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### New-Work Evangelist.

For the New-York Evangelist.

Cemetery of Pere la Chaise. There is no object of interest in Paris, of which I had heard more, or which I had pictured to myself in more favorable colors, before my visit to the city, than the cemetery of Pere la Chaise. And it was to this in no small degree that I attributed the disappointment with which I left its consecrated walks. For no one who has frequently visited places of which he had before heard, and of which he had conceived certain exaggerated notions, can fail to know that peculiarity of the mind which leads it to array in false colors all the real objects which it attempts to conceive of by the aid of the imagination. This arraying of an unseen object in a fictitious garb, is not so unreasonable as to expect the realization of these fancies, and feel disappointment in case of failure. This consideration, with the fact that I visited the cemetery in the month of February, leads me to repose less confilence in my first impressions of the beauties of Pere la Chaise, than if I had visited it in the season of its thickest foliage, and without any such overwrought conceptions.

This cemetery is situated on the slope of a hill on the north-east of Paris, being entered by a gateway right opposite the Barriere d'Aunay. The entrance is adorned with funeral ornaments and appropriate Latin inscriptions. On entering I was disappointed to find, instead of the intricate windings of Mount Auburn, which I had abstracted as a!most essential to a beautiful cemetery, straight avenues leading in different directions; and instead of having to go some distance to find a tomb, and then finding it half hid in foliage, my eye rested at once on a vast extent of ground covered with cheap of misery and poverty, as offend the taste exceedand bad looking monuments. On going farther, these monuments were found to be constructed of wood, tin, and other perishable materials, and to be decked out with gilding and sundry short-lived adornments, which when a little weather-worn presented the most forlorn appearance imaginable. A large number of the tombs were constructed in the shape of a little Popish chapel, and contained in a recess something encased from the weather by glass, different trinkets such as usually adorn the altars of churches-with artificial flowers and crucifixes. Not unfrequently another cavity smaller than the one before mentioned and similarly covered with glass, would contain some toy or utensil which seemed to be the favorite of the deceased. A pewter horse and wagon, for instance, being preserved as the best memento of a departed child. On turning to my guide-book, I found a tion of monuments. And it will be a subject of regret," adds the author, "to think that, from the slight nature of their construction, the greater part of them will probably not exist at the end of a censuch the reality when I had so often pictured to myself quite a different aspect of things, I turned to visit another part of the cemetery lying on higher ground; thinking perhaps I had fallen upon the meanest part of the enclosure, and had received impressions unfairly, as one will sometimes be disgusted with a city because he enters it by one of

On visiting other parts of the cemetery, I was glad to find that its celebrity is by no means un- afforded for the next generation. The rich man founded. Pere la Chaise contains many fine mon: uments; and not a few are constructed of such ments; and not a lew at occasion and use, pail, with a procession which invest on with materials as does honor to their location and use, solemn slowness. A priest went before repeating and promise to endure when hundreds of the meaner sort have mingled with the dust they were every attendant from the priest to the last person designed to commemorate. The most beautiful monument in the cemetery is the tomb of Abelard and Heloise, who died in the 12th century. It consists of a chapel in the pointed style of the 13th water with which the spongo had been saturated century, built out of the ruins of the Abbey of the Paraclete, founded by Abelard, and of which Heloise was first Abbess. It is finished off with exquisite skill and pains, and would do honor to any attended such mourners as usually attend the burial burial place in the world. There are avenues of the rich; they each performed their part with running along on the higher portion of the cemetery which are lined with splendid monuments after all there seemed to be less real sorrow or Columns, figures, busts and all sorts of ornaments are elegantly sculptured from marble, and lavished In this enclosure the rich and poor meet together, on this the aristocratic side of the grave yard.— and both alike lie down to be consumed by the The cemetery too contains a proud list of illustri- worms of the valley; and a visit there may easily ous men who sleep beneath its turf; and the visitor be made to suggest valuable lessons of human can find employment and instructive pleasure for frailty, and recall the truths which wisdom would several hours in reading the epitaphs, and recalling have us never forget. the memories of the departed. Among a host of others, I may mention the grave of Cuvier, the great naturalist—the famous Regnault St. Jean d'Angely—Madame Dufresnoy, surnamed the tenth muse-Boieldieu and Bellini, the celebrated composers—Valentin Hauy, who taught the blind to Association, but omitted in our report for want of room: read by means of characters in wood-the Lafite family-many of the marshals of Napoleon-the celebrated Volney-General Foy, whose splendid cient and constant impulse to its operations. If a monument was erected by a national subscription, and consists of an immense sepulchral chapel, surthe General in the act of addressing the Chamber discover the ship was difficult to manage. A of Deputies. Here also is a monument to Parof Deputies. Here also is a monument to Parof this Society. Education, what is it? It has to crowned by a fox in black marble, and ornamentetery is a handsome but plain dorie building, fronting on an open space from which I had a very fine view of Paris. There is no spot around the

means wanting in interest. In the 14th century it was celebrated for the beauty of its situation. Dur- a world. ing this century it was purchased by a wealthy grocer named Regnault, who erected a stately all our students do not turn out great men : and mansion on it which was called la Folie Regnault. After Regnault's death, the place was bought by an enthusiastic female and presented to the comof the Jesuits in Rue St. Antoine. Lous XIV. ordered the name to be changed to that of Mount Louis, and appointed Pere la Chaise, his favorite confessor, Superior of the establishment. This soon became the head quarters of Jesuitism in France. On the suppression of the order, this spot ders to the work, and turned out good for nothing was sold to pay off the debts of the community. After passing through several hands, it was at length bought by M. Frochal, prefect of the Seine. for 160,000 francs, and appropriated to its present use. The cemetery was consecrated early in 1804, and the first burial made in May of the same

propriated to the burial of inhabitants only of the ing wave, and we shall hear a cry go up from our 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th and 9th arrondissements—other land for a supply of clergymen. All this while, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th arrondissements-other emeteries being devoted to the inhabitants of other powers approached Paris, batteries were established in this cemetery, on account of its commanding situation, the walls being pierced with loopholes. The pupils of the school of Alfort occupied this are we to do? Let us educate our young men in osition and resisted two attacks of the Russian

roops, but on the third attack they had to abandon ojured the place by cutting down the trees for fuel. efforts of ministers. I entertain a great respect for It must be confessed that Pere la Chaise is a the Tract Society and the calporteur move eautiful cemetery. Not only is its situation exceedingly eligible, but its decorations, both artificial and natural, are correspondingly beautiful. In circumstances with a fluent rhetoric, and every a bewitching scene; and its sweet scented trees are said to fill the air with their fragrance. It can hardly be compared with the cemetery of Mount Auburn, as its style is so very different. Here the visitor sees how elegantly human skill and taste can adorn a site, which although very beautiful, is comparatively naked and exposed to the light of heaven. But there is wanting the quiet pond-the towering pine-the thick wooded hillock-the solemn silence of the sequestered dell, with the serpentine avenues which unite to render Mount Auburn a spot of wonderful beauty and loveliness. Add to this the look of aristocracy, if I may so speak, which offends the visitor at Pere la Chaise, and the strongest point of the disadvantage is presented. There is not here merely a mingling of the tombs of the rich and poor, but such extremes of pride and wealth are contrasted with extremes

ingly. The moral effect of a comparison thus exemplified may be in some respects salutary, but it mars greatly the beauty of a spot devoted to the rearing of magnificent monuments, to see within a stone's throw thousands of graves marked by a black-painted wooden cross, or a monument of mean construction and perishable material. The French have a custom of visiting the graves of their kindred and hanging wreaths of flowers on their graves, which does not tend to enhance the beauty of the cemetery. These wreaths are made by persons who sell them at the gates, of a sort of yellow live-forever, which turns black after a few weeks exposure to the elements, and loses all its comeliness. These are allowed to remain, being strung on sticks fixed on the monuments on pur pose, until sometimes a dozen or twenty of them are seen at one grave. This custom, aside from note, saying that "during the thirty-five years this the disadvantage of injuring the appearance of the ground has been devoted to its present purpose, not less than one hundred millions of francs, or four the memory of the dead, seems to have a tincture 3. The millions sterling have been expended in the erec- of superstition about it; and in the minds of som devout Romanists, to come little short of idolatry.

While visiting the cemetery, I had an opportu

nity of observing the extremes of poverty and wealth in the mode of burial. There came a externals of appearances are concerned. The poor man was under the ground in two minutes-he was in a coarse uppainted coffio, attended by a few. He was laid in the fosse commune, or common ditch, which is kept open until it is filled with its promiscuous dead, saving the sprinkling of a portion of earth over every newly deposited coffin. This ditch is re-opened every five years, after decomposition has taken place, and a burial place was buried in a mahogany coffin covered with a pall, with a procession which moved on with on the ground, took the stick upon which the sponge is fastened and shook it most devoutly over the coffia. I say "shook the stick," for the holy

was all sprinkled away before half a dozen had performed this monotonous service. This last bu- pray for your minister as St. Paul exhorted the rial was probably an expensive one, and those who solemnity than in the hurried burial of the pauper.

Dr. Bashnell's Address.

The following remarks of Rev. Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, were offered impromptu, at the meeting of the Education Society, at New-London, during the session of the General

This Society is a hard sailer. We find it the most difficult thing in the world to give an effiship were out at sea without any wind to fill her sails, and the hardy sailors were obliged to squad together, each with a pair of bellows in his hand mounted by a temple, in which is seen a statue of and blow up their own breezes, they would soon mentier, to whom France is mainly indebted for do with the intangible and invisible; and the pub. the general cultivation of the potato, an elegant lic mind moves with un wonted sluggishness upon tribute to his memory erected by the apothecaries every matter beyond the pale of the five senses. of Paris—also a cenotaph, in honor of L. Fontaine, Twenty or fifty dollars is your fee to a lawyer for a few words of advice upon a contested claim, and crowned by a fox in black marble, and ornament-ed by two bass reliefs in bronze, one representing dollar for the education of his child the entire winthe fable of the wolf and the stork, and the other ter. Even Christians find it difficult to appreciate the wolf and the lamb. The chapel of the cemcity which commands a more delightful panorama. and those, who are incapable of setting a just value The historical associations of this spot are by no on it, always fix no value to it; and seldom, even by the best of men, is it duly regarded in its influence upon the man, and also upon the destinies of

Another obstacle to our success is the fact, tha great men even in this age of the world are rate hings. Those who have failed to answer the promises of early years, lie around the mill mere waste timber: and yet the legal profession has a much of that material as the ministerial. Still the waste timber is in our streets, meets us at every angle, and is a standing rebuke to our principles Their faces we knew in their boyhood, their edu cation we have watched in its progress, their licensing, and their ordination; they put their shoul The good and the successful among the beneficia ries are enjoying honorable posts elsewhere, but the waste timber lies scattered about us to discour-

age our labors and our object. The cry is raised that there is a surplus of min isters, and it must be conceded, that there has been a disposition among our unsettled ministers to seek and the first burial made in May of the same places. Owing to our recent financial revulsions, the emigration of our ministers West has for a time the emigration of our ministers West has for a time un worthy of our belief or regard? How many, goes wander upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone already tribeen suspended; but I predict that in two or three upon the credit of his word, are gone

however, the waste timber obstructs our path. Some are fearful that we are contributing to the ections of the city. Any person however can establishment of a race of spiritual lazzaroni, a purchase a lot in the cemetery, and hold it perpenew mendicant order in society. All alarm on tually, whether he belongs to either of these sections or be a foreigner. In 1814, when the allied it a rule never to seek a place for an applicant, but have it understood that Br. Bidger is our Standing Committee to hear petitions, and assign posts to the unemployed. Granting, however, that

Let any body take a tract of four pages, which has been the instrument of a single conversion; and let him upon an anniversary platform describe all the ummer, when it is in full verdure, it must present | hody will exclaim " what a mighty thing? Let's give to this object of objects." And at the same time, a minister, who has been the means of many conversions, could not elicit half the interest for an hundred souls brought in his silent way to the knowledge of the truth. Since our organization, five hundred churches have been erected at the West; but we can't make as much capital out of all pen: hese, as can be made out of one colporteur with a tract in his hand. I must not be understood as of Saxony, dated August 5 11530, he says, 'Some lisharaging the office work of colporteurs; their labors are abundantly useful. But if we are going up to the West to possess the land, we must understand that we can't settle the country by migra-tory efforts; we must plant there something that will stand, colleges, churches and theological sem- that this is His cause an His word, then our inaries. The Catholics are far-sighted in this res prayer is certainly heard, at help for us is already pect, and we act unwisely to suffer them to antici. pate us in founding these permanent centers of light

The Christian minister is above all others an efficient tract agent. He has two tracts on a Sab. stars to the heaven, and Gos great beautiful arch bath to read to a large audience; the next Sabbath over my head but I could it see any pillats on the next two more, and thus in the end he is in heavens fell not, and this ah stood firm. Still himself a whole Tract Society. Let us cling then to an educated ministry, for if we resign this we resign everything, and the promise "Lo, I am Aud because they could it do this, they stood the ministry of reconciliation.

Pray for your Minister.

Few Christians are fully impressed with the mportance and advantage of this duty, both to over us, of such weight abuilden that they migh themselves and the church of which they are mem- be compared to a nightyra; but there was no bers. This duty faithfully performed blesses the floor for these clouds to reupon, and no burrels nastor-blesses the church and cause of Christ, and to barrel them up; yet the did not fall upon us blesses him who offers this prayer of faith. If but saluted us with a so ling visage and flee Christians were united and importunate in praying away. And when they I gone, then both the for their ministers, how would revivals be multi- floor and the roof, which d held them up, show lied, and conversions to God be greatly increased Pray then for your minister, 1. For Divine grace to renew, quicken, and pre-

meet for his Maker's use. 2. That the Holy Spirit may so apply his stu- doubt whether such a flocou'd bear up so great

his experience, and direct and bless him in the use up, and because they can find it, are in dread of f his talents, as to prove that he was sent, and

r. diligent as a pastor, and exemplary as a pat- vance: and the way and he and place to help us God, the sours of mover trifle with the word of delayed."

6 That he may be presented to the word of t

7. That he may be watchful to discover, and labor to improve opportunities of usefulness.

8. That his hands may be strengthened; by God's providence restraining the wicked-his grace renewing and comforting penitent believers

and his power preserving his spiritual children in truth, righteousness, and peace.

9. That his principles and conduct may invariably be regulated by the commands and example 10. That he may realize and diffuse such an

elf and profitable to others.

11. That God may dispose him to ascribe the that He speaks such ds to the wind, that He self and profitable to others. success of his labor to the divine purpose, mercy 12 That he may be blessed with such encour-

agement in his work, as may prove a constant imalus for renewed exertions. Remember that the most enlightened, faithful talented, and consistent minister is but a man! and

omans to pray for him.
"Now I beseech ye breth en—that ye strive together with me in your prayers to God for me; that I may be delivered from them that do not believe, and that my service may be accepted of the for the truth whilereigns. Yes, you reply

Hot House Disciples.

Such Christians demand reading that is racy Father of our chle and stimulating; the Bible, not high-spiced enough | "I pray for you antly, and am troubled he or their taste, is neglected for the more flavorous cause your anxity, dy as a horse leech sucks periodical. Preaching is dull. They know enough out all your blood makes my prayers poweralready, and wish not to be taught, but excited less. So far as the is concerned, I Their benevolence is too dependent on excitement anxiety, (whether stupidity or from the Spiri —producing fruit only under the intense heat of a crowded meeting and electrifying speeches. One dead; He can mit His cause although it fall; consequence of this state of things is, that the He can raise it u can make it prosper; if we spirit and action of the ministry are vitiated. The are not fit for the He can do it by en plation is strong to cater for this corrupt taste. If we cannot handdence in His promises lioisters, instead of feeding their people with who in the worldre that can? But of this knowledge and understanding, are too much dis- more another timigh I am but carrying wa posed to furnish the desired stimulus. The bread ter to the ocean. Christ himself f life is converted into something that intoxicates, strengthen, and ten by his Holy Spirit. rather than nourishes. Churches, after a season Amon. of excitement, uniformly sink into a condition of languor and debility, as disgraceful as it is uncom-fortable. The result of all this, connected with ing to you, that I e how terrible the devil's the exciting tendency just described, is that the teeth look round as the Scripture saich in piety of the age has very little stamina. It is of Job xli." hot-house growth, and could endure no rough In another lett-elancthon of the 27th of usage. Our brethren, instead of cultivating halfness, and pressing steadily toward the mark for cupied with our ay and night; I think it the prize, become restless and variable. Instead of being stead(st and immovable, they are distracted and hurried from one new scheme to another. more convinced by that it is the cause of The spirit of hatred is too prevalent in the Christian ranks. Brethren give each other hard names, can ever take frost things go as they will." so that prejudices are excited. Trifling differences "The father of sworp to be the death of of sentiment are exaggerated, and inade the occa-sion of strife and discord. Brethren get their feelings heated by collision; the passions are excited; swellow me—by will, be will then get a contention becomes personal and bitter, and all this while the cause of Jesus lies mangled and bleed-before." "If C not with us, where in the ing. Ministers are too much engrossed in manage whole world shook for him? If we are ing the machinery of enterprises, to the neglect of the church, est a pirt of the church, their closets, their Bibles, and the souls of their where then is 1th? Is the duke of Bava. people. Private Christians are getting deeply interested in the details of benevolent operations, without cultivating the needful holiness to sustain is it then that hAnd if God be for us, who and sanctify their activities. The Bible is too can be against much laid saide, even on the Sabbath, for the remuch laid saide, even on the Sabbath, for the religious newspaper, and the letters and journals of he says, "If it that God spared not his missionaries.—Rev. B. Stow.

That Better Country.

How few really and practically believe wha God has said about that better country, heaven and its rewards, and glorious inhabitants, and happy What an insult to that great Being who has fitted up that glorious world for the eternal residence of the redeemed and holy, to doubt his description of it, and all he has said to allure

Did we hear of a country in this world, where we might live in continual felicity, without toil, or sickness, or grief, or fear, who would not wish to be there, though the passage were troublesome? Have we not heard enough of heaven, to allure us thither? or is the credit of eternal truth suspected by us? Are God's own reports of the future glory unworthy of our belief or regard? How many,

mises after off, were persunded of them, and em- the blood-stained warrior sheaths his sword, and under any other notion han of pilgrims on the earth, longing to be at home in their most desirable heavenly country? We are not the first that are to open heaven; the nain body of saints is albut a scattered remnant that are now alive upon the earth. How should welong to be associated in that glorious assembly ? Aethinks we should much more regret our being o long left behind. But ing, trouble thy thought, this of all others seems anticipation of the demand, which will surely succeed the withdrawal of the present surplus. the most unreasonable petense against a willing surrender of ourselves to eath. Reason hath overtroops, but on the third attack they had to abandon the ground. The Russians, while encamped here, Society, lies in the fact that men do not value the atheism—shall not faith!—Howe.

The Two Wonders.

Professor Stowe of Laue Semicary, has an article on the rivings of Martin Luther, in the Biblical Repository fo July, from which we make the following interesting extracts Prof. Slowe save that for more thin two months, at a tim when thick dangers threatened th Protestant cause, Lathe wrote to his friends at Augsburg rarly every day, and every letter breathes the spirit of deeplevotion. These letter would make a volume of intensinterest, illustrating the power of faith and a good conscince, more lively perhaps than anything else that ever proceded from an uninspired

of our friends are anxious nd desponding as it God had forgotten us; but le cannot forget us. He must forget himself ist. O.herwise, our esolved upon and preparedand we shall be help ed, and there can be no faile.

I have lately seen two orders: First, I was looking out of my window night, and saw the the congregation is made to read two more, and which the builder had fixethis arch; and yet the with you always," was not given to a tract, but to quivering and trembling, of the heavens would certainly fall, and for no der reason than because they could not see and feehe pillars which held them up. If they could aly grasp the pillars

then the heavens would std fist. "S coud y, I saw greathick clouds sweeping down upon us, the beant! rainbow. Yet that was so small, thin, weak floor and roof, that i disappeared in the clouded seemed more like ; erve him as a vescel unto honor, sanctified, and shadow, like an image a painted glass, than such a strong floor, so thone might well be in dies, that he may ever be a learner, and always a a weight of water. Yet point of fact, the wa ters were borne up and were protected; still 3. That the Lord would so order and sanctify some will be feeling to sewhat holds the waters is an eternal flood.

"Such a work as God his grace has giver 4. That he may always be faithful as a preach us to do, He will by Hispirit prosper and adwill come right and wile neither forgotten no elayed."

anxiety about which yourite; it is not the great unbelief which distresses you. here was far greater peril in the time of Johnuss, and at many othe times, than in our tim And though the peril may be great, yet Hense the cause is (for it i not ours) is also great a hath begun it, and He will carry it through. Why give yourself such constant trouble? If cause be not a good one why, then, let us given; but if it be a good one, why should we make I a liar in so many and great promises whiche has given us that we may be quiet and con? Cast thy care upon the unctional spirit, as may be most salutary to him- Lord, Ps. 55: 23 1 5: 9 The Lord is night casts such pearls befivine?

" I sometimes haves, but not all the time -It is your philoso and not theology that plagues you so. Wean the devil do more than put us to death? "I pray you for (sake take up arms agains

yourself, for you are own worst enemy and give the devil all thepons he can use against "Christ has died sin once for all, but to

righteousness and tihe never dies, but lives and reigns? If thitrue, why should we fear but by Gua's wrathe truth cast down. The let it be cast downbd's wrath, and not by our cowardice. He is Cather, and He will be the

"If matters goth you, I shall scarcely

own Son, etc., 32, then the devil may be a man in my pluf it be true, then what do we with our er, fear, trembling, and sorrow, as if He stand by us in those little matters when liven his own Son to die for us, or as if the re stronger than God?"

"I pray you st's sake, cast not to the winds the divides and comforts, as when He says, 'Cres upon the Lard' 'Wait on the Lord, agood comfort.' Were we obliged to go ees to Rome or Jerusalem for such promould value them; but now we have them ous and so near at hand, we regard the his is not good. I know well that it could weakness of our faith. Let us pray wostles, 'Lord, increase our

braced them," and never after owned themselves plucks the laurel from his brow; the midnight murderer turns from his purpose, and like the heart-smitten disciple, goes out and weeps bitterly. It brings liberty to the captive, joy to the mourner are to open heaven; the nain body of saints is already there; it is in commarison of their number, to the sinner, hope to the faint hearted, and assutance to the dying. It enters the hut of the poor man, and sits down with them and their children it makes them contented in the midst of privations and leaves behind an everlesting blessing. It now, if only the mere teror and gloominess of dy- walks through great cities amid all their pomp and splendor, their imaginable pride and their unutterable misery, a purifying, ennobling, correcting and redeeming angel. It is alike the beautiful companion of childhood and the comfortable associate of age. It ennobles the noble; gives wisdom to the wise; and new grace to the luvely. The patriot, the priest, the poet and the elequent man, all derive their sublime power from its influence.-Mary Howitt.

The Voice of God.

God speaks to men in a thousand voices, some-imes loud as in the death of friends, and calamities; metimes soft and gentle as in the tender mercies of his providence and grace, and in the gentle whisperings and breathings of his gentle Spirit to win them back to life and heaven. Reader, God calls in health. He speaks to us

when we are well, for he knows we need to be in tull possession of all our powers to attend aright to the great concern. In health we read his calls on the printed page; hear them from the sacred desk : trace them in the events of providence; feel them in our hearts.

And in sickness God calls. He awakens in us apprehensions of danger, turns our thoughts to the st, carries our imaginations to the future, lets us ook into the grave, discloses the solemnities of the adgment, gives an earnest of eternal retributions. God speaks in prosperity, where all is bright e obscured, "and storms of sorrow fall." And he speaks in adversity, when all is dark

ad gloomy; directs our thoughts to a better world, where sorrow and sighing flee away, and tears are wiped from every eye.
God calls in youth, when the heart is tender efore the world has bound it in iron fetters, and

efore evil habis are fixed; he says, Remember hy Creator in the days of thy youth. And in manhood God calls, impresses us with he importance of being ready for early death, and arges the duty of spending the remainder of our

ays in his service. And then in old age he calls: reminds us that our sands are nearly run : that soon the silver cord vill be loosed, and the golden bowl broken, proation ended, destiny fixed. In seasons of revival God calls. When others

re converted and enter the ark of safety, he leads is to think that now is the accepted time, now the hat one call will be the last; that there will he a ast time; that we may refuse Christ and grieve he Spirit once too often; and he excites the apprension that now may be our last opportunity, and hat, if we now neglect to secure an interest in Jesus Christ, we may never have another offer of

nay be your last! D sregard it at your peril!

The Obscure Disciple. "I live in retirement, and am scarcely known

Your Lord loved and valued retirement. may be of great value to you. A thousand evil do not reach you, which are blowing lewer mourances to community with God and the cultivation of a heavenly mind, than hose who mix more with the world. "My sphere of doing good is very small."

It is the right size, or you would have be placed elsewhere. It is large enough to occupy they are unhappy, and know that happiness is every power you can employ, if you resolutely within their reach? They endeavor to attain determine that it shall not be your fault if your small field is not filled with "the glory of God as stand the nature and operation of medicine?" "We the waters cover the sea." "I am so obscure, people do not much regard

what I say or do.

That depends upon your character. If y will walk with God, in holy love and zeal for glory, you will make people feel your power, for you will carry their consciences with you. You will have the power of holiness. Your character will speak a language that cannot be gainsayed. or resisted. "Thoughts that burn" will be by burning words into the ears of the wicked. I am conscious that I have but little education and, for that reason, have but little influence over

others.' It does not require great knowledge to make ne very useful. You know Christ as a Sevior. and the joys of his salvation. That is knowing more than millions; and with that knowledge, rightly used, you may do good, the hight and depth of which it will take our whole eternity to

"But I am very poor, and nobody notices me." It is no great harm not to be noticed much. You will have just as much notice taken of you as a faithful and humble saint ought to have taken

As for being poor, you cannot be poorer than he poor widow who cast two mites into the treasury; and she was the poorer still after she had nethat. And it gave her notoriety, too, though she never thought of that. She has been well pit, upon the subject of religion." known, and most honorably noticed, in most parts of the world ever since. It is not such a dreadful hing to be poor.

And poverty and charity can exist together, you e; and poverty and notoriety too.

Besides, it does not help men about their great-

stinterest to be notized much. Indeed those who are most noticed, having thousands around them to do it, are ex remely apt to "love the praise of men more than the praise of God." Paul did not ted to supply the pulpit for a Sabbath or two. O think it was needful to be noticed much, or he their way from the meeting house to the residence never would have said he was "less than the least of Mr. B, Dr. L, who had discovered that sever

have entirely forgotten what resources you have for doing good. Your holy example may shine, and some one of your own retired neighbulhood, struck by its brighness, and allured to Christ by struck by its brighiness, and allured to Christ by it, may yet start out of that obscurity, to be one of the brightest stars in the firmament of Zion. Your humble offering to the Lord's treasury may strike quiry. (of which conscience told him the justice.) any hearts, and move them to benevolent action. like the widow's mite. Your humble prayers may lead the Eternal King to extend his scepter of mercy to thousands in distant parts of the world. Your life of humble piety in that obscure neighbehood may act at first on a small circle of minds. but yet through them on others, and the circle widen, till you have no power to estimate the good accomplished. Some minister of the everlasting gospel may catch a new impulse to his blessed work from the sacred fire that burns in your bosom, and for that reason exert a sanctifying fluence on a greater number of souls than if had not come in contact with you.

An obscure disciple! You will make yourself such, if you make the plea now condemned. scure indeed, and in the worst sense, is he that ceeds from God? Man has no free will, for h shrouds the luster of his holiness, and bows down your firmament be small in your esteem, yet occu- ment; and what impression can fire make on py it well. Be not a star merely. Be not content to twinkle; be a sun there. Shine in the brightest radiance of devoted piety, and future scenes may disclose the fact, that the obscure disciple bore a nuble part in augmenting the beauty and glory of the everlasting kingdom of God.

Go to the God of grace for fresh supplies of Christian ristianity, like a child, goes wandering world. Fearless in its innocence, it ashed before princes, nor confounded before of synods. Before it

nces of the Holy Spirit. "Let your light so He says he has a pain in his head; let him show hine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in heaven." Matt. 5: 16 - London Tract Society.

"God's Work Must be Done."

The following incident is related by a missionary in the est Indies, and illustrates the strength of faith and the rge-hearted self-denial of a humble colored man, which is orthy of imitation by those in more exalted stations and lances in life. The missionary says:

There is one incident that occurred which ! shall never forget. In calling over the names, to ascertain how much they could give to build the chapel, I happened to call the name of Fitzgerald Muthew. "I am here sir," he instantly replied; and at the same time I heard him hobbling with his wooden leg out of the crowd, to come up to the table-pew, where I was standing. I wondered what he meant, for the others answered to their what he meant, for the others answered to their names without moving from their places. I was, however, forcibly struck with his apparent earnest ness. On coming up, he put his hand into one pocket and took out a handful of silver, wrapped paper, and said, with a lovely kind of abrupt ness, "that's for me, massa." O, said I, keep your money at present, I don't want it now, I only want ed to know how much you could afford to give I will come for the money another time. "Ah, massa," he replied, "God's work must be done, and I may be dead," and with that he plunged his hand into another pocket and took out another handful of silver, and said, "that's for my wife, massa." Then he put his hand into a third pocket, and took out a somewhat smaller parcel, and said, "that's for my child, massa," at the same time giving me a slip of paper, which somebody had written for nim, to say how much the whole was. It was altogether, near three pounds sterling—a large sum for a poor field negro, with a wooden leg! But his expression was to me worth more than all the money in the world. I have heard eloquent preachers in England, and have felt, and felt deepy under their ministrations, but never have I been o impressed with anything they have said, as with he simple expression of this poor negro. Let me never forget it; let it he engraved on my heart; let t be my motto in all that I take in hand for the cause of Christ-" God's work must be done, and I may be dead."

Universalism.

The following anecdote was communicated by gentleman of undoubted veracity, intimately ac nonwealth, some years past, the board of select men was composed of four gentlemen who were professed Universalists; the fifth was a pious phyician, and a member of the Orthodox church. During the year, these gentlemen had not entered into any religious disputes; and had conducted the business in harmony. At their last meeting, it highly efficient in Kentucky and Indiana. was agreed by the four Universalists to have a pull During the year ending May, 1842 their sfaction of our constituen's. We have found you to be a man of good sense, of extensive information, of unbending integrity, and of the purest bemen to a state of perfect happiness?" Of this we that happiness.' Do you believe that I underhave no doubt, Doctor, of your skill in your profession: but what has that to do with the subject? you one, will without pain, carry you within one hour, out of this world of trouble; and (if your

dectrine be true) place you in a world of perfect Will you accept one?' 'No sir.' vou ? 'No Sir.' When they had all refused he Doctor said- You must excuse me, genilemen toin embracing your destrine, until I have better vidence that you believe it yourselves.' This closed the dispute - C. Watch.

The Minister's Small Change,

It was once remarked of a certain learned d ine, that all his funds were in large bank notes; that he had no small change to throw out on con ion occasions. After all, it is this small change that frequently

does the most good: these weighty and solem sentences, brief, but direct and personal, dropped into the sinner's car, as occasion and opportunity present. Not long since, I heard the remark fro young man, recently converted, in reference ne of our most distinguished clergymen-" I admire him as a preacher, but during three or four years' acquaintance, though I was frequently in his family he never said a word to me, out of the pul-An instance of this successful use of "small

change" was recently related to me by an eminent

minister of another denomination, who passed a few days under my roof. "Some years ago," said he Mr. B., a worldly business man, who dealt in lot tery tickets, was one of the Committee of Supply for a rich Congregational society in the city Dr. L. a faithful evangelical preacher, was invi never would have said he was "less than the least of all saids." E. h. 3: 8 Take pains to have Christ notice you much, and that will satisfy you. "But it seems folly, to think that one so obscure and retired, should ever do much good."

You had better take that back. You seem to what hesitatingly. The faithful minister ther looked him fult in the eye, and said to him, solemn ly and emphatically-'Why do you NOT BELIEVE IT THEN?' The inquiry seemed to strike hi was like "a nail fastened in a sure place." was soon brought to the feet of Jesus, clothed and in his right mind, and is now one of the mos active and useful Christians in the city of ----Brethren in the ministry! while we spare ains to add to the value of our pulpit bank note o not let us farget, wherever we go, to have ready hand a good supply of this SMALL CHANGE. Oriental Apecdote.

A certain man went to a Dervish, and propo hree questions :- First-" Why do they say Go is omnipotent? I do not see him in any place show me where he is. Second-Why is Ob- punished for crimes, since whatever he does pro shrouds the luster of his holiness, and bows down his spirit to a sickly and feeble piety, by the plea that he walks in a humble vale of life, and has but little to do for Christ. You must not do this. If The Dervish took up a large clod of earth and struck him on the head with it. The man went to the Cazy and said:—
"I proposed three questions to such a Dervish

The Cazy, having sent for the Dervish, asked-"Why did you throw a clod of earth at his lead, instead of answering his questions?

The Dervish replied—
"The clod of earth was an answer to his speed

me where it is, and I will make God visible to him. And why does he exhibit a complaint against me? Whatever I did was the act of God, and I did not strike him without the will of God; what power do I possess? And as he is compounded of earth, how can he suffer pain from that element?"

The man was confounded; and the Cazy highly pleased with the Dervish's answer.

The Colporteur Work of the Am. Tract Soc.

Society's documents, and especially the Annual Report just issued, to which those who would trace more distinctly the practical bearings and adaptation of the work are respectfully referred. The Committee have no particular attachme

to THE TERM Colporteur, which, as now extensive ly used throughout the Christian world, indicates a Book-bearer to the destitute; but THE WORK TO BE DONE, for the eternal welfare of men, circulation of the Lible and good books by the hands of praying humble Christians, they regard as one of high importance in the church of God As to the HISTORY of this work in connection with the Society, it has long been prosecuted substantially, in the form of Tract visitation and volume circulation, which God has so much blessed: but in May, 1841, the Society entered more directly upon what are now usually termed Colporteur

At that time, now more than three years since the Superintendent of volume circulation in Western Sales had repeated interviews with the Executive Officers of the Society, and they mutually found their hearts bleeding over the moral wastes of our country. On the most careful investigation, it was estimated that, after all that had been done by the sale of volumes in the more favoied congregations, scarcely one fifteenth of the inhabitants of the Western and South-western States had received one of the Society's volumes, and that those who remained unsupplied included almost all who were destitute of the stated means of grace. To give a definite expression to their wishes, the Committee then authorized the expen-diture at the West within one year, should it be prainted with the characters and facts to which it found practically necessary, of \$2500 in books to illudes. In a town, in the interior of this Com- be given to the destitute; and \$2500 more in agency, could suitable men be found to enter upon the work. The anniversary at New-York having passed, the subject was laid before the anniversary held the same month in Boston, when two devoted men, one from Maine and one from New-Hamp-

shire, offered their services, which have proved During the year ending May, 1842, the number with the Doctor. For this purpose they selected of laborers was increased to about ten, when one heir most able champion. After the business was of the Secretaries visited the West, and the wants finished, the champion said: "Dictor, we have of the million and more of Germans, whose lot is been very happy in being associated with you the cast among us, came up for consideration; a meetyear past, and that the business of the town has ing of the Committee and friends was held for conbeen conducted with so great harmony, and so sultation and to obtain means; and subsequently a much to our satisfaction, and I believe, to the satand other Journals for Oct. 1842) of the Public Deliherative Meeting of the Board and friends of nevolence. It is a conishing to us that a man of the Society, at which the proposed subject of Colyour amisble character should believe the doctrine of future punishment." To which the Doctor re. man and other emigrants, Roman Catholics and plied, "Gentlemen, I should regret very much the errorists, received especial consideration, both in the documents and proceedings, and also in the correspondence of respected clergymen and laywe do'-You believe that death will in roduce all Agents were obtained for large fields at the South and West; the number of Colporteurs was inhave no doubt.' 'Are you now happy?'—'We are not; we are far from it.' 'How do men act when the last anniversary their number, exclusive of the last anniversary their number, exclusive of those employed by the American Tract Society at Boston and the Savannah Colporteur Association. was fifiy seven, of whom eighteen were German

These laborers were dispersed among the destitute counties and moral wastes of our country as In this box,' said the Doctor, taking a tin box in follows: In Western Massachusetts, 1; Rhode his hand, 'are pills, which if you swallow each of Island, 1; New York 4, and 1 German; Pennsylvania 2 and 6 German; Virginia, 1; North-Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 2; Georgia, 5; Florida, 1; Alabama, 2; Louisiana 2, and 1 German. and 1 French; Mississippi, 1; Arkansas, 1; Tennessee, 1; Kentucky, 4; Ohio, 2, and 7 German; Indiana I, and 1 German; Illinois I, and 1 German; Missouri, 1; Iowa, 1; Wisconsin, 1; and Michigan 3. It will be perceived that these laborers are located in twenty-two States and Territo ries; that the highest number in any one State. exclusive of the German Colporteurs in Pennsylvania and Ohio, is five; and that the whole 57 average but one solitary laborer to upwards of

and French

three hundred thousand of our population.

Small indeed are these endeavors compared with the moral wants of the destitute among 20,-000,000 of our countrymen; but the Committee would not despise the day of small things: they would be grateful to God that so much is doing: hat in this work entire harmony has character zed all their proceedings; that, with a watchful supervision by Superintendents at the West and South, by the Society's General Agents or Auxiliaries, and the pastors and members of churches near the fields occupied, these beloved laborers have been enabled discreetly, kindly and efficiently to pursue their work; while God, by the gentle descent of the Holy Spirit, has graciously set his seal upon their endeavors to place in the hands of the people and commend to their attention, the works of the Baxters, Bunyans, and Edwardses, whom he has raised up to bless the world, not only by speaking orally to men of their own genera on, but by the press speaking the same truths to aillions of other generations and other lands. As to the PRINCIPLES on which this department of the Society's labors is conducted, they ap-

practically adapted to the real wants of our coun-Does any one ask if the publications of the Soiety, sent out by the hands of the most faithful Colporteur, are regarded as furnishing all desirable and necresary means of grace? We answer sioned ministry, with the worship and ordinances of God's house, are everywhere indispensable, and have a high pre-eminence as means appointed in

pear to the Committee to be plain, scriptural, and

that word for the salvation of men. Dies any one ask if the Society's labors are regarded as in any case a substitute for, or to be placed in contrast with the Bible and the stated ninistry? We answer, Never. As to the Bible nany of the Colporteurs have felt that they could not proceed n their work, leaving family after famly destitute of the word of God; and a grant from he American Bible Society of 500 Bibles and 1500 Testoments, and repeated supplies from Auxiliary Bibl's Societies, to meet this deficiency, are most grate'ally acknowledged. And as to the stand ministry, to which a large number of the Comministry, to which a large number of the Com-nittee and officers of the Society are consecreting the labors of their life, shall they disparage the plessed work? shall they undervalue this grand behest of God to man—this grand defense and support of the truth, without which neither the lasupport of the truth, without which neither the la-bors of this Society, nor any other department of benevolence, can ultimately succeed? It has ever been the object of the Society to strengthen the hands of the ministry, and this co-operation has been welcomed with expressions of kindness and confidence that have cheered the Committee in all

But solemn as are the respon on the ministry, our Lord has not excused others from obligation. What mean the reiterated injunctions upon all the people of God to co-operate with their spiritual guides; to repeat the joyful message and say, "come;" to "search the Scriptures;" to "give attendance to reading;" to "speak often one to another;" to be themselves "epistles" of Christ testifying his grace to all men; to be every man a priest in his own household; to train the young in the way they should go; and to abound young in the way they should go; and to abo

efforts of the church of God. Nor will good books circulate themselves. The love of sin and of pecuniary gain may impel the men of this world to write, circulate, purchase and read publications which accord with their own pleasure; but the gospel [must be "sent" at the sacrifice of the ons and the toil of the followers of Christ. Having issued with great care the most approved ons, the Society avails itself, as far as por sible, of the accustomed channels of book circula tion; but relies mainly on the voluntary efforts of day the publication of a series of letters from Rev. George pastors and churches to obtain them for themselves B. and supply them to others. By these voluntary efforts of the churches, acting either by themselves or in connection with the agency employed, a large part of the Society's publications have hitherto been circulated: while to Home or Domestic Missignaries and other accredited individuals among the destitute, who have been ready to assume the labor and responsibility of discreetly supplying the population by sale or gift and making due returns, publications have been liberally furnished.

But the painful and alarming fact still presse upon us that millions of our countrymen are living without the stated means of grace, and a solemn obligation devolves upon the churches to meet their wants with the least possible delay.

There is no exaggeration in this statement—would that it were without foundation. This destitution is proved, in hundreds of cases, by actual and laborious investigation, and confirmed by the enemies no less than the friends of Christ. To those who have studied our moral desolations most, and have plenty of crooked streets, and no want of hills and If any one doubts it, let him well consider the to be compared in beauty with the Boston Common, as five miles of himself; and then contrasting the denr, solidity and usefulness, as a work of commerce and means of grace enjoyed in all other portions of the art, with the Liverpool docks. However, if the docks without Christ, and without enjoying or improving the blessings of his salvation. There is hope in God, and only in Him, that, with the noblest efforts of all the churches, our beloved land will yet be saved from the prevalence of superstition and soul destroying error. All the great means for the permanent establishment of the gospel must be rosecuted with redoubled energy, prayer, and

And does any one question that where the permanent institutions of the gespel are net yet established, it is a good work to send the Bible and evangelical books and Tracts; or that if humble men are raised up willing to enter these desolations, bearing these heavenly messages from love to Christ, it is desirable to send them on the bless. ed errand? Shall we withhold from the destitute the best evangelical books, because we cannot also now send the stated pastor? Shall we withhold from our million of emigrant Germans, the ten standard volumes and 100 Tracts the Society has prepared for them, as they are found here away from their fathers' sanctuaries, able to read, and with Germans converted (some of them from Popery) panting to tell them of the One Mediator en God and man; and shall no tear of pity fall for the hundreds of thousands of French, Swedes, Danes, and men of other tongues among against error, something to create a desire for the in the month of June, ordinarily, that mountains are to preached word, something for the salvation of inand of Colporteur labors, to deny the des BIBLE would be a sin, at the thought of which the soul of every enlightened Protestant must shudder. No: give them the Bible; give them the stirring appeals of those who being dead yet speak; tell them here are messages of eternal life; speak to them of the crucified, risen and reigning Re-

not demand unreasonable haste in employing men sooner than those truly deserving the confidence of Society; and it should be remembered that to accomplish the highest good in very needy places, a scarcely less amount will be necessary to supply every truly destitute family with one evangelical

Friends of this work should also bear in mind institutions throughout the land caring in this way with misty stars bubbling up as it were from the bottom for the souls among whom their lot is cast, wheth- of the ocean. er by the voluntary labors of their members generally, or sending out from their own number the land; those of a sailing vessel increase. I should they shall superintend and support.

In hundreds of counties, however, there are pros perous churches, with appalling desolations in the danger of a lee shore in a storm, then your steamer shows townships or neighborhoods around them; and her superiority, and your ship her helplessness. The by supplying the congregations on sale, and join. of agale, in which the ship would not hold to her moor al aid as far as it can be given, of the pastors, officers, or members of the churches, proceed to the more appropriate work of the Colporteur in other destitute places, as far as these labors of love can destitute places, as far as these labors of love can destitute places, as far as these labors of love can destitute places, as far as these labors of love can destitute places, as far as these labors of love can destitute places, as far as these labors of love can destitute places, as far as these labors of love can destitute places, as far as these labors of love can destitute places, as far as these labors of love can destitute places, as far as these labors of love can destitute places, as far as these labors of love can destitute places, as far as these labors of love can destitute places, as far as these labors of love can destitute places, as far as these labors of love can destitute places, as far as these labors of love can destitute places. The people had become habituated to it, and the energy wait and unprotected, the school, now under the energy wait and unprotected, the school, now under the energy wait and unprotected, the school, now under the energy wait and unprotected, the school, now under the energy wait and unprotected, the school, now under the energy wait and unprotected, the school, now under the energy wait and unprotected, the colonies had, like the Hebrews in Egypt, been under oppression, but like those same Hebrews they had them, selves held others in bondage. In these circumstances, it became a matter of necessity to legislate on the subject, which are on the energy waith nearly all the existing laws tolerated it. The people of the colonies had, like the Hebrews in Egypt, been under oppression, but like those same Hebrews they had them selves held others in bondage. In these circumstances, and the energy waith nearly all the existing laws tolerated it. The people of the colonies had, like the Hebrews in Egypt, been under oppres destitute places, as far as these labors of love can

The Committee believe that in such aspects of the Colporteur work it commends itself to the confidence of those who care for the souls of the perishing; and as such they commend it to the consideration, the prayers, the personal efforts, and the contributions of all the people of God.

By order and in behalf of the Executive Com-

mittee of the American Tract Society. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, Pres. JAMES MILNOR, Ch. of Exec. Com.

W. A. HALLOCK, ) Secretaries. O. EASTMAN, R. S. Cook, New-York, July 15, 1844.

Review of Life,

In the calm hour of contemplation, how sweet ents of unalloyed felicity, that have flown with the rapidity of time! Unnoticed, and unbered with all past time, nothing remains but their ing are portrayed in retrospection, transporting us the bosom of maternal love, we felt nor feared the approach of sorrew nor death. Happy indeed, could those days of pure, though unconscious bliss have continued. But, alas! how soon their innocency, as well as their simplicity, has fled. Not only are the finest sensibilities of nature, the most exquisite and generous sentiments, subdued, if not destroyed by the world's cold policy; but that howls, and the serpent that lures but to destroy.

blessing of God in humble and prayerist chucks which his vors to issue the best evangelical works which his versants have written, and to promote their universal diffusion among men. Every pastor and every sal diffusion among men. Every pastor and every sal diffusion among men. soul; and they have been owned by the Spirit, in fallen, the last earthly trial shall have been succonnection with other means, in bringing to God ceeded by ineffable pleasure, how infinitely will that joy be enhanced, by recounting the dangers furnish an admirable introduction and incentive to escaped midst the perilous voyage of human life! faithful Christian effort for the destitute, and are an How grateful the repose of heaven, when toil and excellent auxiliary to almost all the evangelical suffering shall have ceased forever! How joyous immortality, when earth and the grave shall have lost their dominion !

#### New-Pork Evangelist. WM. BRADFORD AND W. H. BIDWELL, EDITORS.

NEW-YORK: THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1844.

LETTERS FROM REV. DR. CHEEVER.-We commence to-B. Cheever, who our readers may remember embarked for Europe a few weeks since for the benefit of his health. His numerous friends will be gratified to learn that his health has much improved during his passage to Liverpool. We anticipale a rich addition to our columns from his graphic pen during his stay in England, and espe cially his travels on the continent.

Letters from England.-No. I.

Liverpool, June 18th, 1844.

made, I conclude there must be a likeness. Both cities they are not; here they are quite absolutely necessary.

order on shore, and the secret of it seems to be as plain which will enable us to survey the promised land, the that strikes you on landing from a steamer, is the quiet to the eye as the buttons and staves of a corps of police- everlasting inheritance. men can make it. Two policemen slood at the dock's edge, as it were to receive and make way for the passengers, who, if they had fanded in like manner at N. York, would well nigh have been pushed into the stream by a Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Western Newrabble of insolent cabmen, with neither law nor police to York, comprising a large number of clergymen and oth. captive of your brethren; r the fierce wrath of Gcd is say a word about it. Mark you, it is not the appearance ers, convened at the First Presbyterian church in Buffalo, upon you." 2 Chron. 28: ,11. It was also a settled the police, not their known presence here, that resthat is behind them, and the certainly that it will be execnted on occasion of outrage or insult. Order grows out mission, and Rev. F. E. Cannon, were present as a deleof wholesome law, and the stern, sure execution of il, and gation from the Board. in a fallen world like ours can grow out of nothing else. These policemen might be dressed ever so bravely, and the law, or could stay its energy, they would be of no M. Hopkins, of Fredonia, was appointed Secretary.

nore use than men of straw. Our sea passage was very quick and pleasant, about Sendder. eighleen days, without storm, an almost constant fair nooth, that some of the landsmen were very much disappointed in never seeing anything of those mountain ed so grand an idea from books and pictures. It is not expected, were unable to be present. some of them very pleasant personages; but the two fun- and Convention took a recess till 74 o'clock. niest creatures on board ship were two young shaggy

himself, with so many and such grand gambols, that it indescribably beautiful, and one evening an effect was produced by the moon being invisible to us, but shining from behind a ridge of clouds down upon a stripe of that it is for the destitute that the Society's Col- ocean at the horizon, the magic beauty of which I can porteurs are mainly employed. Prosperous church- scarcely convey in language. All the rest of the ocean es should not depend upon a Colporteur from the being in dark shadow, this far-off distant stripe reflecting Society to supply the neglected families among the moonbeams seemed like a separate sea of fire, waves them, even if they furnish the means for his sup- of fire, an Interminable ocean of burning gold tossed into port: it would not accord with the design of the billows, and stretching off into infinity. When we lost astitution, and would deprive the churches them- the moon, we had the flashing phosphorescence of the selves of the blessing of laboring for their own water in the path of onr ship, furrows of flame, clouds of of Buffalo; Rev. S. M. Hopkins, of Fredonia; Rev. V. D. destitute. The Society desire to see churches and flame, and whirlpools of red light and burning diamonds Taylor, of Buffalo, James Crocker, Esq and T. Burwell,

The perils of a steamer diminish on coming towards those whom they shall choose, and whose labors feel much safer on board a good staunch ship in mid ocean in a heavy gale, than on board a steamer. But when you come near an iron-bound coast, and are in nothing is more cheering to the Society than for very night that we got round the light-house point at the such congregations to raise means to support a la- mouth of the Mersey, and were anchored with the intenhorer in those wastes. Such a laborer may well tion of proceeding by steam up to Liverpool in the mornbegin his work for the county as a volume agent, ing, it came on to blow from the northwest with such viing in efforts for the destitute among whom they of a gale, in which the ship would not hold to her moor-

> and beautiful lines of Dante, For I have seen the ship, That all the way across the dangerous sea Ran straight and speedy, perish at the last,

Even in the haven's mouth. We were moored in the haven's mouth, but yet had not plans are broken just on the eve of consummation.

before witnessed a burial at sea, but it is of all sights one the majority of the States who adopted it. No one would of the most solemn, and indeed awful and repulsive, to see | feel that he was reasoning safely to infer from that fact | rests of the country, and care for pn, its learna corpse, with a heavy stone tied to it, plunged into the that Washington, and Madison, and Franklin, and Addeep. The shrouded body was laid upon a board, and at ams were the friends of Slavery, or that they would have a particular point in the burial service, was launched originated the system if it had not already had an exist- in the Journal of Commerce, gives a view of this to retrace the scenes of childhood, those fugitive over the ship's side and out of sight in a moment. For ence. In fact, were there no other evidence in the case, a little season there was a hush of solemnity throughout it would not be difficult to make out an argument from the ship after this event, but it made little impression, the very Constitution which they framed, to show that counted, they have sped their way, until, num- and even as the waves closed over the body of the dead they looked on the whole institution with aversion; that without a trace of its passage, so did the tide of careless they were not willing to defile the immortal instrument grateful and hallowed recollections. But amidst thought, for an instant interrupted, return without a trace which they were framing with even the name of Slavery; the vast, the awful, and overwhelming ravages of of this image and lesson of mortality. There was intime, how rich the boon of memory | By its magic | deed an evening religious service after this event, in the | know, if possible, that they ever tolerated it, and that they power, the youthful pleasures of life's sunny morn-steerage, of which the dead man had been an inmate, and meant that the system should cease in the land as soon as this was well attended; but I never dreamed that such a possible. Why should we then any more infer that Mock to those delightful days, when, pillowed upon solemn thing as a death and burial at sea could make so ses was friendly to the system, from the fact that he tollittle impression on the rassengers. What is there more erated it? amazing than men's firm reliance on continued life, amidst the certainties of death, and even in the presence of death before them? Men see their fellow-men die, chose to admit it as a part of his system, and that thereanother race of beings, and death never to be their own

experience. Nevertheless, the passengers, one and all, were very ly prohibited with ease, and we know that some things the soul, that nobler part of our existence, is contaminated with sin. Instead of perennial sweets and unfading flowers, life's cheerless pathway is and could not have lived many days on shore, being in the practice of divorce was permitted on account of the hearts' of the lewish people [Matt. 19:8]. beset with the brier and the thorn, the beast of prey consumption, it was truly a mercy to her that he died at hardness of the hearts' of the Jewish people [Matt. 19: 8], sea. But no mind can conceive the change from the but that this was not according to the ofiginal arrange-Life becomes a warfare, in which all are to be in- dark, confined, close hold of the ship, into the light, puri- ment when man was created, and was not an arrange-

in prayer and every good word and work, with all gile bark, if subject to the skill of that unerring saint in gtory. Who can conceive the change! This a case like this? It will not do to assume that it might prayer and every good word and work, with all gile bark, if subject to the skill of that unerring on incorruption, this mortal insmorfor thee, eternally, the reality of glory l

Withered Graces. The Christian, by his character, his very profession, his hopes, his solemn vows, his promises at the altar of God, his pledged faith in Christ, and obedience to his mmands, is understood to be training up for the high and holy companionship of heaven. He is to be fitted by ments for the society of saints and angels in light. But what slow progress do many prefeasors of religion make in their fitness for heaven. To the eye of a close discern- rated into the Hebrew commonwealth, and be made parer, their graces are withered and stinted. They conform to the world-to its maxims-its fashions, and in the profess to be the followers of Christ. Their conduct belies their solemn profession; and at their present rate of progress, they will never be qualified for heaven. Their graces do not grow. They have scarcely the breath of Christian life in them. They need to be converted again. They ought to be alarmed about their interest for eterni-

ty. But why is it that with the advantages which they have, and means of grace which they erjoy, they are little fruit? Is it because they are so unwilling strictly TON—A QUIET LANDING—INCIDENTS AND SCENERY OF THE SEA PASSAGE—ECLIPSE OF THE MOON—COMPARATIVE SAFETY OF THE STRAMER AND THE SHIP—A BURIAL AT SEA—TRANSITORY MATURE OF THE IMPRESSION PRODUCED

THE SEA PASSAGE—ECLIPSE OF THE MOON—COMPARATIVE Having "run well for a season," they by degrees neglect duly indulge in some trivial sing which they are the season. the influences of the Holy Spirit, leaving them with less My impressions of Liverpool are much pleasanter than strength to resist temptation, and overcome the world. had anticipated. It is a large city, of two hundred and Their faith grows weak and wavering, till at length they fifty thousand inhabitants, cleanly though plain, and well wither and die; not because there is less consolation in the Constitutiones Servi corne; of Joh. Cas. Miegius, built, though for the most part of brick, with a sprinkling religion than formerly, but because they want to carry sec. 11 in Ugolin's Thes. int. Sacra, tom. 26, pp 678

God-of that precions blocd shed on Calvary to redeem who have studied our moral desorations most, and may plenty of crooked streets, and no want of miss and bis sent from hell—from everlasting perdition! How forgetful too of the "peaceful hours he once enjoyed"state of the individual souls within twenty, ten, or there is also nothing in Boston to be compared in granise of a hundred fold, which they then more than realized. May we all love and serve God with singleness country, let him estimate how many are living were needed in Boston, the people would have them, but with well ordered lives and godly conversation. Then, Coming from New-York to Liverpool, the first thing and not till then, shall we feel our acceptance with him -enjoy communion with the Son-exercise living faith, men,' and 'bond-women. Against this the prophet

Missionary Convention at Buffalo.

A meeting of the friends of the American Board of on Tuesday evening July 23 d, at 41 o'clock P.M. Rev. trains the rudeness of the people, but the power of law Dr. Armstrong, of New-York city, Rev. Dr. Magie, of and is still of the Mohammans, that slaves could not

The meeting was called to order by the pastor of the sprinkled by d zens in all the streets, but if the mob ruled Buffalo, was temporarily called to the chair. Rev. Sam'l to be regarded in the light; an' hired servant' and a The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr.

Convention. Dr. Armstrong made a statement explaining the rea. Lib. 24), and was commonmong the Gauls. Carar, ed the name of Bondinot or Jay or Varick or Smith to appointed in never seeing anything of those mountain waves, of which they had heard so much, and had formsons why several gentlemen whose attendance had been Com. Lib. 6. [3.] An Hebrenight be sold to his brethnewspaper criticism, for being "the perpetual head of the

preached word, something for the salvation of individual souls? Sty what we will of other books,

shape of ice-bergs, had we steered a little farther north devotional services, in which Rev. Mr. Orton, of Ripley,

the first state of the salvation of individual souls? Sty what we will of other books, for this purpose. Our passengers were of several nations, and Rev. Mr. Wisner, of Lockport, engaged in prayer, theft." This is in accordangith a common legal max-

On re-assembling, prayer by Rev. Mr. Sunderland, of Ant. Book IV. ch. 8, sec. 2 The same law prevailed cubs, or prospective bears, taken in infancy, and now Batavia, when Dr. Armstrong gave an interesting state- among the Egyptians, Diod.culus, Rer. Ant. Lib. 2, c. about three months old. They were as playful as kit- ment of the condition of the world, illustrated by referabout three months old. They were as playful as killed the condition of the word, intustrated by feter that the body should not tens, and quite as affectionate and harmless, but very tens, and quite as affectionate and harmless, but very tens, and quite as affectionate and harmless, but very tens, and quite as affectionate and harmless, but very tens, and quite as affectionate and harmless, but very tens, and quite as affectionate and harmless, but very tens, and quite as affectionate and harmless, but very tens, and quite as affectionate and harmless, but very tens, and quite as affectionate and harmless, but very tens, and quite as affectionate and harmless, but very tens, and quite as affectionate and harmless, but very tens, and quite as affectionate and harmless, but very tens to the condition of the word, intustrated by feter to the tens, and quite as affectionate and harmless, but very tens to the condition of the word, intustrated by feter to the tens, and quite as affectionate and harmless, but very tens to the condition of the word, intustrated by feter to the tens to the condition of the word, intustrated by feter to the tens to droll, having indeed a spice of humor, which I did not like result that nearly nine-tenths of the human family be bound for debt.' By thews of the Twelve Tables

deemer, and the preciousness of his gifts to men his ministry, the ordinances of his house, and his spirit sanctifying and sealing all.

The Committee are well aware of the incessant bight and continuing the agent and goddy men, and continuing the way through.

The Committee are well aware of the incessant with all though we lost sight of land, we kept the sounds which in the progress of the ere exercised, and which in the progress of the reformations. They have carefully watched the indications of the providence of God in respect to indication of the sea seems to be fall, with now and then a sea-turdle or a smalls, the latter of the care in the air ring with melody, as if the ship with meaning the the air ring with melody, as if the ship with meaning the coloring in servined at ordication of the submer of context that all shough the air ring with melody, as if the special ship in the air ring with melody, as if the special ship in the air ring with melody, as if the special ship in the air ring with melody, as

The business committee then reported a series of topics afforded a most delightful variety to the passengers. In for disenssion, accompanied by resolutions. Their rethe churches shall be brought to the notice of the lieu of this, we had now, to break the monotory of our port was accepted. The resolutions had reference to the sea-voyage, an eclipse of the moon, perfectly and beauti- Herald and Dayspring, to the general cause of Foreign folly visible. We had also a succession of rich and gor. Missions, and to the Monthly Concert. The spirit which purchase. Lev. 25: 44. All apping was prohibited on geous sea-sunsets, and always the rising of the moon was pervaded them was very similar to that of the resolutions reported at the Missionary Convention at Syracuse, al-

ready given in the Evangelist. Rev. Mr. Cannon then moved the appointment of a committee, for the purpose of carrying out the views and objects of this Convention, with anth rity to call another Convention if they think proper.

Rev. Dr. Armstrong remarked, that he had been authorized to state, that efforts would be made to furnish a suitable delegation from the Board, if desired, to attend similar Conventions in future. And Rev. A.T. Hopkins, Esq. were appointed such committee.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Magie, the Convention adourned sine die.

Scriptural Views of Slavery .-- No. XVI. THE MOSAIC INSTITUTIONS IN RELATION TO SERVITUDE. The condition of Moses as a lawgiver, in this respec was not materially unlike the framers of the Constitution of the United States. When the Convention sat in 1780 to frame that instrument, Slavery existed in all the Southern States, and in not a few of the Northern States also. and had existed from the first settlement of the country. olence, that we thought it might be the commencement It was extensively interwoven with all the colonial institutions. The people had become habituated to it, and Pennsylvania was lost, there were some unquiet thoughts it became a matter of necessity to legislate on the subject, and even anxious forebodings as to the result of it. I and to admit some arrangements into the Constitution in never had so forcibly brought to my mind those solemn regard to it. Hence the slave-trade itself was tolerated until the year 1808. Provision was made in the Constitution for restoring those who escaped from one State to another to their masters. Art. II. sec. 4. An important concession was made to the States where Slavery existed, in regard to the ratio of representation. Though the word 'slave' was carefully avoided in the instrument, yet God, who brought us across the sea, still protected us, it was understood that the arrangements in the Constituwe had none of us reached the land. And how often in tion pertained to Slavery, and in fact did as really per- they are shoaled by tens of thousan our shores, life does the cup fall just as it touches the lips, and our tain to it as the laws of Moses did. Yet it would be very yet the work seems scarcely to han. Where it unfair to infer from this, that either the majority of the One man died and was buried on the passage. I never framers of that instrument were in favor of Slavery, or import, in a merely political aspect which can be

If it should be said here that Moses had it in his power wholly to prohibit Slavery in his Institutions, and yet with as much unconcern, as if they themselves were of fore it is to be inferred that he regarded it as a good and desirable thing, I would make the following reply: (1.) It is not absolutely certain that it could have been entiredividual actors. The quicksands of passion are to be in a passion are to be a confined, close hold of the ship, into the light, purity, freedom and radiance of angels in heaven. For the to be avoided, temptations overcome, the fight of faith accomplished, and victory achieved by the strength of Him who kindly and freely arms for the moral cooflict. The clouds of adversity may lower, the tempest rage; but safely glides the fra-lower, the tempest rage; but safely glides the fra-

in prayer and every good word and word, whose voice "the winds and the sea obey."

the promises he has graciously annexed?

The Committee cherish the delightful reflection, that they are not excluded from the promise or the that they are not excluded from the promise of virtue, and religion. When with up. that they are not excluded from the promise or the retrospection of days and years devoted to the list that exclamation of preserving and to ordain a perpetual prohibition of it, [2] There may have been reasons, perhaps a part which we wish every Christian would read and in wardly of them unknown to us, why Moses tolerated Slavery and to ordain a perpetual prohibition ing, by Rev. Edwin F. Haifield, of New-York—a sermon that they are not excluded from the promise or the retrospection of days and years devoted to the istance. The retrospection of its and the respective properties and the retrospection of the respective prohibition of its and the respective prohibition of its and the retrospection of the retrospection of the retrospection of its and the retrospe then, dear friend, thou must live the life of the righteous, then, dear friend, thou must live the life of the righteous, that is, thou must go to Christ, thou must live in Christ, thou must go to Christ, thou must live in Christ, thou must live in the life that the l than must be found in Christ, and Christ must be in thee with the belief that he regarded it as an evil system, and ny Christians: nor will religion revive and be extended sal diffusion among men. Every pastor and every receded, and success triumphant crowned our humthe one which he wished to have abolished as speedily as in powerful revivals, and conversions be multiplied till
to the one of glory, and so doing, Christ will be a the open of glory and so doing, Christ will be a the open of glory and so doing, Christ will be a the open of glory and so doing, Christ will be a the open of glory and so doing, Christ will be a the open of glory and so doing, Christ will be a the open of glory and so doing, Christ will be a the open of glory and so doing, Christ possible. In such a case, we are not to infer from the Christians in larger numbers are found uniting their fact that he tolerated it, and legislated for it, that he re- earnest and warm-hearted supplications for the Holy garded it as a good and a desirable institution. It would Spirit. The second sermon on the Nature and Duty of seem that this was the case, if the following things should Christian Prayer, is by Rev. Edwin Hall, of Norwalk, be found to be true in regard to his admission of Slavery Ct. It presents interesting views of this important duty into his system: [a] if it existed all around him in harsh Too many, after all their professions, drink from the and oppressive forms; [6] if the condition of a slave, by muddy streams of earthly joys, instead of from the pure being purchased by a Hebrew should be greatly melio- fountains which flow from intimate and habitual commurated; [c] if the condition thee was such as to make it nion with God. If the Christian would know the value the acquirements of the necessary graces and accomplishthemselves voluntarily under Lebrew masters; [4] if by trials and sorrows of life, and the consolations and supsuch an arrangement they might in fact become incorpctakers of the blessings of the ony true religion; [e] if Pa- flict and triumph over the last enemy.

lestine was made an asylum forhe oppressed of all lands ease of many you might be surprised to be told that they and it was understood that the moment a slave crossed its borders he was secure fromhaving the chains of hea then servitude ever riveted agin on him, and the whole held in the village of Kinderhook, on Wednesday, the power of the civil arm in the Hebrew commonwealth 14th of August. would be stretched ont for his deense and protection; and [f] if it should appear that an arangement was made by which perpetual Slavery would to impracticable, and the whole system ultimately abolihed. In such a case it agreeable to all. would not be unfair to conclude that Moses would not Christians of such slow growth. Why do they bear so have originated the system; tha he did not regard it as a desirable institution, and that it's not to be inferred that these delegates (post paid) as soon as practicable, to it is an institution which Cod approves and wishes to be R. P. Lathrop, at Kinderhook, in order that arrange perpetuated, because it was tolerated under the Mosaic ments may be made to convey the delegates from the dispensation.

That Moses did admit system of servitude into his

nstitutions, seems to me t be undeniable. See Lev. 25.

In regard to the methods in which persons became slaves under the Mosaic system, full account may be found in the Constitutiones Servi lebræi, of Joh. Cas. Miegius, seq The methods related those who were native horn Hebrews who became seants, and to foreigners. In regard to those who were tive Hebrews, the method were the three following: 1.] It was a settled principle that the Hebrew could note made a slave to his brethren by war. This prohibion is not indeed expressly ound in the laws of Mos, but an occurrence which took place in the time of Aaz shows that it was a wellinderstood principle. In war between the king of Isreel and Ahaz, a large nuber of Hebrews-more than Iwo hundred thousand-we made captive, and taken to

Samaria, the captors purping to retain them as 'bond

Oded remonstrated, as a plation of the settled laws of the realm. "And now ye prose to keep under the children of Judah and Jerusale for bond-men and bond-women unto you; but are the mot with you, even with you, sins against the Lord you od? Now hear me, thereprinciple among the Greel the Romans, the Illyrians, to serve the other, on accompf poverty. Ex. 21: 2, Lev. 25: 39. In this case, howev it was specially provided early Greeks, though in theter periods of their history

ren if he had been detected the act of theft, and had Society," till released by death. After some announcements, relative to the future ex- no means of making restitut according to the provis-3, and among the Greeks alall the time of Solon. He

vond the year of jubilee. In the laws of Moses, the but one way mentioned

by which a foreigner couldnade a slave-that is, by to be the result of purchase

Such being the facts in 1 to the toleration of this institution among the Heb the question then arises

beneficial influence of missy labor is from a letter It should teach the friends assits always to pray that each and every work in the New Testament was and never faint, and reconchemto any amount of effort and self-denial whichy be reseaser to carry such blessings to a perishinorld The letter dates from the Gold Coast in Afric

from the rocks. We stopped a m Cape Palmas, and also a while at Bereby. We sited by the natives, and by nearly all of those when made prisoners by the Porpoise. They appy affable, and said the natives will not build against a shore, but mewhat back in the bush, for another confli

THE DELUGE OF FOREIGNERS .- V are sensibl of the astonishing rapidity with w immigration of foreigners is filling up our confeek by week is to end, what to lead to, are quef as might pondered; while to those who che moral inte ing, or its liberty, they rise into a inful impor tance. The following estimate coin an article prodigions influx:

"Compared with the immigration years after the Declaration of Independence, it past fifteen years has been immensely great. At o Blodget's Statistical Manual, [p. 75.] the immuho arrived in ten years preceding 1806, did not 100 a year; and according to Seybert's Statistica [ρ. 28.] not 10,000 arrived in any year prior to tpl in 1794, when the number was estimated at The same when the number was estimated at The same anthor estimates the total number will in twenty years from 1790 to 1810, at 120,000, year on an average. Add 10,000 a year for the preceding 1817, and we have a total of 220,000 ars ending in 1816 inclusive, being on an averter annum In 1817 the number arrived was hich was deemed very extraordinary. During ears ending 1st Jan., 1844, there arrived at this, 684,460 immigrants, being an average of it annum. During the first seven of these 16 year age number was 38,966; and during the last's, 54,137. If in the last 15 years, 684,460 immire arrived at this port alone, it will not be extro say that the whole number arrived in the Unituring the same period was at least 1,000,000; y if we include those who came from Canadhan went to Canada from this country) and om New-Brunswick. Average per annum the 3,66,666; of the 36 years ending 1816,6111; the proportion of nearly eleven to one. In other average nmigrants, being an average of annum tion of nearly eleven to one. In other average annual immigration of the last fifte as been eleven times greater than during the ext succeeding the Revolution."

THE NATIONAL PREACHER.-The August number of

ports of a dying hour, let him drink deep into its spirit Missions passed the following resolutions: and its joys, that he may gather strength for the final con-

Youths' State Convention .- The 3rd Annual Convention of the Youth's State Temperance Society, will be

The young men of Kinderheok are making due preparation for a snitable reception and accommodation of their friends, and to make the day pass in a manner Those Societies and Sabbath schools which propose sending delegates, are requested to send the names of

river to the village.

Mr. Brigham and Mr. Cone.

Accept my hearty thanks, Messrs. Editors, for your courtesy in permitting me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to reply to Mr. Brigham's "Strictures" published last week, under the title of the American and Foreign Bible Society.

And first, let me say, Mr. B. has heaped upon my head animus of the new Society." Oh no! the animus-the very soul of our Society is embodied in its motto-THE B BLE TRANSLATED-a motto not peculiar to myself, but alike dear to all who wish to know and do the will of God. It was opposition to this animus, by the American Bible Society, that drove us from it, and constrained us to organize a new one, where this heavenly principle might have "a local habitation and a name." The resolution | require; that the responsibility of different versions was translation to the common English version, we believed to ed my mind that Baptist missionaries could be forbidden be as unscriptural as the decree of the Conneil of Trent to translate any more than to preach the whole word of Mr. B. knows as well as I do, for it has been sounded in of the Society to such translations only as should be

But Mr. B. also calls me "the perpetual head of the ew Society"; and why this is brought against me as a grave charge, I really am at a loss to determine. Our ociety is founded upon pure republican principles.—Is that offensive to Mr. B.? All our officers and managers church, Rev. Mr. Hopkins; and Dr. Moses Bristol, of that he should not be made serve with rigor. He was are elected annually. The members of the Society have hosen me from year to year to the office of President, 'scjourner,' and not as a ind-servant.' Lev. 25: 39 and I have accepted it with gratitude, esteeming the post Comp Deut. 15: 7-11. Thirds not allowed among the to be one of honor and usefulness. Is there anything wicked in this? Would Mr. B. decline the office under Rev. Messrs. Hopkins and Angier, and Mr. Burwell, it was common. Dio Prusasis, Orat. 15. it was alsimilar circumstances? The American Bible Society eighteen days, without storm, an aimost constant tail kev. Messis. Hopkins and Augier, and this bushes, without officers for the lowed among the Romans, c Grotius, Lib. 6, c. 7. It are not quite so republican in their practice; they appoint

The following communication from my friend Dr.

New-York, July 23d, 1844. My DEAR BROTHER :- I have read with surprise and

Hebrew might be a servant a single case in virtue of India.

his birth If the many the many portion in servitude after the corresponding to the contest of the service of t

brother must have somewhat suffered in memory

cannot have been ignorant of these matters.

And then as to the letter he has from the Rev. J. Jewett, the editorial superintendant of the British and Foreign Bible Society, one is half tempted to ask, is this deemed quite fair and honest? Mr. Jewett did not enter purchase. Lev. 25: 44. All apping was prohibited on pain of death (Ex. 21: 16), it is remarkable that the Hebrews were not permitt make slaves of the captives taken in war. This have seen, was regarded as common law among the at nations, but there is no concession of this right at the Hebrews. The nations of Palestine were de to destruction, not to servilude; and if they had anyants from other nations they were not to be kidnapyr taken in war, but were the state of the controversy on the whole subject, so far as giving or withdrawing support was concerned, was pretty well settled. Did he never hear of Mr. Greenfield, the predecessor of Mr. Jewett, and was not his testimony of some value? Mr. Greenfield could have lold Mr. B. that so early as 1823 [see list in Brit, and For. Bible Soc Report p. 157 no. 91.] the Serampore missionaries translated the New Testament into Mahvatia, and that he, Mr. Greenfield, defended the version of baptizo. against an altack in the Asiatic Journat in valia, and an analysis of baptizo, against an attack in the Asiatic Journal in September, 1829. This version the Bible Society assisted—and that at the recommendation of the Corresponding Committee in Calcutta. If Mr. B. has read the Report of the B. and F. Bible Society for 1827, he will know that Dr Marshman, of Scrampore, visited Eagland that year; and did neither Mr. Jewelt nor Mr. Brigham ever hear institution among the Heb the question inen at 1808 whether this can be adduced a proof that Slavery is lawful now. To settle this ill be necessary to examine at some length the M institutions on the subject, and then to compare this hose existing in our own land.

WILBERFORCE.

The B. and F. Bible Scampore, visited England that year; and did neither Mr. Jeweit nor Mr. Brigham ever hear that one great object with the Committee at that visit was to persuade him to consent to transfer such words rather than to translate them? Did they never learn from the Memorial of the Baptist Union, published in 1840, that so far back as 1813 a correspondence existed FRUIT OF MISSIONS.—The wing just tribute to the zeal and self-denial of a Chn missionary, and to the beneficial influence of missy late, is from a letter.

1840, that so far back as 1813 a correspondence existed between the Rev. Joseph Hughes, the originator, and one of the first secretaries of the Bible Society, and Dr. Carey, on this subject? Mr. Hughes always admitted that such a correspondence was carried on for years. of a traveler, published in the less antile Journal. that every member of the committee in London, knew

brethren at Calcutta, that they tound such translations from the Gold Coast in Afric

At this place, there is mere mish house, with its school, now under the charge theily white lady in Joseph Belgher.

Joseph Belgher. convenient.

REV. DR. CONE. In addition to these remarks, Mr. B. cannot forget that when this subject was discussed in 1835 before the American Bible Society, I gave the following extract from Mr. Fuller's letter to Mr. Hughes in 1813: " In a letter lately received from Dr. Carey, he wished me to inform you that they had rendered baptize by a word that signi-Society to aid in the circulation of immersionist versions, British and Foreign Bible Societies had "changed their in its title. policy" in the work of Bible distribution?

But all this is of little consequence to Mr. B.; his that when they aided in printing the Burmese Bible, they sooth, lies at my door! In the Fourth Report of the American Bible Society,

(1820) page 51, is the following paragraph: "The British and Foreign Bible Society having offered five hundred proof shall be given in detail. pounds sterling for the first thousand copies of every approved translation of the New Testament into any dialect of India, in which no translation had been previously printed, the Serampore translators are mentioned by the Committee of that Society as having satisfactorily comprinting three versions, the Pushtoo, the Kunkun, and the Telipga or Teloogo: by which, on the presentation of the required number of copies of each, they are entitled to £i500 sterling from the Commiltee." This record is made seven years after "the Commit

tee of that Society" had been officially informed that the missionaries at Serampore always translated baptizo im-

In the Fifth Report of the American Bible Society (1821) on page 44th, is the following record: "An interesting communication has recently been re-

ceived by your Managers from those excellent men who thereby defeated. are engaged in translating and publishing the Holy Scripnres at Serampore. Twenty-six years have now elapsed since they commenced their work of translating the in six more the New Testament is brought more than half through the press; and in ten more some one of the

ers. Doctors Carey and Marshman, copies of the best ence of our particular friends, the act of incorporation edition of the Bible published by the American Bible was secured. Society, as an expression of their esteem, and of their high approbation of the long and successful exertions of met, as the former had been, by anonymous opposition holy Scriptures."

this memorandum:

and Ward, of Serampore."

ponding Secretaries of the A.B.S. Does this look like " Resolved, That the Board feel it to be their duty to

who are, or who shall be, engaged in translating the Scriptures, be instructed to endeavor, by carnest prayer and diligent study, to ascertain the precise meaning of the original text; to express that meaning as exactly as the nature of the language, into which they shall translate the Bible, will permit, and to transfer no words which are capable of being literally translated." Thirly copies of the report containing these resolu-

ions, I laid upon the table of the Managers of the A. B.

s., as soon as printed, for their information; and this was

affect Mr. B. almost to tears. And here I would ask, why he has personally attacked me? There were other Baptists a sprinkling and an immersionist version, both made by Pedobaptists. Was I to blame for this ignorance? Then why not abuse those missionaries or those Pedobaptists who obtained money to print their versions, without givoo much honor in designating me as "the originator and ing the A. B. S. the requisite information? Why this duty bound the equal rights of all, will either spurm or nedesperate effort to destroy my reputation ? But I forbear. The fact of the case is simply this. The character of different versions was never discussed, either in Committee or before the Board of Managers, as far as I know until Br. Pearce's letter called it np. As a Baptist, I had always taken it for granted that aid was to be afforded to all evangelical Christians, as circumstances might passed by the Society in 1836, requiring all versions pat- to be left to the conscience and judgment of the missionronized by them to be conformed in the principle of their aries and the Boards sustaining them; and it never crossdeclaring the Latin Vulgate to be " authentic and to be God. I contended to the last that this was the only fair refused of none"; - it was this resolution that dissolved and practicable course, and in perfect accordance with our connection with that institution, and led to the form- the original address of the founders of the A. B. S; and ation of the American and Foreign Bible Society. This when the resolution was passed, confining the patronage his ears until, I fear, it has sometimes made his heart conformed to the common English version, I say, notwithstanding Mr. B.'s artful arrangement of words to the contrary, the A.B.S. CHANGED ITS POLICY. If the clearly illustrates what I have just stated, and moreover founders of the Society had candidly stated that baptize shows the animus-to copy Mr. B.'s classical and amiaand its cognates were never to be translated, but always ble epithet-which inspires the conduct of his society

the basis of all future action, we have no longer any business there; at least, so I think, and so I act. As to Mr. Brigham's specification of what he calls a groundless and unjust charge of mine against the American Bible Society, the first and simplest answer is, it is strictly and literally true; and this in fact he admits, was allowed among the Geans (Tacitus de mor. Ger. a President for life; and yet even Mr. B. has not subject- while seeming to deny it. My statement was, "our applications to the Legislature for an act of incorporation have Belcher will throw light upon a subject embraced in Mr. onr Society adopted at its formation, and under which it of the American and Foreign Bible Society, that we his friends did directly oppose our application. We pain the passage to which you directed my attention, in the letter of the Rev. J. C. Brigham, Secretary of the lasted for one thing: Mr. Brigham and his friends, by his laws and practices of the Courts of Virginia, an unin-American Bible Society, in the Evangetist of the 13th own showing, "expressed an objection to some of the inst. The passage to which I refer states, at least if I prominent members of the Legislature" to granting what

ized by them, we never should have entered into the as-

sociation; and since this principle has been adopted as

Bul Mr. B. and his friends were quite willing an act great moderation and kindness moreover, in claiming to know better than our Society themselves what this act in the charter itself a false fact, viz., that there was formed provisionally in the city of New-York in 1836, and fully organized by the Bible Convention in Philadelphia in 1837, the Baptist American and Foreign Bible Sociely," when no Sociely answering to that designation was then constituted. Besides this untrnth which their uncalled-for change foisted into the charter, how presnmingly arrogant and offensive that they should assume to be better able than we to judge what name or characcourse was approved of by several Baptist gentlemen who were consulted." Was a single member of the American and Foreign Bible Society consulted? And if others were, what had that to do with the matter? There may be "Baptist gentlemen," for onght I know, who wish no good to our Society; and donbtless Mr. B

knows where to find them. But, forsooth, the American Bible Society is founded on catholic principles, while ours is sectarian, and must not therefore be called American and Foreign. Will Mr. B. please inform us whether there are more than two parlies in this controversy, and whether it is not as just to charge the American Bible Society with seclarianism, and niekname it the Pedobaptist Bible Society, as to charge sectarianism on the other, and insist upon giving it the name Baptist, contrary to the wishes of its founders and friends? As to his fears that the pecuniary inerests of the American Bible Society will suffer, a salisfactory answer is found in the fact that they never have suffered a single cent. For more than eight years the and deplore this mismanagement. With them lies the wo Societies, under their present names, the greater part of the time without either of them being incorporated, have held on their way side by side, and have received no detriment. This is the answer of fact and experiment

to Mr. B.'s hypothetical fears. But the Auxiliaries of the American and Foreign Bible Society have been counted, and something like onefifth of them are Baptists by the very name; therefore, Mr. B. argues that the other four-fifths can have no obtheir own purpose and consent. Admirable logic! Mr. B. certainly cught to know, for he has been repeatedly told, that while Baptists are a leading constituent part of our Society, as Presby rians are of the American Bible matters are introduced, aside from a direct reply to the Society, there are united with us several numerons defies to immerse, and episcopos by a word that signifies an nominations, besides many individuals, who entirely repoverseer": and our Baptist brethren in England, in their | pudiate the name Baptist; and since they have been inviprinted address to the British and Foreign Bible Society ted into our Society under a catholic name, and some of in 1840, after an array of historical facts of equal force them have been among its most generous supporters, that with the one above cited, declare that the practice of the they would feel, and have a right to feel the same repng. nance to the proposed change, as would the Methodist "was commenced by the founders of the institution, who and Episcopalian constituents of the American Bible Soframed its constitution and enacted its laws." Was I ciety, if "several Presbyterian gentlemen should be connot then fully justified in saying that the Calcutta and sulted," and should approve the insertion of Presbyterian

Having thus, as briefly as possible, answered all Mr. B.'s reasons, I feel that the public have a right to know concern is with the A. B. S," and he labors to show something more of the history of the applications of both Societies to the Legislature for acts of incorporation. were ignorant of its character; and this ignorance, for- The merits of the question cannot be well understood without it; and though to fornish all the names and proofs might be tedions, I will give the outlines of the history, and if any fact should be called in question, the

Several years ago the American Bible Society applied for an act of incorporation. The Methodists were then conducting their Bible operations by themselves, and did not love the American Bible Society, as well as they do now. Alas I how friendships change as circumstances plied with the terms proposed by accomplishing and and occasions vary! A Methodist in the House opposed the application; he insisted that it was a Presbyterian or Calvinistic Bible Society, and should be so named or have no charter. The application of course failed, Three years ago last winter, the American and For

eign Bible Society applied for a charter. To say nothing of the unkind newspaper articles which appeared against us, an anonymous communication, (Mr. Brigham perhaps can state, if he pleases, who wrote it,) "expressing to some of the prominent members of the Legislature, the objections of the friends of the American Bible Soci-

The very next winter, the American Bible Society again applied, and several Baptist members of the Legislature and other friends remembering how we had been Scriptures into the languages of India. They have now treated, wrote to me to know whether it would not be an On page 45th of the same Report (1821) the Managers | need the facilities of a charter, by all means let them of the Alumni. In the evening Rev. John Woodbridge have it; and I took occasion then to add "my wish that D. D. will address the Society of Inquiry.

"The Rev. William Ward, of Scrampore, having the American Bible Society had the ability to circulate made a visit to the United States, in the course of last a thousand Bibles where they now circulate one." My winter, the Managers gladly embraced the opportunity request was complled with, and it is clearly susceptible of of presenting to him, and through him to his fellow labor- proof, that in consequence of it, and by the ald and influ-

Last winter we made our second application. It was these servants of God, in translating and diffusing the A long written document, (Mr. B. knows from whose on the 6th page of the Ninth Report [1825] appears it was met by Dr. Babcock, Corresponding Secretary of this memorandum:

"The Society's Library has been enriched by a copy was impossible to get a responsible endorser;—drawn up of the Bible in the Chinese language, [Dr. Marshman's with not a little art, and imbued with frequent appeals to Translation] presented by Messrs, Carey, Marshman, sectarian feeling against our claims, was the honorable form which this Christian opposition assumed. Though These things happened before I was either Chairman this document embraced all the reasons Mr. B. now of the Committee of Distribution or one of the Corres- urges for the change of our name, a high-minded Committee, four-fifths Pedobaptists, after considering them all, ignorance? In April, 1833, the Baptist Board of Foreign unanimously reported the bill as we desired. No sooner was this known in Nassau street, than a special convocation of certain managers of the American Bible Soci adopt ali prudent measures to give to the heathen the pure word of God in their own language; and to furnish their missionaries with all the means in their power to make their translations as exact a representation of the means at their power to make their translations as exact a representation of the mind of the Holy Spirit, as may be possible.

"Resolved, That all the missionaries of the Board, "Resolved, That all the missionaries of the Board, "the solved, That all the missionaries of the Board, "the solved, That all the missionaries of the Board, "the solved, That all the missionaries of the Board, "the solved, That all the missionaries of the Board, "the solved, That all the missionaries of the Board, "the solved, That all the missionaries of the Board, "the solved, That all the missionaries of the Board, "the solved, That all the missionaries of the Board, "the solved, " ny, with printed circulars and other helps, to move all hearts and hands against our bill. By these, and other influences, the delay and ultimate defeat of our application were compassed.

Just before the end of the session-perhaps to enable Mr. B. to say, as he does in the communication I am replying to, that the American Bible Society "did not prevent the new Society from receiving an act of incorporation"-the mutilated, altered charter, with a new, obefore the grants of \$7000 and \$5000 were made to Jud- jee ionable name, was passed. And now, Mr. B., though son's version; the recollection of which grants seems to you may lay the flattering unction to your soul, and say you and your friends did not prevent the Am. and For. Bible Society from receiving an act of incorporation, do n the Board; and Br. Sommers had preceded me as Se- not forget, and for the truth's sake never again deny, that cretary. Besides all this, Mr. B. himself lells as that the friends of the American Bible Society did prevent the A. B. S. had aided, ignorantly, to put into circulation our obtaining such a charter as we desired and solicited. My statement, therefore, was neither "groundless nor

But we can bide our time. It remains to be seen whether the representatives of a free people, regarding as in glect the application of more than half a million of the inhabitants of New-York for an act of plain and simple SPENCER H. CONE. instice.

New- York, July 23d, 1844. P. S. Were this the proper place, it would seem a fitting oceasion briefly to show the advantages derived by the American Bible Society from their possession of the charter which we aided them to secure; and the wrong and injury inflicted on us and the interests of our Society, by their persevering and hitherto successful efforts to frustrate our obtaining an equal privilege. This day our Corresponding Secretary is called away from important duties at home, to travel six hundred miles, and into an unhealthy region, to consummate a settlement by ompromise, and at a loss to the cause of benevolence of thousands of dollars, merely because the friends of the American Bible Society opposed our application as I have stated. I will trespass on your courtesy, Messrs. Editors, to give the outlines of this single case, because it

transferred in all versions of the sacred Scriptures patron. to wards ns. Some five or six years since, Richard Carney of Virginia, an excellent Baptist brother, wrote his will, and among sundry benefactions to benevolent objects, bequeathed to the American and Foreign Bible Society \$5000. As our society had not at that time begun publishing bibles for home distribution, he willingly gave, on the principle of returning good for evil-\$1000 to the American Bible Society. Just before his death, the American Bible Society, which was on the same unincorporated footing as ours when the will was made-spcbeen defeated again and again by the friends of the ceeded, by the assistance of our friends, in procuring a American Bible Society." Mr. Brigham sprely cannot charter, as they had succeeded the previous year in deneed to be informed that, in objecting to the title which feating ours. It was neither the fault of the testator nor has always been known at home and in foreign countries, were not on grounds favorable as our neighbors for colunder which alone we sought to be incorporated-he and lecting this legacy. The American Bible Society's prominent members of the Legislature" lo granling what safe the trusteeship named for it, stands little or no chance of obtaining its equitable rights. One of the heirs tens, and quite as affectionate and harmless, but very ence to a large map—in the course of which, he can be bound for debt.' By thews of the Twelve Tables droll, having indeed a spice of humor, which I did not know belonged to the bear in any stage of its existence. know belonged to the bear in any stage of its existence in India.

1. That Mr. B. is ignorant as to what the Calcutta Bible Society formerly did as to the support of versions of the Secretary of the American Bible Society formerly did as to the support of versions of the Secretary of the American Bible Society formerly did as to the support of versions of the Secretary of the Baptisi missionaries in India. incorporated religious societies seemed inevitable. Under these circumstances, our corresponding secretary inof incorporation should be granted, if they might be al. terposed, and the legal heirs consented to the compromise. lowed to dictate what it should be. And they affect very by which all the legatees were to receive rateably on their requests about 70 per cent. at once, and avoid the risk of total loss, or at best a delay of from five to seven years ought to be: they thrust into it a misnomer, and embody in the payment of this amount. It was not doubted that under such circumstances all would gladly agree to the proposal; and on application, all but the American Bible Society did cheerfully unite in the compromise, though they were incorporated as well as they. The A. B. S. were told, and truly, that their thus standing out might defeat the whole arrangement, and forfeit thousands to other objects of benevolence as well as onrs. They were entreated to consider what equity and Christian courtesy, as well as the golden rule of our Savior required of them under ter our own Society should bear! But he says, "this these circumstances. These appeals were not even replied to. Their thousand dollars were in the bond, and like Shylock and his pound of flesh, they would have the whole of their bequest no matter how deeply all their as-sociates suffered. The legal heirs were more reasonable, and on learning the above facts in reference to the strange conrse of this one society, allowed the terms of compromise to be so altered, that this pertinacity should have its full claim first, and then the other societies should divide the diminished remainder rateably among them. No thanks to the animus of the American Bible Society and its friends, that many thousands of dollars had not been hopelessly lost to Snnday School Education, and Foreign Mission societies, as well as to us, by their

rigid pertinacity. It grieves me to put these things on record; and yet, they seem to be a necessary part of my defense against Mr. B's mode of attack. Many honorable, high-minded, and trnly Christian men, amongst the membership of the American Bible Society, will donbtless wonder at power of correcting it.

THE Two BIBLE SOCIETIES .- We deprecate controversy at any time unless from obvious necessity in defense f cardinal principles and of religious faith. We have cheerfully admitted to our columns the several communications of Rev. Dr Brigham, Secretary of the American Bible Society, embracing four leading points where the American Bible Society has been assailed, which were ection to have this word thrust into their title, against deemed of importance to a right understanding of the position of the two Societies before the community. We understand Dr. Brigham does not deem it necessary to add more, unless in the rejoinders of Dr. Cone other statements of Dr. Brigham and explanation of the positions at issue. We are nawilling to open our columns to a prolonged controversy, beyond a needful reply and mutual explanations.

TEMPERANCE MEETING-DR. ELLIOTT.-It will be seen by a notice in another column, that this distinguished iccurer is to give an address on Temperance on Monday evening next, in the Madison street Presbyterian church. The popularity of the speaker, and the benevolent object to which the proceeds are to be devoted, can hardly fail of seuring a full house.

SABBATH CONVENTION AT SARATOGA.—This Convention s to be held at Saratoga the 28th of August, and not on the 2d as is stated in some of the papers. So we are informed by inquiring in the proper quarter.

THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY .- Very spirited and commendable efforts have been recently made by the Methedist denomination to place this useful institution on a more permanent footing. The New-York Conference alone has contributed twenty thousand dollars for the endowment of one of the professorships. A similar effort is now in progress in the Providence and the New-England Conferences for another professorship. The sum of \$37,000 has, we learn, been already subscribed, and there is reason to believe that the sum necessary fully to endow the institution-\$75,000-will be soon subscribed. The establishment of a University on such a liberal and enlarged scale, speaks honorably for both the intelligence and liberality of that numerous communion.

Hamilton Lyceum. - This Lyceum celebrates the anniversary of the emancipation of the blacks in the West Indies this evening, August 1st, in Zion church, corner of Church and Leonard street. The exercises will conety, found its way to Albany; and our application was The choir is an efficient one, and under the able direction sist of prayer, reading of the Scriptures, and singing. of Mr. R. Hamilton. . The oration is to be delivered by Rev. J. W. C. Pennington, of Hartford, Ct. Admission

AMHERST COLLEGE, MASS.—The commencement exerpublished the whole Bible in five of those languages; the act of justice to defeat the application, which they could cises of this institution will be attended upon Thursday New Testament and some parts of the Old in ten more; easily do, as it required a two-thirds vote? I wrote to the 8th of Angust. During the afternoon of the day preour friends in Albany without delay, urging them to aid vious, Hon. Wm. H. Seward will address the Literary the American Bible Society to obtain a charter, and by Societies, after which Rev. Robert Everett Pattison, late gospels is printed; and in several all four of the gospels." no means to throw the least obstacle in their way: if they President of Waterville College, will address the Society

Orations were delivered by I. N. Jerome, Pompey 8. H. Stoddard, Camden ; D. H. Frost, Mansville; B. F. Rhodes, Bridgewater; R. K. Sandford, Fulton; R. E. Hungerford. Watertown; E. B. Elliott, Romulus; G. P. Cook, Syracuse; E. H. Crane, Clinton; L. E. Haven, Sangerfield; H. Allen, Cazenovia; W. G. Hubbard, Pa-uama; J. G. Webb, Adams; L. Lathrop, Auburn; J. Eells, Jr. Amherst, Oh.; D. A. Holbrook, Whitesboro; L. B. Waldo, Portage; F. Wilcox, Maniius; J. Eells, Jr. Amherst, Oh.; C. Burgess, Silver Creek; Linns M. Peck, Cazenovia.

Music was interspersed throughout of an animated character. The degree of A. B. was conferred on nineteen members of the class, and also on Mr. Ezra S. Gallup, of Cortland Academy; and that of A. M. on two of the Alumni, and on Samuel Gridley and Dennis Platt, and D. D. on Wm. D. Strobeli, of Otsego county.

#### General Intelligence.

Mexico.—By the latest accounts, it seems that Santa Anna's polley will prevail; that Congress will grant the four millions of dollars, consent to the raising of another army of thirty thousand men, and provide all the other necessaries for carrying on a vigorous war against Texas. The money is to be raised by assessment as follows:

Mexico, \$940,600; Julista, \$470,300; Pueblo, \$478,400 Mexico, \$940,600; Julista, \$470,300; Pueblo, \$478,400; Gnanapiato, \$376,520; Oajaco, \$150,400; Michoacan, \$200,160; St. Lonis Poiosi, \$200,240; Yacatecas, \$320,240; Vera Cruz, \$188,150; Durango, \$188,000; Chihuahua, \$75,690; Sinaloa, \$183,160; Sonora, \$75,040; Quercetaro, \$75,040; Nuevo Leon, \$55,560; Tamaulinas, \$39,480; Coahnila, \$27,040; Arnascalientes, \$28,720; Tabasco, \$22,370 Chiapas, \$21,200. Total, \$4,000,000. Mr. Green and Signor Bocanegra are quarreling in diplomatic fashion. Mr. Green complains of the offensive style of the Mexican notes. Bocanegra disavows any uncivil intentions. The latest correspondence beany uncivil intentions. The latest correspondence be tween these two functionaries is of the utmost impor-tance. The New-Orleans papers give the following

Excellency, the Governor and Commandant of His Excellency, the Governor and Commandant of Vera Cruz, has informed the Supreme Government, under date the 22nd Jnne, that a naval force of the United States had appeared off Vera Cruz, composed of the frigate Potomae, one brig and one sloop of war. That officer stated that these vessels belonged to the equatron which the United States Government had despatched to the Gulf of Mexico, to snstain its nnjust pretensions, and he asked for instructions respecting the conduct he is to observe towards them. An exchange of notes on this subject had taken place between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Legation of the United States. Mr. Bocanegra informs the Charge d'Affairs of the United States, that according to the American newspapers, the canegra informs the Charge d'Affairs of the United States, that according to the American newspapers, the Government of that Republic had detached land and sea force to hinder the Government of Mexico in the exercise of its imprescriptible and acknowledged rights, from occupying the territory of Texas with its army; this intelligence, adds his Excellency, is confirmed by a frigate moored at Sacrificios, and by the Commodore himself, who announces that he will soon be joined by other ships of war.

His excellency, the Minister, declares to the Charge d'Affairs of the United States, that he is instructed b troops which Mexico may order to Texas, will be met in a hostile manner by those of the United States. Such an act, says the Minister, would be a declaration of war against Mexico, who would find herself obliged to repel force by force, after such an outrage and the rupture of the treaties of peace and amity which bind the two Re-

The Charge d'Affairs answers, that having received no communication from his Government in regard to the demand addressed to him by the Minister, he cannot make to him the precise and formal declaration which

make to him the precise and formal declaration which he solicits; but will immediately submit the subject to his Government, from which he daily expects to receive instructions, and as soon as he receives them, he will hasten to apprise his Excellency.

Mr. Green's reply, is of course, simply evasive. It would not do to tell Mexico that the fleet was ordered into the Galf, and the army to the frontier, for the purpose of preventing any hostile demonstration towards Texas by Mexico.

It is appropried that preparations for the invasion of It is supposed that preparations for the invasion of

Louisiana Election .- New Orleans papers of the 16th ult, have come to hand. The Concordia Intelligencer states that snfficient returns have been received to render the Honse of Representatives from the parish of Cata-

This completes the list, and makes the House stand Ans completes the list, and makes the House stand, according to the best information within our reach, 33 Whigs and 27 Democrats. If, however, the vote of Calcasieu is admitted, (which is bath to have been rejected on account of informality,) the Whigs will have but 32 members, and the Democrats 28. The particulars are as follows:—

The Senate stands 8 Whigs and 9 Democrats. Morse, and the latter having been pleated to Congress, will of

The Senate stands 8 Whigs and 9 Democrats. Mcrse, one of the latter, having been elected to Congress, will of course resign his seat in the Senate, which will is ave parties tied in that body, until a new election is held to fill the vacancy.

Two years ago (the election is only biennial) the Senate comprised 9 Whigs and 8 Democrats; the House, 33 Whigs and 27 Democrats.

ate comprised 9 Whigs and 8 Democrats; the House, 33 Whigs and 27 Democrats.

1n 1840, Senate, 8 Whigs and 9 Democrats; House, 27 Whigs and 23 Democrats.

Congress.—The New-Orleans Whig papers admit the election of Morse in the 4th district, which makes the delegation stand 1 Whig and 3 Democrats. Last year,

The Manor Difficulties in Rensselaer County .- The fo

The Manor Difficulties in Rensselaer County.—The following graphic account of the riotous proceedings of the Manor tenants, engaged in resisting the service of kgal process, is from the Albany Atlas of Thursday.

We understand that yesterday the Sheriff attended by his Depnty, Mr. Allen, of Lansingburgh, and civil prose of some 30 citizens, proceeded from Troy for the purpose of serving declarations in ejectment upon the tenants of the Manor, in the towns of Stephentown and Sandlake When the posse arrived at Alps Corners, in the town of Nassau, they were suddenly snrronned by a band of armed men, disgnised as Indians, about 150 in number. The Sheriff annonneed to these men that he had come to serve process upon the tenants in arrear for rent, and that the force that accompanied him was a legally summoned posse of the county. The Indians then informed the Sheriff that they would "tar and feather" him, his assistants and the posse; and they assembled together to consult on and the posse; and they assembled together to consult on the best way of doing it. After deliberating a few min-utes, they gravely informed him that they would discrim-inate—would search the whole company, and only tar and feather those who were guilty of carrying on their persons concealed instruments of iaw, writs of eject-ment, and other such weapons. They searched the whole company without meeting resistance, took pistols from several of them—which they kept—returned such money as they found, and when they found in the pockets of the as they found, and when they found in the pockets of the Depnly Sheriff Ailen the writs which the posse had nndertaken to execute, very deliberately tarred and feathered him in the presence of the whole body. They then dismissed the others on their parole never again to attempt to execute process on the manor. They nnharnessed the horses, set them perfectly loose, poin ed their heads towards Troy and firing their guns, set them off at full speed. The Indians then formed a double column, placed the posse between, in single file, with the tarred and feathered deputy at the head and the Sheriff in the rear, marched them a mile and a half as prisoners towards Troy, and then bade them trudge the remainder of their way on foot.

their way on foot.

Allen was the only one of the force that was tarred and feathered. A Mr. Coleman, at Danham's Corners, who was supposed to be opposed to the anti-rent movement, was taken the same morning by the Indians, and threatened with a tarring and feathering unless he would join in the cry of "down with the rent." He refused, was brought to the tar kettle and the process was commenced, when he uttered a faint cry of "down with the rent!" as ordered, when his persecutors desisted and let him off-it can acarcely be doubted that the Executive of the

and to prevent the recurrence of such ontrages; and that immediate measures will be taken to bring the author and instigators of the atrocities heretofore perpetrated

Extensive Confagration in Brooklyn — Twenty-siz Houses Burnt.—Our city was visited at 30 clock, Thursday moraing with one of the most extensive fires which has hap ses Burni.—Our city was visited at 20 ctock, intestay into use of the most extensive fires which has happened for many years. It broke ont in the engineer's room of a large and extensive brick Carpet Factory of Messrs, A. & E. S. Higgins, of New-York, sinated on the corner of Bridge and Tallman streets, which was soon a mass of ruins, spreading the flames simultaneously upon Bridge, Tallman and York streets. The factory contained a quantity of valuable machinery, which was drove by steam. The brilding was owned by J. W. Cornell, Esq. of this city. The brick walls of the bnilding seemed to defy all efforts of the firemen, and so rapid was the spread of the flames that six or eight buildings were on fire at one time. The Brooklyn Fire Department finding it impossible to arrest the progress of the fire, with the number of engines on hand, sent to New-York and gave the alarm, which soon brought to their assistance some ten or twelve enginea, under command of Mr. Anderson, Chief Engineer of that city, who soon formed a line through Jay street to the river. These engines had great effect, especially two powerful machines, which are called Philadelphia engines.

About 50 families were rendered honseless by the disaster. They were fortunate enough in west instruces to

which are called I'niladelphia engines.

About 50 families were rendered houseless by the disaster. They were fortunate enough in most instances, to save their furniture from the flames, but it was a plitable sight to see it piled up in promisenous heaps about the street, broken and shattered or trodden underfoot by the

street, broken and shaitered or trodden underfoot by the unthinking spectators.

The Long Island Insurance Company of this city, suffers a loss of about \$5000. The Brooklyn \$3750 and the North American \$600. The loss falls principally upon the offices in New-York. so offices in New-York.

We have heard the amount of property destroyed, values ously estimated, but it cannot fall short of \$100,000,-

Brooklyn Star.

A Melanchely Disaster.—During a frightful atorm, which passed over Chambersburg on Friday last, the large Paper Mili owned by Dr. S. D. Culbertson, situated on the banks of the Conococheagne creek, was hlown down. Nineteen persons were in the building at the time. The alarm being immediately given, the citizens repair to the spot in large numbers, aome of them bewildered with consternation, and others actively engaged in endeavoring to rescue those who were buried beneath the ruins.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—The Annual Commencement of his Institution was held on Wednesday, the 24th ult. in ing it give way, hastened it seems towards the stairway which was in the west end of it, with a view of making is different parts of the mili, upon observing in Clinton. An immense assemble that the west end of it, with a view of making is different parts of the mili, upon observing in Clinton. An immense assemble that the west end of it, with a view of making is different parts of the mili, upon observing in Clinton. An immense assemble that the west end of it, with a view of making is different parts of the mili, upon observing in Clinton. An immense assemble that the west end of it, with a view of making is different parts of the mili, upon observing in Clinton. this Institution was held on Wednesday, the 24th ult. in the large stone chapel in Clinton. An immense assemblished was in the west end of it, with a view of making which was in the west end of it, with a view of making their escape, and it is owing to this circumstance doubting their escape, and it is owing to this circumstance.

The performance of the building at the time, they must always the Government of Cuba the shadow of real pretense for such detention; the United States consult at health and the shadow of real pretense for such detention; the United States and the time, they

> large portion of the paper can be gotten out from under the rains in an andamaged state.

Opening of the Long Island Railroad.—This great work has at last been completed and opened to the pub-ic, throwing Greenport, as it were, into the lap of Brook-

sity, throwing Greenport, as it were, into the lap of Brooklyn, and condensing Long Island so that the two ends
can almost shake hands with each other.

On Saturday last a large party of stockholders and inwited guests assembled at Brooklyn for the purpose of
celebrating the opening of this road, by a trip to the eastern terminus. The company numbered from 400 to 500.

Ample accommodations were furnished by the company,
three trains being in readiness. The early hour at which
it was necessary to start lost many the pleasure of the
jawn; among others, His Honor the Mayor, who was on
the ground just in time to hear the departing whistle of he ground just in time to hear the departing whistle of the locomotive as it swept out of sight. The cars on his road are of a most beautiful description, and have all he modern improvements. Some of them are of managements in the interior, filled np with iron arm-chairs with movable backs and spring seats. They have also beautiful little bardeirs with average and savelet related to the same of the

the United States. There is very little embanking, no The time made on Saturday by the first train was 3 nours and 35 minntes, about 27 miles per honr—but it is expected, and so promised by the President, that the regular speed on this road when in operation, will be greater than on any other road in the country; and being level, and without curves, it is better calculated for high speed than any other. If the time on this road shall be reduced to three hours, and one and a half hours to cross to Allen's Point, passengers can leave New-York at 5 o'clock, A. M. and be at Boston at 2 o'clock, P. M.— This is indeed a triumph over space. The whole trip an be made with ease between breakfast and supper. A portion of the distance on the return from the excur-on was done at the rate of 48 miles per hour. Great credit is due to them and the President for the

terprise and energy which has carried the road through equently under the most desponding circumstances, and e trust the public will now amply reward them,—N. Y.

New Mariner's Church.-The new Mariner's Methoenterprising gentlemen engaged in the undertaking.— The church is most elegantly located on Cherry street,

last week, and learned the following: A lad, son of Mr. Beach, was in the field on Thursday, when he complainhe was suffering so much that his friends examined it, ont saw nothing but a small scratch, as they thought.-The leg, however, commenced swelling, and continued so to do, notwithstanding medical aid was soon called in, till Saturday, when the lad died. The wound and the subsequent disease and death of the boy, induced the physicians to pronounce it a case of a bite by some poison ons snake.—Albanian.

Distressing Accident — Last week, says the Chilicothe (Ohio) Advertiser, Mr. Werner, a worthy German citizen of this place, was drowned under circumstances of a truly distressing character. He had been entertaining on the previous night, a conntryman from Germany, who was in need of a friend to afford him some temporary assistance. The benevolent heart of his kind host warmly sympathized with him. He had scarcely left the door, when M Myrner this king that he in read of hen Mr. Werner, thinking that he might be in need of nome further assistance, put four or five dollars in his booked book and ran along the canal to overtake his friend, but unlortunately fell in and was drowned.

A Proposed Prussian Colony in Texas.-It is said that a rich and influential company has been recently formed in Germany for the purpose of colonizing a part of Texas with emigrants from that country. The object proposed is to introduce into Texas from six to ten thousand agriculturists from the surplus population of Germany, and to provide those who emigrate with all the means necessary to sustain them until their industry has been made available for their own support in this new field, and also properly to direct that industry. Liberal overtures were made to the company, both in Brazil and Guatemsla, for colonization in those countries; but Texas was preferred, both on account of its soil and climate, but more particularly from its institutions and the hardy and enterprising character of its inhabitants, and its promising prospects. The association has succeeded in rich and influential company has been recently formed promising prospects. The association has succeeded in obtaining the support of the King of Prassia to this enterprise, and, at the last accounts, was about to secure the co-operation of the Emperor of Austria.

Rum and Ruin.—The beantiful new barque, Sophia Walker, owned by Mr. Theophilus W. Walker and brother, of Boston, says the N. E. Washingtonian, took on her first voyage twenty-one thousand three hundred and two gallons of New-England rum. She sailed this week for Smyrna, and the rum was shipped by a wealthy distiller, Gardiner Brewer, of Boston. In this day of light and knowledge of the effects of rum all over the world is it not astonishing that more can be found, willworld, is it not asionishing that men can be found, will-ing to ship, or even to take on board, New-England rum, and thus become accessory to the crime, miseries, pau-perism and death it often occasions l

Accident on the Utica Railroad .- The train of passenger cars which left this city yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, after proceeding about three miles, was stopped in consequence of the wheels slipping on the rails, and while thus detained, was run into by a train of wood cars which followed them about half an hour after the passenger train left the depot. The concussion was very severe. The rear car of the first train was much broken, and the collector, Mr. — Smith, was crushed between the end of the car and the locomotive of the wood train. A little girl about 10 or 11 years of age, the daughter of an emigrant, was killed by a piece of wood or iron which entered her eye and came out at the back of the head. Mr. Smith lived till about 8 o'clock in the morning. There was a dense fog at the time of the collision, which prevented either of the trains being seen from the other. The car of the passenger train which was run into, was which followed them about half an hour efter the passen-The car of the passenger train which was run into, was filled with emigrants, and it is wonderful that there was no greater loss of life.— Utica Gaz Salurday.

Case of Stabbing .- William Armstrong, an Irishman, a laborer, residing in Bank street, in a scuffle stabled a young man named James Clondsley, very severely in the breast and groin. The young man is aged about seventeen, and was taken to the Hospital, where he is in a very precarions state. Armstrong was arrested by Capt. James Jones, of the 4th district watch, and conveyed to the watch-boyes on the Sixth Areanse. the watch-house on the Sixth Avenue.

Cotton Factory Burnt -The Pochassett cotton factory esday afternoon of last week; the fire was discovered in the picker-room, where it made so much headway that all attempts to extingnish it were nnavailing. The factory contained 1000 spindles. Nothing was saved. It was insured at the Providence Washington Insurance Office, in this city, for \$1500. The house and store near by took fire a number of times, in several places, but by great exertions they were saved. The loss was about \$5000.—Providence Journal.

Great Haul of Fish -A seine was drawn at Narragan sett pier, last Wednesday, containing the largest number of fish of any haul on record in that part of the State, so of his of any hau of record in that part of the State, so famous for piscatory enterprise. It was found necessary to place smaller seines within the large one to relieve it, and when our informant left, about 1,600,000 manhaden had been fanded, and it was supposed that 400,000 remained to be drawn ashore. The seine belongs to Jonatha 1,000,000 manhades and the seine belongs to Jonatha 1,000,000 manhades and the seine belongs to Jonatha 1,000,000 manhades and the seine belongs to Jonatha 1,000 manhades and

Fatal Accident .- Mr. T. J. Fletcher and Conway Lips Fatal Accident.—Mr. T. J. Fietcher and Conway Lipscomb, two respectable citizens of Washington, were drowned in the Potomac, just above Longbridge, on Friday evening last, while bathing. Mr. Lipscomb was seized with a cramp, and called to his friend for assistance. Mr. Fletcher went to his aid, and it is supposed, was seized by Mr. Lipscomb, and in the struggle that ensued both were drowned.

Accidental Burning .- The wife of Mr. George Accidental Burning.—The wife of Mr. George S. Wharam, printer, and a servant woman named Mary Spencer, were dreadfully burned on Thursday evening last, by the explosion of a vessel containing a quantity of one of the dangerous substitutes for oil, which some persons are mad enough to use for lighting their residences. Mrs. Wharam was filling a lamp from a can containing about half a gallon of the mixture, when it exploded, and set fire to her clothes, and those of the servant woman who was standing by. Both are very severely burned. The medical attendant is fearful that the latter will be obliged to have an arm amputated.—

Had any person been in the east end of the building at the time, they must have been inevitably crushed to death. Dr. Culbertson himself, who was in the third story, escaped with but a slight injury. His aons, Dr. Edward Culbertson and John Culbertson, who were in the second story, are both badly injured, the former having one of his legs fractured. He was caught by the feet between two timbers, in which situation he was obliged to hang supporting himself somewhat by his arms, for nearly half an hour, before he could be rescued. Samnel Reed, a grand-son of Dr. Culbertson, has his scullar bone and three ribs broken. His son Michael has his both hands dreadfully mangled. He was caught by the arm between two large timbers, and hung over the wall outside for some time before he could be released. He seems also to have received a severe blow on the forehead, as he was insensible for some time. A Mrs. Wills is also seriously injured.

The physicians were all active in endeavoring to afford relief to the injured, who are said to be doing well, and it is fondly hoped they may all recover. The loss of Dr. Culbertson must be very great. No correct estimate can now be formed of the amount. It is supposed however, that the machinery is not materially injured, and that a large portion of the paper can be gotten out from under the rains in a nnadamaged state.

Jova — The Legislature of lowa, assembled in extra session at lowa City on Tuesday, the 18th of June. Gen. Gehon was elected President of the Council, and Mr. Foley, of Jackson, Speaker of the House. The census returns were not all in. The population of the Territory, omitting Lee, Jackson, Keokuk, Mahaska, Clayton, and Delaware, is shown by the returns to be 61.854. The population of these omitted counties, estimated from good data, is 20,400, which, added to the 61.854, makes the whole propulation 20.264. the whole population 82,254. No new appointment was made, the Legislature deeming it advisable not to hold a session next winter, provided the appropriation made to defray the expenses of said session can be devoted to the liquidation of former arrearages and the payment of the delegates to the Convention.

Canada and the United States .- The Quebec Officia Gazette of the 13th ult. contains a proclamation dated 8th July, constituting Dundee, Huntingdon, Russeltown and Hemmingford all in the county of Beauharnois, Lacole, Huntingdon, Clarenceville in Roubille, Freligsburg in Missisquoi, Potton in Stanstead, and Compton and Eaton, in the county of Sherbrooke, ports of entry for good to be because of the process of the movable backs and spring some strong which curtains and scarlet-velvet cash is described by the coad make the motion almost imperceptible. The read is 95 miles long, with the H rail, and probably the straightest and most level in the H rail, and probably the straightest and m

Fire in Salem — Thursday morning between 12 and 1 o'clock, the building owned by Mr. M. A. Stickney, and occupied as a soap and tallow manufactory by Wm. A. Goodwin, canght fire by spontaneous combustion, and was entirely consumed, together with all its contents. The total amount of damage is estimated at \$2500, \$800 cnly of which was insured, at the Danvers Mutual Office. The house of Mr. Stickney, near by, who owned the huilding destroyed, was saved with some difficulty, by the effective exertions of the fire department.—Salem

Steamer Tay .- The bark Rapid, arrived recently from Havana, reports that the British steamer Tay, previously reported ashore on the Colorades and supposed to be lost, arrived off Moro Castle in distress on the 9.h ult. without cables or anchors. She was boarded by the cap-tain of the Port-boat as the Rapid came out of the har-New Mariner's Church.—The new Mariner's Methodist Episcopal church, now in process of erection, is going up very rapidly. The church is under the pastoral eare of the Rev. Mr. Poisal, who was appointed to that charge at the late New York Conference. The building will be large, and in all respects highly crediable to the enterprising gentlemen engaged in the undertaking.—

The Buffalo .- P. St. George Cook, Captain of the U. The church is most elegantly located on Cherry street, near Clinton.

Accident—On Sunday evening of last week as the Cumberland train of cars were passing a place called the Sideling Hill Curve, in Morgan county, Virginia, going toward Cumberland, a man was observed lying on the train before the man could be seen, on account of the train before the man could be seen, on account of the curve, was run over and killed, notwithstanding all the efforts of the engineer and conductor to stop the cars.— Torts of the engineer and conductor to stop the cars—
le has since been discovered to be a German, named that Ratzel, aged 40 or 50 years, known in the neighborhood as being addicted to intemperance.

It is a since been discovered to be a German, named the Ratzel, aged 40 or 50 years, known in the neighborhood as being addicted to intemperance.

It is a since been discovered to be a German, named these advantages—1st. Superior strength. 21. A great superiority, already proved, in the endurance of severe winter weather. 31. The wool; I cannot pronounce that its quality will prove an important consideration:

I wently-six years ago, at Old Frankini, thoward County, Mo. His father, grand father, and uncles, were men of high standing and respectability, many of them exempla-superiority, already proved, in the endurance of severe winter weather. 31. The wool; I cannot pronounce that its quality will prove an important consideration:

tite Nation, was discovered to be on fire, which had made such progress as to make it impossible for all the inmates to escape. A little girl, aged 7 years and 9 months, daughter of Mr. Cook, was burned in the house, with two servant girls, named Melie Beanva and Louisa Robillard. The remainder of the family, nine in number, escaped in their night clothes, without saving anything whatever from the house.—Montreal Gazette.

Singular Death.—We were at Ballston on Sunday of lost week, and learned the following: A lad, son of Mr.

Thrilling Incident - As Dr A S Main dentist two females upon a stone wall, opposite a good looking house. One of them ejaculated continually, "I've killed it, I've killed it." He followed her into the ii, I've killed it, I've killed it." He followed her into the parlor, and there discovered an infant whose age was about 4 months, lying upon its back, quite mack in the face, and apparently near the end of lite. He learned that the mother had intended to give the child a teaspoonful of paregoric, but the sister who went for it took by mistake the laudanum bottle, and the mother gave the poisonous dose to the child.

Dr. M. was obliged himself to search the house for vinears which he found and at once administered a tax-

vinegar, which he found, and at once administered a tablespon.ful. In less than three minutes after, the child exhibited signs of life, by a twitching of the muscles, and soon it began to vomit and cry, and in less than half an hour it was out of danger. New- York. July 4th. 1844.

lence and blood in Philadelphia, and have had nothing to do with the matter of division of the school fund between Catholics and Protestants in New-York. Indeed your inquiry is the first intimation I have had that such a subject has been agitated. Allow me to say, gentlemen, it the general, that I cherish the principles of our Constitution which allow full freedom of conscience and forbid all religious tests and establishments, as sacred and fundamental

Messrs. HENRY PIRTLE and GEO. D. PRENTICE.

Case of J. Walker .- We published some days since a tatement that Jonathan Walker enticed a number statement that Jonathan Walker enticed a number of slaves away from Florida. On the 8.h ult. Captain Roberts, of the sloop Eliza Catherine, found them and brought them to Key West. Walker confessed himself an abolitionist from Massachnsetts, and that he had induced the negroes to run away from Pensacola. Upon arriving at Key West, on the 9th ult., he was given up to the civil anthorities. The magistrate, with the advice of the District Attorney, has concluded to send the prisoner, Walker, to Pensacola, under the charge of Capt. Farrand, of the United States steamer Gen. Taylor.—Phil. Gazette.

The Flood, -The steamer John Aull, from St. Joseph's arrived here last evening, having on board two hundred passengers—many of whom were driven from their homes by the flood, and are returning to the old States, from which they originally emigrated; several of them have lost their all, and are almost destitute—others are carry-ing with them the scanty remains of their property. When the John Aull left Independence, Bent's company were expected to arrive in two hours, but she was so crowded the Captain would not wait for them. The

Melancholy Death .- Thursday morning, between ter and eleven o'clock, a female child belonging to Mr. Welch, corner of Grand and First streets, was missing, About four hours afterwards she was discovered in the cistern, quite dead. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned in accordance with the fact. The Jury passed a vote of censure on Mr. Wm. Hust, for the careless and dangerous manner in which the cistern was constructed.

— Williamsburgh Dem.

Important Arrest.—A young man named Samuel Vandegritt was arrested on Thursday moining last and brought before the Recorder, on a charge of being concerned in the Southwark riots. Two witnesses, Win. W. Wilson and Robert Brown, swore positively to seeing the prisoner washing out a cannon at Queen-street wharf, on Sunday morning, and making preparations, with a large number of other persons, to take the gun np to St. Philip's church. Vandegrift was committed on the charge of riot, treason, and being accessory to murder. This case is the clearest, both as it regards the identity of the accused and the certainty of the testimony in relation to

judicial functionary.

Fatal Accident by Poison.—On Sunday the 14th ult., the youngest daughter of L. G. Laind, of Hemmingford, met her death by taking a small quantity of cobalt, a preparation made use of for the destruction of files. After suffering for ten hours all the horrors attending this fatal poison she expired, leaving another of the many instances of carelessness in chemists and dinggists, in not stating the deadly effects of these preparations.—Montreal Herald.

Great Sale of Timber Land by Maine and Massachusetts.—The Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts offered several townships of timber land for sale at auction in this city on Wednesday at the land office. There were eight whole townships and two fractions of townships sold at prices ranging from fifty cents to \$1,50 per access.

cre. In each township there was reserved to the amount of one thousand acres for public uses. The nett amount of acres sold was 195,425 — Banger Whig.

Suicide by Hanging.—A few days ago, a man, a resident of this city, went to Mr. Wentworth, Police Justice, and asked the privilege of being sent to jail as the only means of avoiding the use and abuse of intoxicating liquors, in which he had long indulged to excess. Af er some hesitation on the part of Justice Wentworth, his request was granted; and furnished with a mittimns he presented himself to the jailer, and was shut up. Yesterday morning, being attacked by delirinm tremens, he was removed to the county house, and had not been there long before he was found anspended by the neck, stone dead.—Rock. Adv.

Our Lady of Loretto.-The rich treasure of our Lady with consternation, and others actively engaged in endeavoring to reacute those who were buried beneath the ruins.
The building was five stories high, four of which were
constructed of wood, with a loft above, and was filled
throughout with a large quantity of paper in variona stages of preparation, several heavy articles also being stowed away in the loft. The whole building above the first
story was prostrated level with the ground, and it is a rewere amarkable circumstance, that although several persons are
very seriously injured, none were immediately killed.—

Verely burned. The medical attendant is realized.—
Com Adv.

Miss Edgeworth.—At a meeting of the Unitarian Association in London, it was stated by one of the speakers, while boasting of the literary characters whose names of
the court of Rome, sayathe Revue de Paris. These treasnrea were carried to Rome to save them from falling
into the rude hands of the French invaders of Italy.—
They were afterwards restored and have largely increawere enrolled among the supporters of Unitarianism,
that Miss Edgeworth are a unitarian. The London
The medical attendant is realized.—

Com Adv.

Miss Edgeworth.—At a meeting of the Unitarian Association in London, it was stated by one of the speakers, while boasting of the literary characters whose names of
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Mohawk and Hudson Railroad.—The new line of this road is rapidly approaching completion, and it will be completed in about a month. The company are laying an entire track from Schnectady with the H rail, which from being more solid, is better even than the T rail. Profitable Sheep - Henry S. Randall, Esq., of Cortland

has a flock, including lambs, of 60 full-blooded merino sheep. Their fleeces this season averaged a trifle over 5 lbs. of thoroughly washed, clean wool, entirely destitute of any gum excepting the dark crust on the extremities of a few of them; and this wool sold readily to Dickson & Hibbard of that place for 48 cents per lb. cash. There were no wethers in the flock, and there were but two bucks to swell the average. A smaller and exceed-ingly choice lot of yearlings and two year old ewes deeces averaged the extraordinary amount of 5 lbs, 10 oz. to the fleece. A two year old buck (from which more than a half pound had been taken in samples) sheared 9 lbs 12 oz. We nadersaad that these sheep have been selected by Mr. Randall with anch care from the best flocks in this State and New-England, and are not probably now surpassed or herdly work and device in the bly now surpassed or hardly equaled by any flock in the United States. Their winter keep, (a question of some interest in connection with such an enormous product of wool,) we learn, on inquiry, to have been as follows: 60 sheep, fed hay morning and night; at noon, daily, received three bundles of oats and barley until Christmas, there which then received three bundles of oats and barley until Christmas, after which they received four bundles of cats. The received no hay at noon throughout the winter. The grain was cut greenish, and was considerably shrunken. This, with a comfortable shed and plenty of pure water, constituted their entire keeping Mr. Randall reared 102 per cent. of lambs! We wish more of our farmers possessed such sheep.—Cortland Co. Whig.

Perilous Voyage.—An open boat with four men, says the Philadelphia Suu, arrived at Lewistown on Saturday, after a perilons voyage of 14 days from Bermuda. The frail bank that bore them is but twenty-three feet in length, and only four tons burden. The voyagers experienced two tremendous storus in the Gulf stream, and being entirely open and ballasted with pig iron, their cockle-like craft was with difficulty kept from foundering. To add to their misforumes their little store of provisions; and even their water, were destroyed by the hurricanes, and they must have perished it they had not fortunately fallen in with a bark bound from New-York to Charleston, the captain of which kindly supplied them with biscuit and water. None of the four were sailors, or acquainted with navigation, and the only instrument ength, and only four tons burden. The voyagers ex r acquainted with navigation, and the only instrumen

or acquainted with navigation, and the only instrument on board the boat was a small compass.

They made the coast several days before they could effect a landing, and according to their calculations, sailed at least seventy miles along the shore before they made Henlopen light-house. When they landed they were in a most destitute condition, not one of them having a hat to his head, and their clothes had been literally torn from their backs in battling with the ocean. They are not natives of Bermuda, three of them being Englishmen, and the other an Irishman; all were mechanics and workingmen, and they drived at Bermuda some time workingmen, and they arrived at Bermnda some time since, in hope of bettering their condition; in this they were sadly disappointed; the well-known calamitous drought and consequent stagnation of husiness left them without employ and almost destitute. One of them on his arrival, purchased the boat for trading along the shore. He proposed to the others the hazardous voyage to this country, which they have so providentially accom-plished. Three of the adventurers arrived in Philadelphia in the steamer Stockton.

An Innocent Man Hung by a Mob .- Under this cap-An Innocent Man Hung by a Mob.—Under this caption, the Paris (Mo.) Mercury narrates some curious particulars connected with mob law. Some years since, Mr. James Barnes, son of Aquilla Barnes, of Missouri, was hung by a mob in Arkansas, because he was suspected of having murdered the 'Wright family,' in one of the counties of that State Barnes to the very last asserted his innocence, but the mob were inexcuable, and he was hanged by them. It now appears, from the statement in the Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer, that the real murderers have been found, and are in conficement at murderers have been found, and are in confinement at Fayetteville, in that State. There are three of them, by the names of Star and Reese, and they are said to have frequently boasted of the crime. They will be convicted, it is said, on the testimony of many witnesses to these confessions. onfessions. But their conviction will not restore the in ocent man to life, nor save his murderers from the sting:

of remorse for so cruel an act. says that the news of Barnes's innocence is truly gratifying to him—"for we personally knew Aquilla Barnes, and the Barnes' family, twenty-six years ago, at Old Franklin, Howard County, florts of the engineer and conductor to stop the cars.—

The has since been discovered to be a German, named fold Ratzel, aged 40 or 50 years, known in the neighborhood as being addicted to intemperance.

Melancholy Accident.—On the night of the 7th nlt. the liveling house of Alanson Cook, Esq., Seignority of Petite Nation, was discovered to be on fire, which had made such that its of excellent quality. It is shed in the spring, or may be pulled off by the hand.

Steph progress as to make it impossible for all the inmates

These advantages—1st. Superior strength. 21. A great these advantages—1st. Superior strength. 21. A great these discovered to be a German, named superiority, already proved, in the endurance of severe winter weather. 31. The wool; i cannot pronounce that its quality will prove an important consideration; of his bosom, with her helpiese babes, and his relatives, to be thus deprived of his society; and to think, too, that it is of excellent quality. It is shed in the spring, or may be pulled off by the hand.

Steph progress as to make it impossible for all the inmates aged father and mother, together with his brothers and sisters, his friends and relatives."

A Liverpool Merchant.—In 1836, the transaction Mr. Brown, of Liverpool, amounted to £10,000 000. 12 1837, the great commercial revulsion occurred in this country. The Browns were seriously involved in consequence. Had they fallen, every town in the kingdom. from inverness to Penzauce would have felt the shock. resolved to assist Mr. Brown to the amount of two millions. The exact sum of money he was authorized to draw—a loan of money to an individual unparalleled in the history of the world—was £1,950,000. Of this loan he took advantage to the extent of between eight and nine thanking the product of the world—was £1,950,000. The struct repaid, besides clearing off all other embarrassments. His personal fortune is now said to be at least two millions of

My name was Captain Kidd -Tradition says that the My name was Caplain Kidd—Tradition says that the celebrated Captain Kidd, the Flying Dutchman of the Western world, being pursned by a superior force, ran his frigate of forty-four guns up the Hudson, and that when off Caldwell, the frigate struck upon a rock and sunk—Kidd and his men escaping to the shore. The land on the margin of the river opposite the site of this accident, belongs to A. G. Thompson, Esq of this city, who years ago made some inquiries at the bottom of the river for the lost frigate. Recently the works have been renewed with vigor, and not altogather in wair, for the Gentlemen:—Your favor is duly received and its inquiries are cheerfully answered. Since my residence in iniscity, as Chancellor of the University I have felt it to be my duly to its interests to retire very much from party politics, except so far as the sacred right of suffrage is concerned. I have had no connection with the Native American party, nor have I now. I have never spoken but in decided condemnation of the mob scenes of violence and blood in Philadelphia, and have had nothing to do with the matter of division of the school fund because of the control of the school fund because of the control of the control of the lost frigate. Recently the works have been renewed with vigor, and not altogether in vain; for the men at the depth of twenty-five feet, have for the past for the lost frigate. Recently the works have been renewed with vigor, and not altogether in vain; for the men at the depth of twenty-five feet, have for the past for the lost frigate. Recently the works have been renewed with vigor, and not altogether in vain; for the men at the depth of twenty-five feet, have for the past for the lost frigate. Recently the works have been renewed with vigor, and not altogether in vain; for the men at the depth of twenty-five feet, have for the men at the depth of twenty-five feet, have for the men at the depth of twenty-five feet, have for the men at the depth of twenty-five feet, have for the men at the depth of twenty-five feet, have for the lost frigate. Recently the works have been renewed with vigor, and not altogether in vain; for the men at the depth of twenty-five feet, have for the lost frigate. Recently the works have been renewed with vigor, and not altogether in vain; for the men at the depth of twenty-five feet, have for the lost frigate. Recently the works have been renewed with vigor, and not altogether in vain; for the men at the depth of twenty-five feet, have for the men at the depth of twenty-five feet, have for the men at the depth of twenty-five feet, have for the men at the depth of

An Aged Traveler .- A worthy citizen of Springfield, An Aged Traveler.—A worthy civizen of Springfield, who completed his 80 h year on the 19 h December last, recenly returned from his fifth journey to Ohio, whither he went last autumn, to visit his children and relatives. He states that he found them all, 4 children, 13 grand-children, 2 great grandchildren, and other kindred, numbering in all 236, in good health, with one exception. During his absence he journeyed about 200 miles on horseback, and has now returned in good health and spirits to his home.

Globe Pendulum Clocks -- Clock-making has made a long stride toward perfection in our day, especially in the clocks sold by J. R. Mills & Co. 109 Fulton street, which run without winding from thirty to three hundred and seventy-eight days. The saving of labor and care effected by this improvement is of course an object to people who have anything to do. The merits of these clocks are very clearly set forth in the advertisement of Messrs, Mills & Co.

Great Acquisition of Water Power .- The Akron Bea. con announces that the great work which has been for several years in progress of construction by the Portage Canal and Mannfac:uring Company, of bringing the water of the Cnyahoga river to the brow of the hill just north of Akron, to be need for hydranlic purposes, is completed, and the water has been let into the race event is one of wast importance to the prosperity of Ak-ron, and was celebrated by the roar of cannon, ringing of bells, and the shouls of a crowd of speciators assembled to witness the flow of the waters through the new channel opened by incredible labor and expense. The fall obtained is 160 feet, immediately adjacent to the Ohio Canal, and capable of driving more than 100 runs of stone. Dr. Crosby, of Akron, was the projector, and principal agent in accomplishing the great enterprise.—

Diminution of Crime in Boston -The Bes of Wednes Diminution of Crime in Boston—The Bes of Wednesday, in commenting upon the state of crime in the metropolis of New England, says: "The whole number of persons, of both sexes, sent to the House of Correction as being common drunkards in 1838, we find to have been 621; in 1839, 646; in 1840, 648; in 1841, 605; in 1842, 641; in 1843, 459; in the half of 1944, just expired, 123—62 males and 61 females. During these last six months there have been but 167 imprisonments in all; which leaves the comparatively small number of 44 for

large number of other persons, to take the gun np to St. Philip's church. Vandegrift was committed on the charge of riot, treason, and being accessory to murder. This case is the clearest, both as it regards the identity of the accused and the certainty of the testimony in relation to the gnilty act, that has yet come under the notice of any judicial functionary.

Fulal Accident by Paison.—On Spanday the 14th pit.

### Summary.

Captain Scott has so far recovered that he is able t walk about his room, and will in a few days go to the country. It is deemed advisable not to extract the ball. He will carry it in his person, a memento of the memorable 7th of July.

rable 7th of July.

Messis. Marsh and Gongh were at Saratoga, July 24th, on their return from a temperance tour. Large meetings were held in the Presbyterian church, and a mass meet, ing in Temple Grove, addressed by Messis. Gough-Hawkins, Stanisby, and other gentlemen.

Joseph Brown and John McDaniel, who were to have been executed on the 12th alt, at St. Louis, for the mur-der of Chavis, the Santa Fe trader, have been reprieved until the 16th of Angast next.

Counteffeit ten dollar notes on the Western Bank of Philadelphia, admirably executed, have made their appearance. The children of the Brooklyn Common Schools, num

The children of the Brooklyn Common Schools, numbering over 2000, had a celebration and procession on Friday week. The sight was a most imposing one, and the ceremonies of the most interesting description.

Edward Perkins, a gambler, shot another gambler named John White, dead, at Memphis, on the 9th ult. Perkins was sent to jail.

It is sald that Emma, Joe Smith's wife, has had the box, in which the dead body of Joe was carried from Carthage to Nanvoo, sawed into suitable strips for walking canes, and is distributing them to her frienda as a memento of the prophet. ento of the prophet.

On Saturday week, at Carlise, Pa., a fowling-piece wa accidentally discharged among some boys, and the whole load lodged in the head of Samuel Sanno, a son of Michael Sanno, which cansed his death in about two honrs.

Up to the 1st nlt., 114,688 tons of coal have been transported from Lehigh—174,779 tons by Reading Railroad, and 148,540 by Schuylkill.

We recently published an account of the sudden disappearance of David P. Cornwali from New London under very unsterious circumstances. Last Sunday a letter was received written by himself, postmarked 'Buffalo, N. Y." and directed to his wife. The Court House of Kent County, Michigan, was r

ntly destroyed by fire. it cost \$5000. The brig Echo, of Philadelphia, has been chartered by Governor Roberts, and will sail on the 1st of Angust next, for Monrovia.

The military guard of the Moyamensing Prison hat been withdrawn. The Wayne artillery were relieved Tuesday morning of last week at 8 o'clock. Lient. Blake has received orders to survey a railro coute from Jacksonville to Cedar Keys, Florida. The first railroad constructed in the United States wa he Quincy Railroad, nearly three miles in length, an lesting from the mouth of the Neponset river to the Bunker Hill quarry. It was built in 1826,

A splendid and costly church is now in progress o construction, at the corner of University Place and Cha-pei atreet, New-York, intended for the Rev. Dr. Potts and s new congregation. The foundation of a new Jewish Synagogne, and of Methodist Episcopai church are being laid in Balti

Gov. S:eele, of New-Hampshire, has selected the 14th day of November next, to be Thanksgiving day in that On the 11th ult., Dr. B. L. Franklyn, aged about twen ty-six years, was instantaneously killed at a mining establishment, in Cherokee county, Georgia, by the machinery employed in the works.

A barn owned by Mr. Samuel Scovill, in Watertown ontaining 10 tons of hay and 56 shooks of rye, was truck by lightning and wholly consumed by fire on the 9th ult. The rye belonged to Mr. Renben Hungerford. o insurance. Loss about \$300. Phineas Terry, Eq., a respectable citizen of Orange ounty, while visiting his friends in Lumberland, recent-

y died very suddenly. It is thought he was struck by ightning, as there was a thunder storm during his ab-ence. No marks of the electric fluid, however, were ce. No marks and on his body. On Wednesday of last week, during the thunderstorm, the barn of Mr. John Hawley, of South Egremont, Mass, was struck by lightning, and entirely consumed. A very valuable horse in the building was killed at the time.

A fine new iron steamer called Ashland, was to sail from Philadelphia to New-York last Tuesday week.— She is 100 feet long, 22 feet breadth of beam, and 9 feet depth of hold, and will carry 1800 to 2000 barrels.— She is schooner rigged, and cost between twelve and thirteen thousand dollars. Shrivall, the vocalist, was married in Philadelphia last

Thursday evening. The bride was a Miss Brown, a Georgia heiress, (a ward of Col. Power,) estimated to be worth \$70,000 in her own right.

We have in New-York a great gas microscope which t is said makes a flea appear forty five feet long, his legs welve feet, the hairs of them "a feet" long—the head sevral feet in diameter-the eye a foot, &c. &c. The steamboats Empire and Wave came in collision July 231 at New Baltimore Landing. The latter boat was considerably damaged, having her bow badly stove The city debt of New Haven is \$120,000, most of which

was contracted a number of years agoin aid of the Farmington Canal. Near 5000 bales, or 123 500 lbs. of American Hemp, were received at Boston from New-Orleans during the six months ending on the 1st inst. On Sunday, the 30th ult. the Rev. Edward Grumer, native of Germany, and a minister of the Lutheran church, was drowned in the Tuscarowas river. A company of 150 Norwegians passed through Troy on Saturday, on their way to Wisconsin. A cedar shingle was put on the barn of Ensign Abel Bliss, of Wilbraham, in May, 1740, and taken off by his grandson, John Bliss. July 9, 1844; making it 104 years

, and yet but little rotten. A man named Jourdan was recently shot dead in Ben on county, Ala, by a woman named Bradbury. She was arrested. A journeyman printer named A. M. Harris, of Buffawas drowned while bathing at the foot of Erie street, Cuesday evening.

The Wabash and Eric canal is now in navigable con dition east of Logansport. The damage between La-fayette and Logansport is extensive, and will require wo or three weeks to put in order. The Genesee farmers are now in the midst of the wheat arvest, and seldom has there been a more abundant crop f a better quality.

There are six spots now visible on the sun, ali of which

have made their appearance within a few days. The di-nature of the largest is estimated at 5000 miles. A negro woman named Tina Lewis died at Key West a few days since, at the astonishing age of 117 years. She retained her faculties to the last. George W. Aspinwall, E q, of Philadelphia, has established a line of iron steamers, to ply between that city and New-York, by way of the sea.

ectors of the Bank of Eugland. The latter met and olved to assist Mr. Brown to the amount of two mill-s. The exact sum of money he was authorized to were sent off, in fitteen different languages. J. B. Vanier, a respectable inhabitant of the parish o

side of his line bile on Sunday morning.

From the last report, it appears that there are connected with the Methodist S. S. Union 4509 schools, 35, 630 teachers, 248,000 scholars, and 498,176 volumes in libraries. copal Church commenced its annual session at West field, Mass., on Wednesday of last week. On the 18th uit, a boat, containing Mrs. Wallace and her two sons, was upset on the St. Lawrence, and Mrs, W. was drowned. The two young men escaped after undergoing much danger and suffering.

The large and new dwelling house of Mr. Elijah Bates in North Brookfield, was destroyed by fire, with a large portion of its contents, on the 6th ult. Loss \$2500; no nsurance.

Mr. Aspinwall, of New-York city, committed enicide in Brooklyn on Thursday night of last week. He was about 45 years of age, and has left a wife and family. Cause, mental derangement. The American Musical Convention holds its annua From a tabular statement it appears that, of all the population of Missouri above the age of twenty years, exclusive of blacks, one in nine, or 8359 out of 73,932 can neither read nor write.

The waters of the Mississippi have been gradual subsiding for several days pasi—but their frightful rav-ages will remain for many years. The farms throughou the entire American Bottom are literally laid in ruins and to many of them their owners will never return. The destruction of cotton by the flood in Arkansas, of the Red River, and in Mississippi, will not, it is said, leading the control of the co less than 300,000 balcs.

Hon. Edward Stanley was severely, though not dan-gerously, hurt by the running away of his horse recently, near Pungo Creek, Wash. co., N. C. An old and intemperate man was recently found brutally murdered on the road side, in Truman Township, Hancock co., O. by persons unknown. His name was Wells, and formerly worked at blacksmithing. The degree of D D. has been conferred or Clarke Huston, a Presbyterian minister of Callybacky, county Antrim, Ireland. The honor was conferred by the Western University of Pennsylvania. At the Rutgers College commencement, the honorar degree of A. M. was conierred upon Benjamin Mortimei of New-Brunswick, and George Clendenning, Anrora

For the week ending the 15th ult., there were 76 deaths in St. Louis, 49 being under five years of age. There was one who was 116 years of age. He was a revolutionary soldier by the name of McIntosh, an Irishman by birth, and had been in this country 75 years. A man was shot just back of Warsaw, Ill. on Friday 12th ult. The guard stationed there saw three men, supposed to be horse thieves, fired on them and one fell. He was a Mormon, and they were retreating at the time.

The pirates of the bark Saladin, at Halifax, have been tried and found guilty—principally upon their own coa-fession. The names of those convicted are Charles Gus-tavns Anderson, William Travasgus, George Jones, and William Hazleton. Carr and Galloway were still on

A young man named Nicholas Manovich, a resident of Mobile, who had been used for indisposition, removed the bandage from his arm in his siecp, and bled to death. The Rev. James M Connelly, of the Presbytery of West Tennessee, sailed in the brig Atalanta, for Scttra Kroo, west coast of Africa.

The case of the United States vs. Oliver Newberry,

as surety on the official bond of Henry S. Colcraft, late Superintendend of Indian affairs, was tried in the Circuit Court at Detroit last week. The juty returned a verdict of \$9965.25 against the defendant. A motion for a new trial was made. The bridge on the Reading (Pa.) railway, over Creek, gave way on Friday and tell, with a train of thir-ty-five burden cars, into the creek, a depth of thirty feet. Fortunately the engineer and men in the train escaped.

Nett increase of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States in 1843-102,831. Whole number of communicants in the United States, at the present time, 1,161,356. Two of the Catholic clergy of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Moriarty and the Rev. Mr. Kyle, salled in the Shenandoah from Newcastle last week, for Ireland. A dreadful accident happened last week on the Gernantown Railroad above Nicetown. Annmber of work men were blasting rocks, when by the premainre explo-tion of a clast, Henry Dourd was killed instantly, and

most or them injured.

The ice trade of Boston is getting to be of great importance. The exports in June were 4097 tons, of which there were sent to Liverpool 430, Calcutta 556, St. Jago 200, Trinidad 10, New Orleans 2160, Mobile 441, Charles 200.

Gen. T. A. Howard, of Indiana, onr. newly appointed Charge d'Affaires to Texas, arrived in New-Orleans on the 17th ult. and left in the evening in the brig Rover, or Galveston. One of the Boston Greys, at Baltimore, gave a good toast:—'The fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence—the heaviest fifty-six in the world—all Encrepe could not lift it!"

The whole number of namea in the Boston City Directory of 1841, was 18 850. In that of 1842, 20,093. In 1843, 20,330. In 1844, 22 575. In making np the Directory of this year, 4620 have been expunged, 6218 names added, 6265 removals; making 17,103 alterations.

In uo previons season has so much rain falleu in Wis-konsan as in this. Hardly three days have passed with-ont a very heavy fall of rain. ont a very heavy fall of rain:

Mr. Wickliffe has served a mandamus on the railroad companies, that he shall fine them \$50 for every time they transport any of Pomeroy's agents on the road, while Pomeroy threatens to prosecute the Company for damages wheaver they refuse to convey his agents. Gov. Ford, of Illinois, has made a requisition on the U. S. Government for 503 troops, to be stationed in the neighborhood of Nauvoo, to prevent any bloodshed by the anti-Mormons or Mormons. The result of the application will soon be known.

dication will soon be known. A negro man named Bill, belonging to Mr. Cox, of East Baton Rouge, La. was killed on the 5th alt. on the clantation of Daniel Turnbull. He had secreted himtelf in one of the negro cabins, and was in the act of triking the overseer, Mr. Wright, with a hatchet, when he iatter shot him.

Benjamin Anderson, a portrait painter, was recently found dead on the turnplike road leading to Lexington. He left that city on Thursday evening week, snpposed to be in a state of mental derangement, cansed by habits of intorication. of intoxication. A serions riot occurred on Thursday night of last week about 10 o'ciock, at the corner of Broad and Callowbill atreet, Philadelphia, between a number of firemen. Several pistols were discharged by the belligerents, but no

one was wounded as far as was known. Mr. Lither Smith, of Springfield, Mass. recently brought into that town from the East, a lot of Spanish merino sheep, from one of which he sheared 14 pounds, and from three others 33 lbs. 10 oz of wooi, being one rear's growth.

The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company have eclared a semi-annual dividend of \$4 00 per share, pay-

ble on the 1st of Angust. Three Mackinaw boats, belonging to Messrs. Fox & Livingston, of New-York, arrived, July 15th, at St Louis, from Yellowstone river; their cargoes consist of 550 packs of buffalo robes and furs.

ECCLESIASTICAL. Rev. Samuel Howe was installed over the chirch and congregation of South Tyringham, Berkehlre co. Msss. July 24th. Sermon by Rev. Platt ——, of Holley; installing prayer by Rev. James Bradford, moderator of the council; charge to the bishop by Rev. T. Clark; right hand of fellowship by Rev. J. Turner; charge to the people by Rev. J. Bradford. The exercises were all of a deeply interesting character.

esting character. Mr. CHARLES GILLETTE, late from the Union Theological Seminary in the city of N. York, and now of North Granville, Washington co. N.Y. was ordsined to the gospel misistry by the Troy Presbytery, in the city of Troy June 26th. Ordination sermon and constitutional questions by 26th. Ordination sermon and constitutional questions by Rev. L. Kellogg, of Whitehall, the moderator; charge by Rev C. Smith, of Warreasburgh; ordaining prayer by Rev. Charles Doolittle, of Middle Granville; benediction by the

candidate.

DIED.

At Middle Granville, SARAH ANN. only child of Gro. N. and JANETTE BATES, a cel 12 years.

Sarah Ann was the subject of the good grace of God at an early period of her life, and evinced in her daily walthe fruits of the hope that maketh not sahamed Her mind received an early development, for together with her love of Christian society, she was ever filling her heart with the tressures of religious reading. Intelligence and unfergrad plety were united in her cheracter, and cheerfulness marked all her intercourse with her associates. Her last liness was borne with resignation, for her soul was stayed upon Christ; and she left to the sfilicted hearts of her psrente the heavenly consolation, that her spirit had departed to the heavenly consolation, that her spirit had departed to live forever in regions of purity and unending happiness with her Redeemer.

At Hubbardstor, Mass., June 5th, Mr. JOSEPH GREEN n the 94th year of his age. He was born in Sudbury, Feb. 14th, 1751, but has spen most of his life in the town and in the very house in which he died. According to his own confession, which he has often made with sorrow, he has spent the great portion of his life in sin, being awfully profane, a despiser of rel gion, of:cn made with sorrow, he has spent the great portion of his life in sin, being awfully profane, a despisor of religion, and reckless of his eternal interests. But during the last two or three years of his life, his character underwent a remsrksble change, and furnishes a striking instance of an aged sinner brought in at the eleventh hour. He became penitent and humble as a child, and seemed to "sit at the feet of Jesus, clothed in his right mind." He faid hold on the offers of life as presented in the gospel, and hoped for forgiveness and salvation only through the atoning blood of whrist. And with this his whole deportment corresponded to the last. During his last sickness, which proved to be a disease of the heart and lungs, his sufferings were intense; yet he uttered no complaint, nor manifested the

intense; yet he uttered no complaint, nor manifested the least impatience. He said that he had no fears of death but longed to depart and be with Christ. He had his rea son perfectly even to the moment of dissolution, spoke of himself as dying, and bade his friends adicu.

Few men even at his age have been permitted to see so numerous an off-pring, extending even to the fifth generation. S. far as agentained, his descendants were as follows: He had 10 children, 63 grand children, 91 grant grand children, in all a family of 166. If to the above be added the descendants of his second wife, who had 8 children, 52 grand children, and 22 great grand children, making in all 81, there will be a family of 248 children and descendants.

Of consumption, in Union Village, Washington on N.Y.

a family of 248 children and descendants.

Of consumption, in Union Village, Washington co., N.Y., June 27th, Miss ELIZA B. HORTON, only daughter of Jonathan K. Horton, Eq., of that place, in the 35th year of her age.

She was an active and a worthy member of the Congregational church in that place, and had been a professed follower of Christ fourteen years. Until her health failed, she was engaged in the monthly distribution of tracts and the Sabbath school—a successful teacher of the young, and her memory will long be dear to many who have listened to her prayars and instructions. The sollcitude manifested through her long sickness by her neighbora and friends affird the best evidence of the estimation in which she was held. She bore her sickness with Christian fortitude, possessed her reason until the last, and left the world

tude, possessed her reason nntil the last, and left the world in peace, and died without a struggle.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.—Dr. ELLIOTT, the distinguished Temperance Lecturer, from the Buckeye State, will deliver an address on Monday evening next. August 5th, at a quarter before 8 o'clock, in the Madison-street Presbyterian church, corner of Gouverneur st. Dr. Elliott will also sing some of his popular temperance songs. Admittance 123 cents, which will be received at the door. The entire proceeds will be given to the Sunday schools connected with the church. CARD.—Rev. Hugh Carlisle would gratefully acknow-

ledge the kindness of a few pious ladies of the Bellville Presbytetian church, Jefferson co. N.Y. who by a free will offering to the Lord of \$11.75, have constituted him a life member of the American Home Missionary Society. AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.-The anni-AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The anniversary of this institution will be held on Wedneaday the 21st day of Aug. in the Second Presbyterian church.

On Friday previous, the public examination of the atudenta will commence, at 9 o'clock A.M.

On Tuesday (20th) the Boards of Trustees and Commissioners will meet at 9 o'clock A.M.

On Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P.M. there will be a sermon before the Society of Alumni.

On Tuesday evening, there will be public speaking by students representing their different societies on Wednesday, there will be public speaking upon subjects assigned by the Faculty. Exercises to commence at 2 o'clock P.M.

Stated Clerk Board Commissioners.

The anniversary of the Western Education Society will be held on Wednesday evening.

Auburn, July 23rd, 1844.

will be held on Wednesday evening. Auburn, July 23rd, 1844. GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.-This GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YURK.—This body will meet in Clinton, Oneida co. on the Thursday preceding the last Sabbath in August next. (Aug. 22nd) at 10 o'clock A.M.

The second second

REMOVAL.-The friends of the Philadelphia Home Missionary Society are respectfully informed that the office of the Society is removed (a few yards) from No. 134 Ches nut street to No. 10 South Fifth street, (between Chesnnt and Market atreets) over the bookstore of Messrs. Perkins & Purves; where, for the present, all communications for the Society may be addressed. E. R. FAIRCHILD, Sec. Office of the P. H. M. S. No. 10 S. Fifth st. Phia., May 3 d, 1844.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEW-YORK The next term of this Seminary will open on the first ednesday of October. The following is the present corps of Instructors, viz:

Rev. Henry White, D.D. Prof. of Systematic Theology. Rev. Enwann Rosinson, D.D. Prof. of Bib. Literature.

Rev. Firmari Rosinson, D.D. Prof. of Systematic Theology.

Rev. Enwari Rosinson, D.D. Prof. of Bib. Literature.

PROFESSORS EXTRACEDINARY.

Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D.D Bib. and Church History.

Rev. Asa D. Smith, Pastoral Theology.

The Directors are likewise making arrangements for further and adequate instruction in the Departments of Sacred Rhetoric, and of the Elements of Hebrew and the cognate languages. Students who may repair to this Institution the enauing year, will find these Departments amply supplied.

The pecuniary prospects of the Seminary are now favorable. Its internst prosperity has always been great. The youngest theological aeminary in our land, its average number of pupils has nevertheleas for some time been over one hundred; and it has already 126 alumni.

The Rev. L. B. Rockwood, an alumnus of the Seminary, has been appointed Financial Agent, and will shortly enter upon his duties. Mr. R. labored in the same cause for some months last year, with acceptance and success.

New-York, July 3rd, 184:

A GENTS WANTED.—We solicit the attention of The

A GENTS WANTED.—We aclicit the attention of The A clear to water is D.—we solicit the attention of the A clogical Students, young men of character, energy and good address, and also Clergymen who wish to travel for their health, as agents to procure subscribers for our works—the Christian Family Magazine, the Parlor Annual, or Young Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine, and the Pictorial Pilgrim's Progress, published in Nos. A liberal compensation will be given for services. Please address (post paid) Rev. D. NEWBLL, 123 Nassau at. New-York.

Aug. 1st, 1844.

TEMOLES OF EMINERY MECHANICS—With 66th Aug. 1st, 1844. 749 -41\*

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT MECHANICS—With fifty engravings. A new edition just published by the subscriber, and for sale at wholesale or retail, on the best terms.

dependence—the heaviest fifty-six in the world—all Enrope could not lift it!"

They are growing a giant at Coxsackle, in this State, who promises to overtop all competition in this country or Enrope. His name is Nathan Lampman, and he is sixteen years old, weighing 198 ponnds, standing at this time 7 feet 1 inch in hight, and still growing.

The Conrt of Errors have decided the Bridgeport bond case in favor of the bond holdera, and justified the proceedings in the seiznre of private property in their behalf.

The Hon. J. Q. Adams was 76 years old on the 15th ult.

On Thursday morning last, one of the drving honses attached to the powder mannfactory of the Messrs. Dupont, on the Brandywine, Delaware, exploded, killing two men who were ou the premisea at the time. There were about 4000 pounds of powder in the house at the time.

ALEXANDER V. BLAKE, 77 Fulton st.

Aug. 1st, 1844.

The interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Congregational church at St. Johns, New-Brnnswick, took place on the 29th of May last. Mr. Galway is to be the paator.

Governor Ford, of Illinois, has issued an address, recommending that meetings be held throughout that State, to obtain aid in money, provisiona, clothing, and all other necessaries of life, for the sufferers by the late flood in the American Bottom.

The whole number of names in the Boston City Directions of the Congregational Congregation of the Congregation of the State of the Congregation of the State of the Congregation of the State of the Contents of New-York. Edited by Rev. Dantus Maad-Contents of No. 17. for August, 1844.

I. The Prodigal Son; 2. A Dream - translated from the French of Made Gulzot; 3. Washington; 4. Thoughts at Twilight; 5. My First Sabbath in Paris; 6. Mary Lently; 7. Saturday Night; 8. The True Philosopher's Stone; 7. The Abbot of Clairvaux; 10. Medern Philanthropists; 11. Wasted Intellect; 12. The Eglantine; 13. Revolutionary Reminiscences; 14. Parlor Table.

I. The Prodigai Son, a fine steel engraving.

2. Rosa Rubiginosa, or Fg!antine; a beautiful colored engraving.

3. Music—The Bow in the Cloud; arranged for the Piano Forte. Poetry by F. C. Woodworth. Music by Pedro A. Andreu.

The design of the Christian Parlor Magazine is to in-1. The design of the Christian ratio hagging the fuse a religious influence into the elegant periodical literature of the day. The contents are entirely original, and the editor has secured such contributors as will enable him to present the Christian public with an original monthly periodical that shell not be inferior in mechanical execution riodical that shall not be interior in mechanicals.

The work is issued monthly, each number being embeilished with a steel and colored engraving, and a piece of music. Terms, \$2.00 per annum or 18 cents per number. Agents wanted, to whom liberal encouragement will be given. Address, post paid,

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Aug. 1st. 1844.

Aug. 1st, 1844. TUST PUBLISHED-A new edition, in small 8vo. very J handsomely printed, of the Book of Common Prayer for the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. Price, extra bound in moroeco, \$3.75. For sale by

WILEY & PUTNAM, 161 Broadway. WILEY & PUTNAM, 101

The above is the most elegant Prayer of its size ever published in this country, and as it possesses the peculiarity of being very compact in form, while the type used is of the largest size, it cannot fail to be popular with both the old

largest size, it cannot fair to be popular with some and young.

Families who may desire a number of copies, or churches who choose to purchase through any of their officers, will be supplied on the most liberal terms.

Aug. 1st, 1844. THE YOUNG PASTOR'S GUIDE-by Rev. Enoch
Pond, D.D. A new and full supply of this invaluable
work just received and for sale at the Cheap Books'ore,
140 Nassau street.

EZRA COLLIER.
Aug. 1st, 1844.

749 - 2t

TNIFORM SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARY.-A com

Uniform Sunday School Library.—A complete set of the American Sunday School Union publications, consisting of Four Hundred and Sixty-One volumes, all in miform substantial binding. numbered, lettered, and accompanied with one hundred catalogues, may now be had for only Eighty-Three Dollars & Fifty Cents; or at an average of less than 18 pence a vol.

Among the advantages of purchasing this set may be mentioned, the saving in expense of numbering the books, and of printing the catalogue. The books also have been carefully examined by a committee of eight gentlemen, from different evangelical denominations.

Orders may be addressed to F. W. PORTER, 146 Chesnnt st. Phils. J. C. MEEKS, 152 Nassau st. N.York. E. H. PEASE, 82 State st. Albany, N.Y. WM. B. TAPPAN, 5 Cornhill. Boston. W. H. BULKLEY, 4th st. Louisville, Ky. July 19th, 1844.

THE BAPTISMAL QUESTION.—Both sides fairly discussed, by Rev. Messrs Parsons Cooke and J. H. Cowne on the one side, and Rev. William Hague on the ther. For sale by Towne on the one side, and Rev. William Flague on the other. For sale by

L. COLBY, at 122 Nassau street,

Next door to the office of the Evangelist.

This, for sale as above, a general assortment of Theological, Sabbath School and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationery. The new popular Hymn Book—the Pssimist, and Banvard's Series of Question Books, can also be furnished in any quantity. Orders from the country respectfully solicited.

July 10th, 1844. E MANCIPATOR AGENCY, New-York city.—The sub-scriber would inform those citizens of New-York city, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgt, that he receives the papers direct from Boston, and will serve these who wish to take at at their resi lenees, tor \$2.50 per annum.

JOHN S. SAVERY, No. 310 Pearl st.

July 17th, 1844.

747—4t\*

THE VOUTH'S CABINET-Published semi-monthly

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The money must accompany the orders for the papers.

R. HUNT.
740—tf

New-York Cattle Market. Reeves per 100 ibs. \$4.50 a \$5.50, cows and calves per head \$13 a \$26 00; sheep per head \$1.25 s 3.75; lambs per head \$1.25 a 2.50; Hay, per cwt 62 c. a 75c.

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New Orleans, gall. 28 @ 30
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Trinidad, Cuba 27 @ 29
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NAILS.
Cut, 4d a 40d 44@ 44
(3d lc. and 2d 2c. more)
Wrought, 6d a 20d 10 @ 125
Horseshoe, No.7a9 18 @ 20
NAVAL STORES.
Tar, bbl. 1.56@ 1.588 opperas 140 for. Chamemile 16 a Ginseng 30 a Gnm Myrrh 12 a Gum Shellac 8 a Do.Copal, wash'd 35 a Do. Arabic 22 a 1.56 a 1.68 1.00 a 1.12 58 a .75 ft.— a 2.37 gall. 32 a 35 Turp. W'ton sft.-Spirits Turp. gall. 32 @ OILS. Olive, gall. Linseed, Amer.

m, fall Sal Æratua Sarsap'illa, Hou Alander Alande Verdigria 21
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DYEWOODS. RAGS. LICE. IOO lbs. SEEDS

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FLAX. Havana white SALT Turks lsi. bush Russia, ib. American FRUIT.

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XUM

## Review of the Week.

NEW-YORK: THURSDAY, AUG 1, 1844. AIDS TO ENGLISH COMPOSITION, Prepared for Students of all

This volume is one of very high value, and merits the careful attention of those who are the appointed guardians of education. The pen and the tongne are the necessary instruments of thought; and to render these the most efficient and ready is one of the chief ends of instruction. Mr. Parker's book is a storehouse of information on nearly every point nected with the branch of which he treats, and is replete with judicious observations on all the proprieties of style and language. A variety of matters in forms of address are hanwith tect, and the learner is introduced to a full theoretical acquintance with the mysteries of ready and effective

THE WORKS OF CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, with an Introduc tion by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, New-York: M. W. Dodd. Brick Chnrch Chapel, opposite City Hall. 1844. pp.

We have so often spoken of the writings of Charlotte Elisabeth, and commended their character as a whole, that a review of them on the present occesion would be superfluons. Mrs. Stowe supplies an introduction, with all that ease of style, and judicionsness of criticism, which her contributions to the Evangelist have rendered so familiar to our read ers. This edition combines in the highest degree economy, legibility and elegance. Six of Charlette Elizabeth's works appear in the present volume, and the rest will soon follow. The portrait of the anthoress, which embellishes Mr. Dodd's edition, will prove an acceptable offering to her numerous admirers, and is itself an elegant and forcible en-

BUNYAN'e MINOR WORKS. Philadelphia: W. A. Leary.

1844. pp 374. 24mo.
This little volume contains Bunyan's Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners; Heart's Ease in Heart Trouble The World to Come, or Visions of Heaven and Hell; and the Barren Figtree. The first of these essays is one of the most sincere and touching sutobiographies on record. It discovers the source from which Bunyan drew his inimitable allegory of Pilgrim's Progress, and the ordeal of fiery baptism which burnt npon his heart the types of those cheracters which figure so largely in that great production. To the Christian there is not in the whole compass of reading, be youd the pages of the Bible, a volume in which he will find so much to interest, please, instruct, and eancify, as in these minor works of Bunyan.

THE AFFLICTED MAN'S COMPANION; or a Directory for Persons and Families Afflicted with Sickness or any other Dis tress; with Directions to the Sick both under and after Affliction. By the Rev. John Willison. A New Edition. Philadelphia: W. A. Leary. 1844 pp. 252 18mo. This work is one of the gems of the last century, having been written about the year 1745. It has enjoyed ar nulimited popularity ever since its first eppearance, and is destined long to live in our midst, discharging its mission of of Boston, now on e visit in France. The letter is dated pouring balm into the wounded heart, and turning affliction into joy by elevating the soul toward Him, who chasteneth every one, whom Hs receiveth and loveth. Though evi-

dently the work of a generous end bruised spirit, its meditations are far removed from any sympathy with sentimental melancholy. The style is simple and easy, occasionally A Gride Book to West Point and Vicinity. New-York:

J. H. Colton, 86 Ceder st. 1844. A convenient manual for the visitor to West Point, pre senting a descriptive and historical account of everything worthy of his attention, and enabling him to regulate his movements by the rules established for the government of the Institution. The work in its historical and statistical sketches, has been compiled from authentic documents with patience and care, and its hints and observations are the nnprejudieed remarks of a "looker-on in Venice." It is embeliished with an excellent map of West Point and its vicinity.

THINK, ACT. PRAY. New-York: J. S. Redfield. 1844. twenty editions in England, and richly deserves it

THE CHILD'S PRAYER AND HYMN BOOK, by the Author of

is still greater, that they will render prayer heartless and for- to a six miles' walk, before he can pass every ob mal. God perfects his praise out of the mouths of babes ject in review. and sucklings; and the first step in this development is the introduction of the heart directly into the presence of his holiness, end purifying it by the baptism of his Holy Spirit. this "Exposition," but such is the admirable order God prefers the simple ejaculations of the atricken heart, preserved by the police, that no crowd disturbed trimmest and most elaborate service, which is done to order

PERIODICALS.—The Harners have issued the sixth nnm ber of their magnificent edition of the Bible. We think we discern an improvement in the several designs, and their execution, as the work advances. The present number completes the book of Exodus, and commences that

"The Parlor Annual," for August, 1844. "The Christian Family Magazine," for August, 1844.

The editor has promptly issued these periodicals, each of appropriate reference to their several fields. The present numbers are embellished with two creditable engravings, the luxurious and affluent people, everything that one representing Mount Zion, Jerusalem, and the other could minister to the indulgence of the most capri-Rev. D. Newell, editor, 126 Nasseu st.

"The Mother's Magazine." This excellent periodical, the August number of which we have just received, still ware, laces, and the whole paraphernalia of the maintains its high rank under the care of Mrs. Whittlesey, wardrobe, were presented with a magnificence and and Rev. D. Mead. Its name is so well established with

ber of this periodical has just been issued. It contains to the support of the poor, they have an interest Afteen articles, every one valuable, appropriate, and in good keeping with the design of the work. The present is the omist. You will not understand me as favoring riehest number which has yet appeared. Among the papers we would annuerate—where it is difficult to choose—My First Sabbath in Paris, The Abbot of Clairvaux, The True Philosopher's Stene, Wasted Intellect, and Mary Lentley. The last, under a dress of fiction, is a nerrative luxuries of the one class contribute to the maintenof fact, wrought out with great power and effect. We wel- ance and comfort of the other. The silks, velvets come the presence of this new element in the Magazine; and fabrics of wool of the finer sort, of linen and for, when rightly fashioned, it may be made one of the most cotton, of embroidery and onnamental work of successful instruments of moral and mental culture - every description, are carried here to an extent of Wasted Intellect' is a brilliant sketch, which, in point of perfection, of which we have rarely a specimen in racy diction, solid sentiment, and rapid eloquence, is equal our most costly importations; and may never, I to anything of the kind we have read for many a day. The musical department is occupied by a plaintive sir, set to tablishments. The exhibition is particularly rich some excellent verses, from the pen of F. C. Woodworth. in bronze, glass, carpets, iron, in watch work and The embellishments are a neatly-colored plate of the Eglan- philosophical instruments. There is a great distine, and a steel engraving representing the Prodigal Son, a splendid affair of art, and a design of the most touching trivance for sealing a bottle of champaigne; but so and truthful expression. It is copied from a painting by far as I was able to understand the models, or the Spada; the engraving itself is from the tasteful and worktine has already secured the unqualified spprobation of elergymen of every denomination, and it has well deserved this ity, and extremely useful so far as it would work high approval. The warm welcome, too, it has received —and it did work well for some time; but I was toom the Christian community, shows that the enterprise of the editor is duly appreciated, and will ultimately be crown—much time for repairs, that a skillful copyist could ed with full success. It is truly gratifying to learn that in do better, in the long run, without its aid. this day of mental activity, the relish for the pure fountains I looked in vain in this vast exhibition for the

Polity," is the title of a sermon by Rev. W. Baird, pastor of the Propheterian above the Propheterian above the most violent storm. The rumn the Prosbyterian church, in St. Mary's, Ga. It is an able very diminished accommodations.

Female Influence and Energy.

I have noticed, says Washington Irving, that a married man falling into misfortune, is more aptor retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by domestic endearments, and self-respect kept alive by finding that, although all abroad be darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home of which he is a monarch. Whereas a single man is apt to run to waste and self-neglect; to fall to ruins, like some descrited mansion, for want of an inhabitant. I have often had occasion to mark the fortitude with which had occasion to mark the fortitude with

thing can be more touching than to behold a soft world! and tender female, who had been all weakness and while treading the prosperous path of life, sudden-INDERTO ENGLISH COMPOSITION, Prepared for Students of all grising in mental force to be the comforter and twenty dollars the yard; lace at one hundred dollars; veils, scarfs and shawls of the same material, the cost of blubber, which defends him from the cold. Savior; these are the scenes of woman's excel-

graceful foliage about the oak, and had been lifted furniture, of which I dare not name the price, are as the walrus, enjoy a similar security against the by it in sunshine, will when the hardy plant is rifted by the thunder bolt, cling round it with its ed by the wealthy of the world; but it surprised Can we seriously attend to the clothing of animals, caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered bough; me to be told that these extremely rich materials too, it is beautifully ordained by Providence that woman, who is the ornament and dependent of man in his happier hours, should be his stay one or two rooms. The exhibition, I am given of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

"No God!" BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY. "No God! No God!" The simplest flower That on the wild is found,

Shrinks, as it drinks its cup of dew, And trembles at the sound; "No God I"-astonished echo cries From out her cavern hoar, And every wandering bird that flies, Reproves the atheist lore.

The solemn forest lifts its head, The Almighty to proclaim; The brooklet on its crystal urn Doth leap, to grave his name. High swells the deep and vengeful sea, Along his billowy track, And red Vesavius opes his mouth To harl the fa'sehood back.

The palm-tree, with its princely crest, The cocoa's leafy shade. The bread-fruit, bending to its lord In you fair island glade; The winged seeds, that borne by winds, The roving sparrows feed, The melon, on the descrt sands, Confute the scorner's creed.

"No God!" With indignation high The fervent sun is stirred, And the pale moon turns paler still, At such an impious word; And from their burning thrones, the stars Look down with angry eye, That thus a worm of dust should mock Eternal Majesty.

Great French Exhibition.

The Boston Courier publishes the following interesting etter from James T. Austin, Esq. an intelligent gentleman

Paris, May 17th, 1844. My DEAR SIR :- Knowing the interest you feel in the development of human industry, as one of those great causes which are destined to ameliorate the condition of mankind, and especially the importance which you unite with me in attaching o it, in our country in particular, I am happy to have an opportunity of sending you a ground plan of the Palace of Industry, erected by the Governaside, and asked, "How long it was since he ment of France, and an official catalogue of the had quitted Christiana?" "Oh! many years," ed to the next inferior, and thus runs its course articles which are placed there for exhibition. The pleasure which I had in making an early visit to it, and the claim which I made for admission as a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Society, 'renew the very pleasant recollections of our triennial exhibition, and the honor of being associated with men who have done so much for the promotion of the happiness of our

The exhibition room, which, in French style. is called a palace, is a temporary building, erected I was M. Corby," replied the Duke, and the rest tions on the duties and issues of life. It has run through the conversation may be easily imagined. laid out like the streets of a city, with shops on each side. The building is beautiful and conven ient; its cost is said to be about four hundred thou-Mamma's " Bible Stories," New-York: J. S. Redfield. | sand francs, and of its size you may form some idea by the fact, that a walk through the whole, pass-A series of excellent and appropriate prayers, and hymna for children. The form, however, in which the authoress miles. Outside the building, in an enclospre of proposes to have them used, is questionable. She argues some acres, are machines and other machanica that there is danger of juvenile prayers becoming desultory objects, upon which the weather has no deleterious and familiar, yet the objection to the use of written prayers effect, so that the observer may make up his mind

It is supposed that more than three hi

however disconnected and unadorned, to the repetition of the your visit, and every body has ample opportunity to make as minute an examination as he pleases You will not expect me to give a detailed accounof the several fabrics. I should not trust my own judgment, even if I thought you would have pa tience to read it. I can only give you the general impression which the exhibition produces. Its most remarkable feature was the predominance of good, I may say exquisite taste. One's admiration was excited by an indescribable charm, produced by the arrangement of the wbole; and where the article would admit, the beauty of each and every part. The richness, fineness, and I may say, ex which is filled with a suitable variety of articles, written with travagance of the fabrics, would next command an cious fancy, seemed to have been created to the ex-tent of all imaginable refinement. Jewelry, silver splendor which, I am happy to say, is yet entirely our readers, that any recommendation of ours would be unfamiliar to an American eye. Yet, as specimens of industry and skill—as conduits by which THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE.—The August nnm- the revenues of the wealthy are made to contribute

manly burin of Prudhomme. The Christian Parlor Maga- A piano, that registered the notes that were played

of religion has suffered no diminution; that we can have a cheap cottons and the warm woolens which are so literature sparkling with all the elegances and graces of essential to the subsistence of an active and labostyle, without the covert snare of infidelity; and that we can
rious population. I searched in vain for that new enjoy the creations of fancy and fiction without any admix-ture of those elements, which render the head weak and the heart faint for the stern, sober realities of life. The four numbers which have already appeared have given good as- to any extent, they escaped my observation. All surance that no pains in any department will be spared to articles come to the consumer, in this rich and proplace the Christian Parlor Magazine at the head of our ductive country, dearer, to a very considerable demonthly periodicals, an ornament to American literature and an honor to our religion. Rev. D. Mead, editor, 148 United States. Provisions of all kinds are greatly in advance, certainly in price, and are generally PAMPHILETS.—"A Discourse on Ordination and Church Colity," is the title of a control of the back wards from the head, and to lap inferior in quality; and while the luxurious and the affluent demand vastly greater indulgences, the

ter, that at times it approaches to sublimity. No- of this country, in competition with the rest of the thing can be more touching than to behold a soft world!

sense; to cheer the scholar sinking under his toil; through the water also. Under the scales, and to console the statesman for the ingratifude of a

receive their last finish from very rough hands, to understand, is most highly satisfactory to the naproportionally improved. But an American of any observation cannot doubt that, whatever may be their progress in manufactures, they are yet very far behind that social condition which is enjoyed

I am, my dear Sir, very truly yours, JAMES T. AUSTIN. GEORGE DARRACOTT, Fsq.

Louis Philippe and Paster Moned.

banity and Christian gentleness his successors and at that period in the Norwegian capital. Educasoon learned to estimate the merits of M. Monod; and although he did not make himself known to that good man, he discovered in him exalted rank, one another's cries, and afford timely assistance. perfect manners, and a virtuous mind. Their conversations often turned to the subject of France. and the progress of democracy in that country, and on one occasion M. Monod introduced the character and conduct of the Duke of Orleans on the tapis. With that Christian moderation which distinguished the conduct and life of M. Monod, senior, he observed, "I have been accustomed to hear much that is disgusting and revolting of the late Duke of Orleans, but I cannot help thinking that he must have had some virtues mixed up with bis evil propensities, for no reckless or worthless man could have taken so much pains with the education of his children. His eldest son, I have been assured, is the model of filial affection, as well as of all the virtues." The Duke felt his cheeks suffused with blushes, and M Monod perceived it. Do you know him, then?" asked M. Monod. Yes, I do, a little," replied the Duke, "and I hink you have somewhat exaggerated his praises." The next time the venerable Protestant pastor saw he Duke of Orleans was in his own palace at the Palais Royal. M. Monod was at the head of the Protestant Consistory of Paris, and was visiting the illustrious prince to congratulate him on his your royal highness, then, ever an inhabitant of Christiana?" asked the astonished pastor. "Da you remember M. Corby—the young Corby?" inquired the Duke. "Most certainly I do, and I have frequently sought for some intelligence with

> A Vision of Heaven. Once, with a fearfu!, trembling hand,

I drew aside the veil, to see The glories of the heavenly land. The brightness of eternity. But soon the vision overcame, And terror seized my quaking frame, I looked-I saw-but oh! the light, The bliss, the splendor of the place-The shining host, who all unite In songs before Jehovah's face I A sudden dimness seized my eve;

For who could look on Deity? One sight I caught of heaven's high train, One glimpse of my eternal home; I heard one sweet melodious strain, And all my powers were overcome I feli aghas: I my senses fled! Nor dared I raise again my head.

The sight, oh! ne'er shall I forget! The song still vibrates in my ear; When shall I reach that blest estate-When in you holy throng appear? Haste, Jesus! fetch my soul away, To dwell with thee in endless day

Goodness of God to Animals.

The clothing of the inferior animals is com pletely adapted to the climate which they inhabit. and to the different seasons of the year. In Kainchatka, Lapland, and the higher latitudes of North America, they are clothed with thick and warm furs; but in tropical climates they are al-

The musk-ox, a native of high latitudes, is pro-

ided in winter with a thick and fine wool, or fur, which grows at the root of the long hair, and shelters him from the intense cold to which he is exposed in that season. But as the summer advances his fur loosens from the skin, and by the animal's requent rolling himself on the ground, it works off, leaving little for summer clothing except the long hair. As the warm weather is of short duration in those high latitudes, the new fleece begins to appear almost as soon as the old one drops off, so that he is again provided with a winter dress before the cold becomes intense. The clothing is suited to the season. Where are the animals found which furnish materials for the fur trade? Not within the tropics; but in countries bordering on the Arctic circle. The elephant is a native of hot they have a coat of strong dense hair. The white bear is found on the coast of Greenland, and his sbaggy covering is suited to that high latitude. In a word, if we pass from the equator to Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, we shall find in all the intermediate degrees, that the clothing of quadrupeds is suited to their climate, and accommodates tself to the season of the year.

Man is the only naked animal in all countries and he is the only creature qualified to provide clothing for himself, and to accommodate that clothing to every climate, and to all the variety of the seasons. In this, as in every other respect, his condition is suited to his nature, as a being whose mprovement and happiness are promoted by labor of body and exercise of mind.

If we pass to the clothing of the birds, we still find benevolent contrivance, suited to the circumstances and providing for the welfare of the animal. This clothing consists of feathers, which are very bad conductors of heat, and which consequently permit the heat of the animal to pass off very slowly into the circumambient medium. The feathers are so inserted into the skin as naturally to lie backwards from the head, and to lap over each other, like tiles on a roof, allowing the composed by the most violent storm. The rump analysis of the High Church argument, and a happy expension of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrogance and inconsistency with Scripture, products, prouder of my native State—proud of its arrog their circumstances. The eider-duck abounds on the coasts of Iceland; and the warmth of eider-by whom laws are made, and armies led, and em-

> firmness into mercy, to chasten honor into refine have not, in general, any great occasion for warm clothing. Nevertheless they are provided with a simy scaly coat of mail, and are covered with a slimy and glutinous matter, which not only defends their far worse anguish of the mind; by her tenderness tho ment, to exalt generosity into virtue; by her soothing cares to allay the anguish of the body, and the far worse anguish of the mind; by her tenderness tho mercy, to chasten honor into the N.J. Terms moder in grant occasion in the course of the south of the south occasion in the course occasion in the cou

As the vine which has long twined its that have been years in the loom, and pieces of Other inhabitants of the water in high latitudes without recognizing in it the hand of a wise and beneficent First Cause? MEANS OF DEFENSE.

> indication of superior enterprise and industry. I sting; others trust for safety to the swiftness of am told, too, that the condition of the people has their course, or velocity of their flight; and some In gregarious animals, although the individual in some instances, is weak and timid, yet the herd or flock can assume an imposing attitude, and in the United States, and to which all the employ-ments of life may truly be deemed subsidiary. protection of man. In the natural state, however the rams, constituting half the flock, place themselves in battle array against the enemy, and dogs can make no impression on them. Even the lion or tiger is unable to resist their united impetuosity There is a curious circumstance connected with and force! A single goat can choose his position Louis Philippe's residence in Christiana which I on the rock, and set the dog at defiance. Horses delight to record. The late M. Monod, senior, an join heads together and fight with their heels; enlightened French Protestant pastor, whose ur- oxen join tails and fight with their horns; all place their young in the center, that they may be safe descendants would do well to imitate, was residing during the battle. In perilous cases elephants march in troops: the oldest in front, the young and Madame de Genlis to respect and honor the feeble in the center, those of middle age and macharacters of all truly good men, the young Dake ture vigor in the rear. When at a distance from danger they travel with less precaution, never however separating so far but that they can hear

> > A Grand Feast in Abyssinia. At an early hour, a horse-shoe table is extended he entire length of the dwelling, and is so entirely heaped with viands that not a twig of the wicker work is visible beneath the load. Piles of wheaten cakes, touching each other, and strewed with feag-

ments of fowls, tower up two feet above the surface. Bowls of rich curry, decoctions of red pepper, flanked by bottles of old hydromel, heap the groaning board, and numerous slaves are ranged at intervals with large baskets of delicate raw flesh, which has been just stripped from the slaughtered bullock. The preparations for the feast are completed by 8 o'clock in the morning, when the great doors are thrown open, and a burst of wild music from the king's band ushers in the company. Four hundred sit down on the floor at a time, ranged in double row beside the table, the chief men in the front rank, and every justice is done to his majesty's hospitality. The piles soon sink beneath the active attacks of the guests, and the rising hum proclaims that the hydromel is of the most potent quality. Numerous attendants are in waiting to administer to the wants of the honored guests, by return to his native country. When the cere- handing with their fingers from the viands whatev er is desired; and a piece of meat, if not relished by the first person into whose hand it falls, is pass replied the excellent man; "it is very kind of down to the individual whose rank incapacitates your royal highness to remember that I was ever an inhabitant of that city." "It is more then, which is a few from rejecting the proffered morsel. After the guests are fully satisfied with feed, the company rise, and each, being provided with a large horn of mead, lounges against the walls to com plete the inebriation which has been but partially effected at the table, whilst crowds of well dressed female slaves speedily replenish the diminished structures of food and liquor. The great doors are again thrown open; a fresh set enter amidst the increased din, and the entertainment is continued till the entire time. Hundreds of bullocks are de-

God, and on its hallowed pages we find the solution precept, that "all is vanity." We live for glary, it is our principle; we seek it daily. Our desire to excel urges us enward, and we commit those fused stare was on his countenance, and words of blasphemy were on his tongue. Shame was gone. At V Mirror.

New-York. Feb. 2010. And New-York. Feb.

out to the end of the hair, and in due time drops Europe's fields were stained with blood at his command, and millions bowed before his power-the cannon's roar proclaimed his might: but when narch to the spirit land.

Here is earthly glory, here i's end; -the warior, consul, emperor, gathered into one, and that o his memory, and nations yet to come may won against the rocky barriers which headland and isle climates, and he goes naked. Reindeer abound in Lapland and in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay, and der at his deeds; but his memory shall fade on der at his deeds; but his memory shall fade on der at his deeds; but his memory shall fade on der at his deeds; but his memory shall fade on der at his deeds; but his face of the shall be forgetten save by his God. NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

Nebuchadnezzar dared to say that he had gotten his state-O mighty king, a cast out creature; a grasp it dies, and leaves us nothing but the recolection that we must also die.

But there is a glory which dies not, when worn at nature hastens to its end-a glory which shall live through those consuming fires which shall religion, for some time before his death. A peas-purify this now polluted world—nor never die, ant heing once, on a particular occasion admitted lthough eternity may never cease; but through that period shall brighter grow, and with its light before the throne of God. Death creates no terrors where this glory shines;

but is rather welcomed. The dying Christian fears not that struggle which shall bear him home; he longs to gaze upon that glory which surrounds the great Eternal. Earth has no charms for him, and earthly glory-how insignificant! Mortal, hastening to eternity! leave earthly glo-ry. What is it to thee, soon to moulder in thy

narrow cell; soon to stand before thy God, and hear thy final doom; think what will it be to thee when thou art gone; when death has done his work, and thou art lost forever. O seize on wis dom, learn of God, and drink eternal glory.

The Duty and Pleasure of Woman. Great, indeed, is the lask assigned to woman .-Who can elevate its dignity? who can exagger. pires governed; to guard from the slightest taint of possible infirmity the frail, and as yet spotless creature whose moral, no less than his physical being must be derived from her; to inspire those princi-ples, to inculcate those doctrines, to animate those sentiments, which generations yet unborn, and na tions yet uncivilized, shall learn to bless; to softer

I have mentioned to you the surprising richness | before we come to the muscular part of the body, mistaken people; to be the compensation for hopes dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness, of many of the fabrics, and I ought to add the vast we meet with an oily substance, which contributes that are blighted, for friends that are perfidious, for amount of their production. Silks at ten and to the preservation of the requisite warmth. The happiness that has passed away. Such is her volence, these are the theaters on which the greatest triumphs have been achieved. Such is her destiny -to visit the forsaken, to attend to the neglected; amid the forgetfulness of myriads to remember amid the execrations of multitudes to bless; when monarchs abandon, when counselors betray, when justice persecutes, when brethren and disciples fly, to remain unshaken and unchanged; and to exhib Every animal possesses, in a certain degree, the neans of self-preservation, either by resistance or it on this lower world a type of that lave-pure tional pride of the country. It is considered to be the evidence of a great advance in the arts, and an of affense in their homs, teeth, claws, hoofs, or we are taught to believe the best reward of virtue. of offense in their homs, teeth, claws, hoofs, or we are taught to believe the best reward of virtue.

Man's Frailty. How few and evil are thy days, O man, of woman born l Trouble and peril haunt thy ways, -Forth like a flower at morn, The tender infant springs to light: Youth blossoms with the breeze; Age, withering age, is cropped ere night -Man like a shadow flees. And dost Thou look on such a one? Will God to judgment call A worm, for what a worm hath done Against the Lord of all? As fall the waters from the deep. As summer brooks run dry, Man lieth down in dreamless sleep

-Our life is vanity. Man lieth down, no more to wake, Till yonder arching sphere Shall with a roll of thunder break. And nature disappear. -Oh, hide me till thy wrath be past,

Thou, who canst kill or save: Hide me, where hope may anchor fast, In my Redeemer's grave.

FLOWERS - We hope our fair friends will not this season, overlook the delightful employment f cultivating flowers. Every one may have a few, and the taste once acquired, it will not readily be relinquished. A woman destitute of a love for flowers, seems to us a mistake of nature. The delicate, he fragile, and the beautiful, should have sympa hies with all in nature that possesses the same qualities. The time spent on their cultivation is in no sense of the word wasted. They contribute to our pleasures; they add to our knowledge of nature; they unfold to us the mysteries of the beautiful, and tend to humanize and elevate the mind. To us a woman never appears more truly in her sphere, than when she divides her time between her domestic avocations and the culture of flowers. If our fair friends wish to have the flush of health on their cheeks, and the rich rose-leaf tint on their lips, let them spend an hour or two each day in the open air, inhaling the fragrance, while employed in training and cultivating their flowers.-Cultivator.

THE DIAMOND. - Dr. Wollaston ascertained that the parts of glass to which the diamond is applied are forced asunder, as by a wedge, to a most inute distance, without being removed, so that a superficial and continuous crack is made from one end of the intended cut to the other. After this, any mall force app'ied to one extremity is sufficient to xtend through the whole substance, and across the glass, for since the strain at each instant in the rogress of the crack is confined nearly to a mathmatical point at the bottom of the fissure, the e fort necessary for carrying it through is propor ionally small. Dr. Wollaston found, by trial, that the cut caused by the mere passage of the diamond late in the afternoon; etiquette enforcing, on these occasions, the presence of the monarch throughout part of an inch. He found, also, that other bodies, ble of cutting glass; but they cannot long retain that power, for want of the requisite hardness. voured, together with many more measures of wheat than can be well conceived; but, altogether. considerable decorum is preserved, and although

The Young Man's Curse.—I saw him his preserved, and although the guests reach a maudlin state of drunkenness, yet the presence of the king is generally respected, and the exuberance of excited mirth expends itself and the exuberance of excited mirth expends itself to training of the royal host.—Capitain Graham's Report.

Earthly Glery,

What a phantom is earthly glory? The shades of those that long ago retired to their rest, rise up before us and proclaim that it is nothing. We ask the living, but they cannot tell; we ask the dead and from their graves the sullen answer comes; "Leave earthly things." We search the word of Cod, and on its hallowed pages we find the soleum God, and on its hallowed pages we find the soleum God, and on its hallowed pages we find the soleum God, and on its hallowed pages we find the soleum God, and on its hallowed pages we find the soleum God, and on its hallowed pages we find the soleum God, and promised amendment. It was like the feeble struggle of the drowning It was like the feeble struggle

this world gives, to him who is slumbering in his narrow cell? Ask of those who with their mighty little more attention to ornament, than would be deeds have filled the world with wonder-ask of paidonable in the other sex. Nature, through all that conqueror who wept that not another world her works, has lavished more external brilliancy, remained for him to desolate! He lived for glory, coloring and plumage on the female; and though he gained its summit, there to die a foe to man and dress in itself is no essential quality, yet none are God. What is Alexander now? His dust has to judge more of their real character and disposicrumbled; his soul is in a place best fitted to its tion from it, than they imagine they fancy it, in its nature. His name now lives, but that shall die, different mudifications, a mark of good sense, deli-when death is dead, and worn out nature dies. nature. His name now lives, but that shall die, when death is dead, and worn out nature dies.

Napoleon.

Napoleon might feel that he was great while standing a conqueror upon the battle field; but how did he feel while on that barren isle, with nought to cheer him but the remembrance of his farmer greatness? And how did he feel while descending to the shades of death—when o'er him came those to the shades of death—when o'er him came those last convulsive efforts, which dying nature gives as ed her mind more than her person, and placed the the unchained soul starts on its dark uncertain way? highest value not on the outward perishable casket,

THE FIRTH OF PENTLAND .- Would you witthrough death's dark shade he passed, the dashing of the ocean hushed his agonies, and beat his death mighty seas, cross the Pentland Firth, and you mighty seas, cross the Pentland Firth, and you must be tossed upon its tides before you can ever imagine what may be termed their ferocity. The tush of two mighty cceans, struggling to sweep their world of waters through a narrow sound, and dashing their waves, as if in bootless furry, an exiled monarch in the arms of death. And their world of waters through a narrow sound. this is all; the man of song may chant a requiem and dashing their waves, as if in bootless fury, present, the endless contest of conflicting tides har earth, and he shall be forgotten, save by his God. ried forward and repelled, meeting and mingling. their troubled surface boiling and spouting, and even in summer calm, in an eternal state of restglory; but to him while honoring himself the message came. We know his history; we know storm; the wind at west; the whole volume of the Atlantic rolling its wild mass of waters on, in one sweeping flood, to dash and burst upon the black glorified monarch; a wandering beast. This is earthly glory; a mighty monarch herding with the beasts that know not their existence. Thus may earthly glory perish; while yet within our summit of a precipice four hundred feet above the base it broke open ! - Maxwell's Wanderings.

WHAT IS REAL FAITH .- The late King of Sweden was under great impressions of spiritual religion, for some time before his death. A peas to his presence, the King knowing him to be a person of singular piety, asked him, "What be illume the pathway of the soul that seeks its rest took to be the true nature of faith? The peasant entered deply into the subject, and much to the King's comfort and satisfaction. The King, at last, lying on his death bed, had a return of his doubts and fears as to the safety of his soul; and still the same question was perpetually in his mouth, to those about him. "What is real faith?" His attend ants advised him to send for the Archbishop of Up sal; who, coming to the King's bedside, began in a earned, logical manner, to enter into the scholastic definition of faith. The prelate's disquisition lasted an hour. When he had done, the King said with much energy, "all this is ingenious, but not comfortable; it is not what I want. Nothing, after all, but the farmer's faith will do for me .- Top-

TEMPERANCE AND HEALTH.—Theobroma Cocos, (recommended by the most eminent physicians in Europe and America.) This newly imported species of Cocos is recommended for general family use, but is particularly valuable to Ladies Nursing, and others requiring a nutriope and America.) This newly imported apecies of Cocos is recommended for general family use, but is particularly valuable to Ladies Nursing, and others requiring a nutricious and healthful beverage, as it possesses all the qualities which wines and malt liquors were erroneously supposed to possess, but which are now justly repudlated. This finely flavored species of Cocos is Girerd as a valuable substitute 1 of only for these, but for tea and coffee, which see consistency. W. JOHNSTON, Sold by the proprietor, W. JOHNSTON, Sold by the proprietor, W. JOHNSTON, Sold by the proprietor, W. JOHNSTON, and all respectable dealers in the United S ates.

May 19th, 1844.

This flavored species of Cocos is Girerd as a valuable substitute 1 of only for these, but for tea and coffee, which see consistency of the consistency of the carried of the carried which see consistency of the constitution of the cons

TEMPERANCE HOUSE-26 Vescy street. near the Astor House. Mrs. F. M. Goss has taken this delightful situation, and offers to her friends and the public its verious savantages on the most reasonable terms. erious sdvantages on the most reasonable terms.

The bouse is neat and newly furnished—the situation siry, pleasant, and convenient to husiness and the steam-boat landings. A pure vegetable diet for those who prefer it. Warm and cold baths free.

July 10th, 1844.

July 10th, 1844.

TAG - 26t

INVALUABLE TO ALL TEACHERS - EDUCATION-AL INCENTIVES.—The subscriber has commenced the publication of a "Series of Educational Incentives." Among the most prominent of those issued as the School Ledorn, comprising a Register of Attendances, Recitations and Deportments, with a compendious Record, &c. on a new and time-saving plan; and is in conformity with the requirements of the State Department of N.Y. and has generally been approved by the County Superintendants of this State, and was accommended by the members of the late State Convention held at Rochester to "be procured by every district," and at a more recent Convention of Teachers and Friends of Education held at Trenton, N.J. it was unanimously recommended to be used in the schools of that State.

if that State. The Teacher's Certificate and Youth's Dipiome are new The Teacher's Certificate and valuable accompaniments to the above work.

The School Register is published separately, for the accommodation of Academies and Select Schools. Published and for sale by
O. O. WICKHAM, 77 Fulton st.

Published and for sale by

O. O. WICKHAM, 77 Fulton st.

P. S.—Other works of interest in forthering the cause of
Sabbath School and popular education are in press, and
will soon be given to the public. Their claims for merit as
of the above named are based upon their adaptation to the
human mind and character in promoting their proper development by unobjectionable emulations.

The above works are of universal adaptation to all
schools, nd the following is one of the many voluntary
testimonials given to the work.

State Concention of County Sup'ts, 2
Refeter, May 15th, 1814

Mr. O. O. Wickhem: Dear Sir—We take plessure in saying that your 'school Ledger," which appears to be in
conformity with the requirements of the State Department
as it regards a Register of Attendance, &c. is sis on many
other ways well es culculated to promote the interests of Com-

ther ways well esiculated to promote the interests of Com-aon Schools, and we hereby recommend their being promon Schools, and we hered, cured by every district.

S. S. RANDALL, Gen. Dep. Sup. Com. Sc.

FRANCIS DWIGHT. Sup. Albany Co and Editor of the District School Journal and signed by 56 County and Town Superintendents, and

June 25th, 1844.

June 25th, 1844.

The undersigned having been for meny years engaged in the Forwarding business and connected with the first Sabbath keeping Line established on the Eric Canal, and with the Troy & Michigan Six Day Line for the last five years, (which Line has recently been sold to the combined Association of Forwarders,) and being unwilling to represent any other line than one managed upon Sabbath keeping principles, has therefore, in connection with others, made arrangements for running a line of Lake Boats the coming season between New-York and Buffalo,

Subbath days excepted (on the Eric Canal.)

A boat of this Line will at all times be at Pier No. 3, East River, to receive Freight, and one will leave New-York four times in each week—towed on the Hudson river by ateamboats, and by relays o' horses on the Eric Canal—running in connection with the atesmboats of Mr. Chaa. In M. Rebo on the Lakes, thus being enabled to insure the delivery of Merchandise shipped by this Line, at its place of destination, as speedily as by other Lines.

By this strangement goods will be received on board at 744—tf

of destination, as speedily as by other Lines.

By this arrangement goods will be received on board at
New-York end remain undisturbed nnil thoy arrive at
Buffalo, thereby avoiding the usual delay, as well as having ots separated by going into warehouses for transhipmen at Albany and Troy.

lots separated by going into warehouses for transingment at Albany and Troy.

For the protection of the proprietors, as well as those who favor this Line with their business, a separate Policy of insurance will be taken out on each boat, and the loss, if any, made payable (without average) to the order of ALLEN WHEELER, for the benefit of the ewners of the goods, on the up and down ireights for the entire season, intended to be of sufficient amount to cover all loss in case a boat should sink, and the policies will be deposited in the office of the Line in New-York.

Those who favor this Line with their business, may rely with confidence upon the efforts of the proprietors to have their business done with great care and despatch, and at moderate prices; this Line having no connection with the combination.

ombination. Having an open Policy with the Atlantic Mutuai Insur ance Company, merchandise shipped by this Line msy be insured on the Western Lakes and Rivers, and insurance raid on the delivery of the goods to the owners, without rry charge for Policy if the amount is over five dollars.

ALLEN WHEELER, New-York, (office 122 Broad, corner

ALLEN WHEELER, New-York, (office 122 Broad, corner of Front, atreet, up stairs)
Wm. A. McKee, 23 North Wharves, Philadelphia.
A. K. Allen, Boston.
George Davis, Buffaio.
J. Eason & Co. Barcelona | Ch. M. Reed, Eric.
H. Johnson & Co. Fairport.
Thomss Richmond, Cleveland.
M. B. Ross & Co. Portsmouth.
Craighead & Macy,
J. W. Ross & Co. Cincinnati.
Gates & Co. Back River.
Barber & Barney, Sandusky City.
Ludlow & Co. Toledo.
Smith & Hszari, Maumee City.
J. D. Morton, Monroe.
Armstrong, Sibley & Co. Detroit. J. D. Morton, Monroe.
Armstrong, Sibley & Co. Detroit.
Dawsman & Co. Milwaukie, W. T.
Hutchinson, Wheeler & Co. Southport, W.T.
Dickinson & Brown, Little Fort.

possible the public generally, that the nouse has been newly fitted up, much improved and enlarged in its accommodations, and will soon be ready for the reception o company. It will be kept by Mr. Samuel Roor, under whose supervision, its former elevated distinctive and religious character will be re-established and maintained rious character will be re-established and misintained—
Those who have heretofore been its patrons, and are familiar with the nearly of its location, the extensive and delightful prospect of the surrounding country, and especially
with the manner in which it has been formerly conducted,
will duly appreciate the many interesting considerations
which render this establishment peculiarly inviting, and
worthy of public patronage.

JOEL ROOT.

JOEL ROOT. The subscriber having become interes

the 20th of May.

Water, fresh from the different fountairs, will be kept constantly at the house. Good stabling for horses, to ac-commodate those who come with their own conveyances. Horses and carriages furnished, for those who wish to ride Horses and carriages jurinizated, to those soft of health or pleasure. Baggage taken to and from the cars free of charge.

SAMUEL ROOT.

Saratoga Springa. April 25th, 1844.

737—tf free of charge. Saratoga Springa, April 25th, 1844.

all the different landing places on the Western Lakes, Rivers and Canals.

Having added ten first class boats to the Line, and running in connection with a Six-Day Line on the Ohio Canal, under the management of Alexander Seymour, of Cleveland, O. the proprietors think they can safely say to the former patrous of the Line, that their transportation will be done with more promptness and greater facility than heretofore.

James H. Hooker, H. C. Rossiter, John S. Ide, Troy. E. S. Presser, O. N. Chapin, Johnson & Co. Buffalo. H. Pease, Troy.
L. Crocker, No. 31 Coentlea Slip, New-Yark.

W. Gallagher & Co. Frie, Pe. W. Gallagher & Co. Erie, Pe.
A. Seymour, Cleveland, O.
H. N. Gatea, Black River, O.
Cobb & Otis, Vermillion, O.
A. & J. S. McClure, Milan and Huron, O.
Barber & Barney, Sanducky City, O.
J. Magee, Lower Sanducky, O.
J. K. Glenn, "
Palmer, Brown & Co. Toledo.
J. N. Elbert, Detroit, Mich.
Cole & Disbrow, Monroe, Mich.
Wing, Mitchell & Co. Hillsdale, Mich.
Bissel Humphrey, Milwaukie, W.T.
Hutchinson, Wheeler & Co. Southport, W.T.
Horace Norion & Co. Chicago.
J. Hitchcock, Michigan City.
Wheeler & Porter, St. Joseph.

J. Hilchcock, Michigan City.
Wheeler & Porter, St. Joseph.
Thurk packages "Troy 4" Michigan Line."
Ship delly by Old Troy Towboat Line, Coenties Slip.
LEONARD CROCKER, Agent,
Office 31 Coenties Slip New York
March 20th, 1844.

CHURCH BELLS AND TOWN CLOCKS. CHURCH BELLS AND TOWN CLOCKS.—

The aubacriber, who was awarded a Diploma at the New-York State Fairs of 1842 and 1843, for the best toned Church Bell, and also a silver Medal for the beat Bell, and Diploma for Town Clock, exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute in October last, is now prepared at his Foundry to furnish Bells of from 20 to 10,000 lbs. msde of the beat materials, and warranted to a and and tone to please—fastens to them improved cast iron Yokes, with moveable arms. The increasing demand for his Bells is the best evidence that can be given of their excellence. Orders have been received from the Canadas and almost all the States, and about 400 heve been furnished to different places in the State of New-York from his foundry. Town Clocks, Leveling and Snrveying Instruments, Copper and Brass Casilngs, &c. &c.

NDREW MENELY.

West Troy, N.Y. March 6th, 1844.

THE PEEP OF DAY.—LINE UPON LINE,—PRE-

Dear Sir—Having derived great benefit from your skill as Dentist, and a number of my friends whom I have recommended to you also having expressed the most entre satisfaction of your high attainments in the science of Dentistry, se well as of your reasonable charges, I feel it a duty I owe to you, sa well as to those who may be suffering from decayed or defective teeth, to make this public expression of your skill, with the hope that you may share largely in the public patronage, which you so deservedly merit.

I sm,
Yours respectfully,
May 21st, 1844. JEW-YORK, April 29th, 1844. Dr. Charles S. Ressell

May 21et, 1844.

739—16

THE CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE—Edited by Rey. D. Mead, will be issued monthly, commending with May, 1844. The work will contain 32 royal octave pages, making a volume of 324 pages a year. Each number will be embellished with a steel and colored engraving, music, &c. All communications respecting the work may be addressed to D. Mead, office of the Christian Parlor Magazine, No. 148 Nasseu street.

Price of the work \$2.00 a year in edvance, \$2.50 after six months.

nonths. New-York, April 16th, 1844. DOSTON.—Board, by the day or week, for gentlemen or ladles, may be had on ressoneb'e terms at Mr. Birsa's, No. 19 Somerset street, Boston. The location is elevated, quiet, and central. Strangers visiting the city, for a longer or shorter time, will find this a convenient and agreeable Plece to hosrd.
Feb. 20th, 1844. 726—tf

Feb. 20th, 1844.

CABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.—The subscriber, Agent of the Messachnsetts Sabbsth School Society, has en hand at all times a full supply of the Society's publicationa, including Newcomb's celebrated scries of Question Books, which are furnished on the same terms as at the Boston Depository. In addition to the above, may be had the publications of other Sundey School Societies, and a intre variety of books issued by individuel publishers, enitable for Sabbsth School Libraries.

Those desirons of replenishing old or establishing new Libraries, will find it to their interest to call upon the subscriber; or where it is not convenient to attend personally to their purchases, can have their business done equally as well by sending a list of those books of which duplicates would be undesirable, together with about the number of volumes wished for the amount of money sent.

M. W. DODD, Brick Church Chapel,

Feb. 7th, 1844. Opposite City Hall.

Feb. 7th, 1844.

Temale Seminary, Brooklyn. L. I.—Mr. and Mrs.
Bleegers, for many years Principals of a popular Female Seminary in Westchester County, have opened a Boarding and Day School for Young Ladles, at No. 182
Washington Street, in the City of Brooklyn, where all the branches of a Polite Education are thoroughly taught. Circulars may be obtained at the Bookstore of Messrs. H. & S. Raynor, 76 Bowery.

References.—Rev. J. L. Hodge, A. Hegemen, Esq. Brooklyn; Hon Stephen Allen, Rev. C. G. Sommers, Wm. C. Bryant, Esq. Rev. Mr. Marselus, Rev. Mr. Forbes, Anthony J. Bleecker, Eeq. Rev. Smith Pyne, Dr. John Neilson, New-York.

Sept. 21st.

Sept. 21st.

TO TRAVELERS.—Gentlemen visiting this city are respectfully invited to stop at the Gearam Horse, 63 Barcley atreet, where a quiet home, pleasant rooms, clean beds, wholesome food, and an stmosphere unpoisoned by alcoholor tobacco, await their sceeptance. Those who believe it impossible to live on e rigidly temperate and purely Vegetable Diet without severe privation, are requested to give it one trial. The house is very convenient to the business pertof the city, and to ell the Steemboat Landings Terms moderate. Gentlemen visiting the city with a pert of their families, will find such a home vastly more agreeable than a Hotel. Shower Baths free.

Aug. 16th. 1842

BANK NOTE LIST. [Corrected weekly for the New-York Evangelist.] I. CURRENT MONEY.

Bills of all the Banks in the several States included in the Table of Current Money, (except those specified in the Table of Uncertain end Broken Banks,) generally pass in ordinary business, though charged by the Brokers in this city with the discount affixed to them.

New England:
St. Albans, Vt.
Housatonic R. R. Ct.
New York:
City&most River bks
Other Safety Fund
Do. Red Becks
New Jersey:
Small notes WestN.J.
N. Hope Del. Bridge
Pennsylvania:
to 1 Monongahela Bank
York Bank
Wyoming Bank
Delavare:
Maryland:
Cumberland Bank
Mineral Bank
Saliabury Benk
Dist. Columbia:
Vivginia: N. Hope Del. Bridge | Pennsylvania: Relief notes | 3 Carlisle Bank | Chambersburg Bank | Frankin of Wash ton 2 Gettysburg Bank | Harrisburg Bank | Lewiaton Bank | Lancaater Co Bank | Lebanon Bank | Leb W. Bank of Virgin North Carolina: South Carolina: Georgia: PlantersBkSavannal Ohio: Indiana: StateBank&branches Kentucky: Tennessee: Canada: Michigan: Lebanon Bank Miners' Bank Middletown Bank

MANDE-Calsis 10, Lafayette -, Portlend City --, Mercantile 5, St. Croix --, Westbrook 3.

Bath, Castine, Citizens, Frankfort, Georgia Lumber Co.
Globe, Hallowell & Augusta, Kennebec. Oldown, Oxford,
Passamaquoddy, Saco, Stillwater Canal, Washington Co.
Waterville, Winthrop, Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Agricultural basel.

watervite, "Midiop, wiscasset, Danasiscotta, Agricultural—broken.

New-Hampshire—Concord 6.

zimisourougn, Wolfsborough—broken.

Vermont—Bennington 90, Windsor—.

Agriculturel, Commercial, Essex, Green Mountain, Jefferson Banking Co. Phenix—broken.

Massachuserts—Commonwealth 85, Middlesex 5, Newburyport 70, Norfeik 121.

Berkshire, Chelsea, Fasex of Salem, Farm. & Mech. of S. Adams, Farm. of Belchertown. Farm. of Boston, Farm. of Sandstone, Franklin, Fulton, Grey Lock. Hampshire Kilby, Lafayette, Mendon, Nahant, Oriental. Phenix of Charlestown, Roxbury, Sniton, Winnisimet, Wiscasset—broken.

Rhode Island—Pascoag 10, R.I. Agricultural 10, Providence Co. 5.

town, Roxbury, Sulton, Winnisimet, Wiscasset—broken. Rhode Island—Pascoag 10, R.I. Agricultural 10, Providence Co. 5.

Burtilville, Eagle of Newport, Ferm. Exchange, Farm. & Mech. Franklin, Providence, Scituate—broken.

Connectivet—Bridgeport Exchange Assoc. Bridgeport Manufg Co. Commercial of Tolland, Derby, Eagle—broken.

New-Yoak Ciry—Clinton 1, Washington 1.

Agency & Exch. Chartered, City Trust & Benking Co. Exchange, Franklin, Franklin Manufac. Co. Lumber Assoc. Manhattan Assoc. Marble Menufac. Co. Lumber Assoc. Manhattan Assoc. Marble Menufac. Co. Lumber Assoc. Manhattan Assoc. Marble Menufac. Co. Lumber Assoc. My. Loen Co. N.Y. Benking Co. N.Y. City, North River Banking Co. U.S. Exch. Co.—broken.

New-Yoak Statz — Alieghany Co. 52 & 30, America of Buffalo 26, Binghamton 23 & 28, Cattaraugus Co. 17 & 25, Commerce of Buffalo 25, Commercial of Oswego 35, Clinton Co. 35, Eric Co. 30 & 42, Farm. of Seneca Co. 28. Lodi 19 & 5, Lyons 35, Merch. Fxch. of Buff. 26, Oswego 15, Phenix of Buff. 29, State Bank N.Y. of BnK 75, St. Lawreance 10 & 52. Tonawanda 40, U.S. Bank of Buff. 25, Union of Buff. 21, Watervillet 36, Western N.Y. 27, Hamilton 1.

13-Where there are two prices in this list, the first is for Stock Security notes, and the second for Real Estate and Stock Security notes.

City of Buffalo, Clinton Menufec, Co. Columbia. Com-

Western N.Y. 27, Hamilton I.

1. Ty Where there are two prices in this list, the first is for Stock Security notes, and the second for Real Estate and Stock Security notes.

City of Buffalo, Clinton Menufec. Co. Columbia, Commerce of Buff. Exch. of Poughkeepsie, Greene Co. Hadson, Mech. & Traders', Oneida Co. Plattsburgh, Washington & Warren, Buffalo-broken.

New-Jeasey—Franklin, Hoboken Benking Co. Jersey City, Manufacturers', Mech. of Paterson, Monmouth, Morris Cenal & Banking Co. Farm. & Mech. of N. Brunswick, N. J. Manufac. & Banking Co. N.J. Protection & Lombard, Salem & Philadelphia Manufac. Co. State Bank of Trenton, Washington Banking Co. N.J. Protection & Lombard, Salem & Philadelphia Manufac. Co. State Bank of Trenton, Washington Banking Co. No. Prensylvania—Benks Co. 75, Far. & Drovers' of Waynesburg 5, Girard 20, Lumberman's 90, Suequehanna 50, U.S. Bank 33, West Branch 15.

Agricultural, Alighany, Beaver, City, Center, Exch. Bank & Savings Inst. Farm. & Mech. N. Salem, do Greencastle, do. Pittaburg, N. Salem, Northern, Northampton, N. Western, Penn Savings, Penn. Agricul. & Manufac. Phila. Loan Co. do. Manufac. Co. do. Savinga Inst. Potedam Manufac. Co. do. Manufac. Co. do. Savinga Inst. Potedam Manufac. Co. Swatara, Tayloraville Del. Bridge Co. Towanda, Union Bank of Penn. Weshington, Westmoreland, Wilkeebarre Bridge Co. Youghogeny—broken.

Delawars—Lanrel, Wilmington Loan Co. —broken.

Markland Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Co. 20, Franklin Id. Caroline, City, Cohen, Commercial of Balt. do. of Millington, Connachesgue, Elkton, Farm. & Millers', Havre de Grace, Maryland, Pianters' Bank of St. George's Co. Somerset & Worceater and branches, Susquehanna Bridge Co. Susquehanne—broken.

Dietrict of Columbia, Central—broken.

Dietrict of Columbia, Central—broken.

Dietrict of Columbia, Central—broken.

Onnoahels Farmers' Co. —broken.

Onnoahels Farmers' Co. —broken.

Onno-Comm. Bank of Lake Erie 10, Far. & Mech. of Chalanton 20, Hamilton 20, Lancaster 20, Miami Exp. Co. 40, Urban Banking Co. 60.

Bulter Co. Ci

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Michigan - Michigan and Branch 88. OFFICE OF THE EVANGELIST NO. 120 NASSAU STREET NEW-YORK. TERMS.

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