasting those evidences of decay with the brighter things which the world possessed when they were young. We would have every man his journey of life; in all times of change, and disappointment, and sorrow; when the sun shines, and when clouds come over the sky; when in the heyday of youth, the soberness of middle life, and when the shades begin to lengthen; when he goes forth from college halls on the voyage of life when near its close he looks back over the career | don: which he has run; in the church, or in the state; to all lands, that the world is growing better-that ohurch is increasing in numbers, in purity, and in knowledge—and that there is a sure and steady progress toward the universal triumph of Chris tianity, and of civil and religious liberty.

RESCUING THE LOST.

A few weeks since two American vessels set off from one of our seaports on a long and adventur-ous voyage. They were manned by bold and fearby men in the prime of their vigor and in the fresh enthusiasm of youth. A little while before, other vessels, freighted in the same | Privy Council. manner for a protracted cruise, had shaken out their sails and unmoored from British ports. They had all turned their bows in the same direction, to St. Paul's Cathedral is to be forthwith abolished, and bore up towards the Polar Seas. The same errand took them all, and in months past had called to afford an imposing view of the fine interior. forth others still, who had gone below the horizon, and never yet returned. And what was the object of that bold adventure? Have they committed themselves to the perils of those howling seas, for the lust of gold? Have they gone for the Polar turs, or the spoils of the Northern fisheries? Was it a battle-fleet, well manned for slaughter and for victory? Was it even an expedition for scientific exploration—to determine a magnetic pole, or find

out the long-sought Northwest passage? No! No! For an object vastly higher and uobler thau any selfish scheme of gain, or glory, have they goue. It is an errand of mercy, on which they sally forth in defiance of tempest and of iceherg. That fleet-like the squadrons which encircled the shores of famine-stricken Ireland in her hour of misery—is a fleet of humanity. It goes not out, armed with murderous guns, to destroy, but with food, and raiment, with chart and compass, to rescue and restore. It goes to seek and (if possible) to save—to "save the lost." The whole heart of the civilized world had throbbed with anxiety for Sir John Franklin, and his long absent crew. One noble woman's heart-God grant not vet a widow's heart! has touched all the rest with

one who does not feel for those lost men, and applaud the heroic philanthropy which risks so much to save them. But have you forgotten that another, expedition was once undertakeu on a far nobler, lar grander, far holier errand of compassion? Not to save one commander and his crew, but to save an imperited world? Not to save the countess multitude from physical death, but from an eternal death—a death that never dies. Not to bring them back to human homes and kindred, but to a celes.

The seientific treaties of Professor Davies are now pretty generally adopted, and tend strongly lowards forming a regular scholastic course of mathematical studies. In England, no auch series is in general use. Hutton is nearly obsolete. Bridge's course of mathematical studies. In England, no auch series is in general use. Hutton is early obsolete. Bridge's course of mathematical studies. In England, no auch series is in general use. Hutton is nearly obsolete. Bridge's course of mathematical studies. In England, no auch series is in general use. Hutton is nearly obsolete. Bridge's course of mathematical studies. In England, no auch series is in general use. Hutton is nearly obsolete. Bridge's course of mathematical studies. In England, no auch series is in general use. Hutton is nearly obsolete. Bridge's course of mathematical studies. In England, no auch series is in general use. Hutton is nearly obsolete. Bridge's course of mathematical studies. In England, no auch series is in general use. Hutton is nearly obsolete. Bridge's course of mathematical studies. In England, no auch series is in general use. Hutton is nearly obsolete. Bridge's course of mathematical studies. In England, no auch series is in general use. Hutton is nearly obsolete. Bridge's course of mathematical studies. In England, no auch series is in generally adopted, and tend strongly in greatly and tend strongly in greatly and the England, no auch series is in generally adopted, and tend strongly ing a regular scholastic ourse of mathematical studies. back to human homes and kindred, but to a celes-tial home—a home in the Paradise of God. This endure the sorrows of a whole life of suffering i nor was it with the mere risk of death as in the case of being solicitous to note every minor variation, our philanthropists, but with the actual and expectant certainty of dying an ignominious death for ne those whom he came to seek, and save. And wheu men came around him with their sucers, and scoffs. and wished to know who he was, and what brought and wished to know who he was, and what brought him among them, he gave them back the glorious answer of our text—"The Son of Man is come to seek and to save the lost!"—Rev. T. L. Chuler. answer of our text-"The Son of Man is seek and to save the lost!"-Rev. T. L. Cuyler.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENA.

The terrific thunder clap of last evening, struck he house of one of our most respectable citizens in High street. The conductor seemed entirely too small for so tremendous a charge of electric fluid, which consequently scattered from it to other conductors in the neighborhood, in the unusual globular form-balls of fire bursting through the wall of a partition in the attic, and rolling about the floor n presence of the frightened occupants, in a most extraordinary manner.

Several such balls also seemed to fall on the roof outside, and to roll thence into the garden. But the most remarkable effects of the lightning were

all sincerely thankful that no lives were lost .-Newark Daily Adv., Sept. 28th.

WHAT IS MUSIC?

Poetry, painting, and music, are three great interpreters of nature, each disclosing some hidden beauty, some inner excellency, some long-concealed hieroglyphic; but of the three, music is the mightiest, the purest, truest, heaveuliest. Painting is nature smiling, resting, moving, beautiful. Poetry speaking, whispering, laughing, crying, is nature Day unto day uttering speech, and night unto night showing knowledge. Music is nature rendering forth those deep and abyssmal feelings which the first two are unable to express-nature singing what poetry says and painting seems-the three witnesses to the loss of a beauty, and glory, and perfection that are gone, but prophets and earnests, and instalments of a glory, and beauty, and perfection that are promised; not the devil's property, and so to be left in his possession, but God's fallen chiefs, yet to be redeemed and reinstated in their places as to be left in his possession, but God's fallen chiefs, yet to be redeemed and reinstated in their places as effectors of his glory—the trumpets of his praise.— Dr. Cumming.

HONOR THY FATHER AND MOTHER.

None love you so much as they; none are so much interested in fitting you to act well your part, and none so anxious that you should be kept from the evil of the world in which you are and in which you are to live. If you leave their roof, and go out from their counsels and advice, who will you find to ed to illustrate the consummate beauties of the Poem, fill their places? Who will love you with a purer or but to excite inquiry, and convey useful information more tender affection? Who will nurse you more constantly when sick? You hear honied words and his Notes, and often a delicate appreciation of the beau- fair speeches, as you pass along in the sunshine, ties of Milton. The work will be found very useful for and by pleasant places, but who, among all the herd, will pity and befriend, and comfort and sympathize perusal.

The Home; or Family Cares and Family Joys. By Frederika Bremer. George P. Putnam.

Mr. Putnam's taste and liberality in the style of his tweeu you, should hide from the miud's eye their forms and their familiar countenances. No rolling ocean should blot out the memory of their worth, or the remembrance of their kindness.

A DELIGHTED MOTHER

A mother, who was in the habit of asking her tive of all Miss Bremer's works; and in respect to some children, before they retired at night, what they of the most important ethical subjects, no homily could had done to make others happy, found her young twin daughters silent. One spoke modestly of deeds and dispositions founded on the golden rule, Do unto others as ye would they should do unto Still those little bright faces were bowed down in serious silence. The question was re peated.

"I cau remember nothing good all this day, dear mother; only, one of my schoolmates was happy because she had gained the head of the class, and smiled on her, and ran to kiss her: so she said was good. This is all, dear mother." The other spoke still more timidly: "A little girl, who sat with me on the bench at school, has ost a little brother. I saw that, while she studied her lesson, she hid her face in her book and wept I felt sorry and laid my face on the same book and wept with her. Theu she looked up and was comforted, and put her arms around my neck; but do not know why she said I had done her good.' "Come to my arms, my darlings!" said the mo ther, "to rejoice with those that rejoice, and weep with those that weep, is to obey our blessed Re

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

England ou his way to attend the Peace Congress at Frankfort. During his stay at Liverpool, two meetings were held for the benefit of his Indian

We are happy to announce the safe return of Messrs, G. W. Alexander and S. Candler Alexander and S. Candler Leaders to this book. from their philanthropic visit to the West Indies and the United States.

The Athenaum states that the chair of civil his tory in St. Andrew's University, Scotland, occuadopt it as a settled truth to be adhered to all along pied by the late Rev. Dr. Ferrie, of Kilconquhar in the gift of the Marquis of Ailsa, has been donald has been appointed to the vacant chair. The Patriot thus characterizes one of your s goes American theological works—"The Princeton s, and Theological Essays. Svo. New-York and Londareer don: Wiley & Putnam. We earnestly recommend this volume to all lovers of the old theology in reference to our own country, and in reference as one of the most valuable publications that have proceeded from the American Press. It deserve our own country is making advances—that the more especially, the studious perusal of all who are aspiring to the Christiau Ministry."

The Pope has conferred, by diploma, the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. J. H. Newman. Fifty-six secretaries of the charitable institutions their cordial co-operation in erecting a monument to the memory of the late Duke of Cambridge. It is rumored that Lord Brougham is to be created

an earl, with remainder to his brother (Mr. William Brougham, one of the Masters in Chancery), for his great public services in the House of Lords and It will be gratifying to travelers from your couutry to know, that the twopenny fee for admission

and entrance to be allowed at the west door, so as The Bishop of London is suffering severely from crysipelas in the lower limbs, and intends to repair the mineral waters of Germany in hope of obtaining relief. A very curious report has recently been made to

the British Parliament respecting public charities, Although the PisnoForte has now become so indispensable from which it appears that the number of public charities in England and Wales is 28,840, of which 27.085 have an annual income below £100 each; 1626 an income between £100 and £1000; 73 an income between £1000 and £2000; and 56 an income of £2000 and upwards. The aggregate income of these charities was £1,200,395, and is now considerably increased.

yet a widow's heart! has touched all the rest with the magnetism of kindred sympathy. Christiau philanthropy responds to these generous impulses, and fits out her squadrous to seek and to save the lost.

Now there is no one here who does not sympathize with that enterprise of moral grandeur—no one who does not feel for those lost men, and apone who does not feel for those lost men, and apone who does not feel for those lost men, and apone who does not feel for those lost men, and apone who does not feel for those lost men, and apone who does not feel for those lost men, and apone who does not feel for those lost men, and apone who does not feel for those lost men, and apone who does not feel for those lost men, and apone who does not feel for those lost men, and apone who does not feel for those lost men, and apone who does not feel for those lost men, and apone who does not feel for those lost men, and apone who does not feel for those lost men, and apone who does not feel for those lost men, and apone who does not feel for those lost men, and apone who does not feel for those lost men, and apone who does not feel for those does not sympathize the author, in his peculiar style of illustration. Arithmetic, with its applications; Calculus, with its Algebraic aymbols and equations; Calculus, with its constants and variables; and Geometry, with its lines, surfaces, and solids.

In France, Biot, Legendre, Bourdon, Lacrolx, have each in which the word is found. In this way, in more than nine-tenths of the words, the Lexicon is a complete Concordance of the New Testament. Those articles in which this is not the case, are marked at the end with the sign—. In the articles not so marked, my endeavor has been to include the different readings of the Textus Receptus and the most approved later editions, as also some of those found in Manuscripts; without, however,

possible; but to us, mere compounds of matter and m who mastleate grosser ambrosia, and imbbe equiv nectur, sensible diagrams would appear indispense And therefore do we laud the tact of Professor Davie blending so harmoniously the pure abstractions French school with the solid utility of the English superior to anything we have a superior to anything we have and print. And torpid indeed must be the genius of that atudent who does not rise from its perusal to renewed alacrity in the great race of acientific pursuits.

The work is published by A. S. BARNES & CO. 51 John-st.
Publishers of Davies' Entire Mathematical Series.

October 1, 1850.

DINING SALOON

THE SUBSCRIBERS take this method of informing business men and the public, that they have opened a spacious Dining Saloon on Temperance Principles, at No. 12 BERMAN RTREET, near the Brick Church, where all the variety of refreshmenta of Meats, Puddings, Paatry, etc. with Tea and Coffee, are neatly prevared and promptly served to all who favor them with a call. Meata in varied forms, 6 centa per plate; Tea and Coffee, 3 cents per cup. Ta Call and see

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JAMES H. RUNDELL'S DOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Bloomfield, N.J.

—The winter aession will commence on the first Monday in November next, and continue five months.

Catalogues containing full information, with engravings of School Building, Gymnasium, &c. can be obtained of M.

W. Dodd, publisher, at Brick Church Chapel, New-York.

References—Rev. George Duffield, R. L. Cooke, Esq. Bloomfield, N.J.

Matthias W. Day, Esq. M. W. Dødd, Esq. Newark, N.J. E. Robinson, D.D. Prof. John J. Owen, D.D. C. R. Robert, Esq. F. A. Lee, Esq. T. F. Richards, Esq. J. K. Herrick, Esq. New-York city.

Bloomfield, Sept. 10th, 1850.

1068—6teowis*

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard street, New-York, have now in storc and are prepared to serve customera with all kinds, and newest and heat such as 6

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, which they will sell at great bargains. Their stock embraces French Merinos and Cashmeres of every desirable shade and quality. Paramattas, or Coburg Cloths, of various colors; in appearance and finish precisely like Merino, but of only about half the cost. Printed Cashmeres and De Laines of the newest and most desirable patterns. French, English, and American Calicoes. Silks of every kind. Broche Long and Square Shawls, Woolen or Rob Roy do. do. Canton Crape and Thibet Shawls, and indeed everything adapted to the FALL OR WINTER SEASON, as well as to every other season of the year, making their

as well as to every other season of the year, making their stock one of the BEET AND LARGEST IN NEW-YORK, and giving their attention particularly to the retail business, being themselves in constant communication with their customers, harn their wants and will supply them, if any pains, and the markets of this or any other country will enable them to do so. In addition to their extensive as-sortment of dress goods, they have been purchasing heav-ily of HOUSEWIFE AND FAMILY ARTICLES,

d before the recent advances in pieces, and will sell full to per eent, below the usual rates. Also, all kinds of plain Cotton Goods, together with Woolen Blankets and Quilts, Flannels, Canton Flannels. And, in short, everything a lady or family can want in the Dry Goods Line, including the Summer Term on the first of May.

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Sept. 25th, 1850.

1070—4t*

SPENCER'S ENGLISH GRAMWAR

SPENCER'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. ON SYNTHETICAL AND ANALYTICAL PRINCI-PLES; with Coplous Exercises in False Syntax. For the use of Common Schools and Academies. By George Spencer, A.M. Principal of the Ulica Academy, N.Y. Those teachers who already know something of the principles upon which this work is based, will be pleased to with you, when the sun hath withdrawn its shining and the days of darkness have come, as an affectionte mother or a kind father? Let no distance hinder that it is now in press, and will be published in a few weeks. To teachers generally, the publishers may say the mother or a kind father? Let no distance hinder that the plan of the work is, in many important respects, that the plan of the work is, in many important respects, entirely new, and has the sanction of several distinguished educators who have given it a thorough examination.

Governed by the opinions of those gentlemen, they feel warranted in requesting teachers who desire a text-book, giving the rationale of the subject, to delay the formation of their grammar classes, until the publication of this work, of which due notice will be given.

MARK H. NEWMAN & CO.

1069—6t.

MARK H. NEWMAN Publishers

> BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE. THE WINTER SESSION of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November next.
>
> Circulars containing particulars may be had at the Bookstore of M. W. Dodd, Brick Church Chapel, New-York; or on application to the Principal.
>
> See advertisement in the Evangelist of Sept. 12th.
>
> E. SEYMOUR. E. SEYMOUR.

Bloomfield, N.J. Sept. 25, 1850. THE CHURCH PSALMIST.

ether with the Shorter Catechism, bound in the sam ne, at an additional expense of six cents per copy. We shall also publish, at a very low price, for genera rculation in churches, families and Sabbath schools, the horter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, itself; also,

The Confession of Faith and Shorter Catechism in on

ok; 10 these we invite the attention of Ministers and THE SOCIAL PSALMIST, MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

During the sitting of the House of Commons on Saturday of last week, a stranger was observed below the bar, to whom several members paid marked attention. On inquiry, we were informed it was the Rev. George Copway, otherwise Kahge-ga Gah Bough, the Ojibway chief, who visits England ou his way to attend the Peace Congress at Frankfort. During his stay at Liverpool, two meetings were held for the benefit of his Indian in its present shape, wil meet the wants of Christians in a lite property, and we feel confident that this book, in its present shape, wil meet the wants of Christians in a lite property of the meetings were held for the benefit of his Indian in its present shape, wil meet the wants of Christians in a lite property of the meeting was a literature. its present shape, wit meet the wants of Christians in neir social, evening, and missionary meetings, better than

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New-York, Sept. 7th, 1850.
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Apply to the Principals, or to Gen. J. A. GRANGER, Hon Fifty-six secretaries of the charitable institutions of the metropolis have intimated to the Committee Mark H. Sibley, Rev. O. E. Daggett, Jared Willson

Esq. &c. Trustees. Canandaigua, Sept. 2nd, 1850. THE EXERCISES of this Institution will be resume on Monday Sept. 2nd, offering most decidedly increased educational facilities—inferior to none enjoyed in the

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The subscriber being often requested to select the above named musical instruments for purchasers both in and our of the City, would respectfully announce that he has made such arrangements with some of the best manufacturers in this City, and in Boston, as will enable him to insure the fullest suit-faction to those who may wish to avail them. fullest satisfaction to those who may wish to avail ther o a complete female education, that no parent with a amily of daughters, and means to purchase, will long be without one; yet there is probably no article of trade manufacture in the purchase of which the inexperience are more liable to deception, by trusting to their own judgments. are more liable to deception, by trusting to incir own jungment, than in this.

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If a Pinno Forte is required, state definitely whether you have any choice of manufacturer; if you wish any of the modern attachments, such as the Æolian, DolceCampana, &c.; whether you prefer a very brilliant, or the more round and full tone; whether you wish a six octave, in and a half or saven; what style of case—whether

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—The Logic And Davies, LL.D. "The Logic of the Mathematics." presents an analysis of the course of science pursued at the Military Academy, West Point, and constitutes also an elegant resume of the consecutive course of elementary treatises published by Professor Davies.

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199 Broadway, or 46 East 18th st. New-York, Sept. 9, 1850. 1068—tf THE MISSES SEDGWICK'S DOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Boarding and Day School of the Misses Sedgwick is now open, it No. 41 Ninth atreet, near Fifth Avenue.

Sept. 17th, 1850. 1069—5t*

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M. H. NEWMAN & CO. Publishers, 199 Broadway, New-York.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Rev. W. H. Tyler, A.M. Principal. The Anniversary Address, after the usual Examination, will be delivered at the Chapel of the Institute, on Thursday the 26th inst, by the Rev. William M. Rogers, of Boston.

The winter session of five months will open on the first Thursday in November.

Thursday in November.

The Principal or one of the Teachers will accompany oils, as usual, to and from the Irving House, New-York Copies of the Minth Annual Catalogue may be had from E. H. Wilcox, U.S. School Agency, 293 Broadway, or from the Principal. the close and commencement of each session Pittsfield, Sept. 16th, 1850.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, FAIRFIELD CO. CONN. Henry Lospell, M.D. Principal. The course of instruction in this Institution will embrace the usual branches of a therough English education, and all who desire it can be well fitted for the Freshmen or Sophomore class of College. Twose designed for Commercial pursuits may also receive a good trenspration. Music, Drawing, the French, German, or Spanish Lan-guage. Others are charged \$75 per Term of 22 weeks. The Winter Term comuences on the first of November; the Summer Term on the first of May.

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WISE, OPTICIAN, most respectfully informs the citizens of New-York and the public in general, that he has located himself in this city, at 437 Broadway, for the last eight years, where may be found a large and complete assortment of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, in gold, silver, and steel frames. M. W. would also remind the public, to whom he is pa M. W. would also remind the public, to whom he is partially known by his annual visits to Saratoga Springs for the last sixteen years, that by his knowledge of the Optical Science he is enabled to determine the Glasses suitable for any eye. Persons with weak eyes can be supplied with glasses which will greatly benefit and not strain the sight. Particular attention is called to a new style of Perspective Ground Glass (which will answer both for reading or secing at a distance,) of the finest flint, which, through their high polish and true ground, produce the purest vision, and have been highly recommended as the best, in their effect upon the eye, for preserving and improving the sight effect upon the eye, for preserving and improving the sight in continued writing and reading. Short-sighted persons, and those operated upon for cata-ract can also be suited.

act can also be suited.

He inserts new glasses, of superior quality, in old frames, and solicits the patronage of all in want of his ar-He warrants all Spectacles purchased of him to suit the sight for five years, or change the glasses without extra charge. 1071-131*

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pper classes, \$20 in the primary class.
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By order of the Board. F. W. ANDREWS, Secretary. Brownville, Jeff. Co. Aug. 1850. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

NOS. 11 & 13 CARROLL PLACE, Bleecker-street, (entrance to the School, No. 13), New-York. Prof. RENBY P. TAPPAN, D.D. Principal. This Institution is replete with accommodations and acilities for the education of Young Ladies, both as day and are arranged into properly assorted classes, under the instruction of competent and experienced teachers. All the branches which enter into a thorough and polite eduthis Institution in every respect desirable to parents for the education of their daughters. The ensuing school year commences Monday September 9th. July 1st, 1850.

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delphis. E. H. PEASE & CO. Albany. CHARLES HOSMER, Hartford. J. B. PECK, New-Haven. L. & E. EDWARDS, Norwich. 1061—13t July 24th, 1850,

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JUNE 121, 1850.

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