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REV. W. H. BIDWELL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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dra especially figure not a little in the history of the

The weather, which had generally been extremely bad for a fortnight, became delightful as our ateamer marched up the Saronic Gulf, and passed round into the little harbor of the Piræus. As soon The intervening space is flat and low, and from time position, I shall speak at large in my next. immemorial has been unhealthy. Of late it is less so, from having been very thoroughly drained. The modern road is good, and is one of the few in all Greece which deserve that epithet. The Piræus is a new town of some three or four thousand inhabitants, and wears wholly an European aspect. It is steadily, and even for this country, rapidly increasing. id and trembling, and yet conscious of a dignity as The honses are quite handsome, and appear to be the children of God, superior even in slaves to all comfortable abodes. Between the Piraus and Ath- human greatness, exhibited their piety in the poorest ens there are extensive olive orchards, some of the trees of which are manifestly very old.

Upon my arrival at Athens, I went to a new and excellent hotel, called the Hotel d'Angleterre, where greatness; so that their humble condition only pre-I took up my abode, as I supposed, for the brief period which I had purposed to spend here. But soon Dr. King, onr beloved and excellent missionary, came and insisted upon my making his house my house stands on or near the site of the ancient Pry-

Modern Athens is literally a new city, having arisen out of the ruins to which the Turks reduced the place in the late revolution. Almost every house is new. It has increased rapidly since it became the capital of the kingdom. The population suipasses 25,000. Many of the houses are fine-looking. The central part is too crowded, and has narrow streets which are not well paved, nor are they kept as clean as they ought to be. But the remoter portions of the city are really handsome. The palace of the king stands on the eastern verge of the town, and from its more elevated position, as well as from its great size, is a commanding object in the scene. Modern Athens stands where was the center of the ancient Athens-on the north of the Acropolis, and between it and a high hill, or insulated mountain, called Lucabettus. It extends down from the line between these points westward, towards the plain. Down in that plain, in the midst of what are now olive-groves, and at the distance of a mile and more to the north-west, was, it is supposed, the famous Academy of Plato. To the north-east, a little beyond the spot where is now the garden of the palace, was the Lyceum of Aristotle, if tradition and the opinions of antiquarians are correct. Whilst Mars' Hill, or the Areopagus, lies south-west of the Acropolis, and not far from it. The Temple of Theseus stands down below the Areopagus to the north-west, and near the south-western verge of the modern city. Whilst south and west of the Areopagus are several points of great interest to those who are familiar with ancient Athens. The ground is very broken, consisting of rocky hills and deep ravines. And yet the wall of the ancient city included a large space in this direction, and these hills, as well as the intervening ravines, were once covered with houses and temples. In this part of the ancient city—which is now wholly destitute of a house, and of everything like one, save the new Observatory which stands on one of the hills-were the New Market, the Pnyx, the Prison of Socrates, the Monument of Philopappus, the Tomb of Cymon the Just, etc. etc. The Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus stood at a short distance to the eastward of the Acropolis; whilst on the same side, and quite at its base, were the Theatre of Bacchus and the Odeon of Herodes. To the north of the Acropolis, and where the modern city stands. were the old Agora, or Market; some of the most celebrated Stone or Porches; the Pacile; the Library; many temples of the gods; and the Prytaneum-the building where the benefactors of the state, and ambassadors from foreign countries, were lodged at the public expense.

All these localities I have visited many times during the last fourteen days. I have ascended again and again to the Acropelis, and viewed with even increasing admiration the ruins of the Propylaa, the enforced by the Holy Ghost, aroused the conscience Parthenon, and the Ericthium. I have climbed the and sanctified the heart. Areopagus, and read on its summit in his own beautiful Greek, Paul's address to the "men of Athens." I have stood on the Bema of the Pnyx, on the very spot where Demosthenes stood when he pronounced his tremendous orations against Philip. I have entered the supposed Prison of Socrates, gazed at the remaining columns of the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and explored that of Theseus. I have wandered over the sites of the Academy, and the Lyceum, and visited the Stadium. Still more; I have mounted to the top of Lycabettus, and sat down in point enjoyed one of the finest views in the world. having the modern city as well as the rmins of the for the transmission of boly influence. ancient, and the plain beyond, beneath me to the south; the range of Mount Hymettus to the east; to the west, and the snowy top of Parnassus, far in the north-west.

Nor have I confined my attention to Athens and its immediate vicinity. I have visited the Plain sympathies in common with holy beings.

of Marathen, the Rains of Eleuns, the Temple of 3. How precious in the view of angels must be of Marathon, the Ruins of Eleusis, the Temple of Minerva at Sunium, and what interested me most of all, the sites of ancient Cenchrea and of Corinth. From this you will see that I have not been idle. I I left Marseilles; far better than I dared to hope that as they strike their harps anew and sing the song of it would be, when I wrote you from Toulouse, in

I have found time, also, to see a considerable nnmber of distinguished individuals here. The king and queen, many of whose relatives in Germany I have known, very promptly gave me private audiences. I have seen much of General Church. Sir Edmund Lyons, the British ambassador, something of Mr.

New-York Evangelist. poor country at present, thinly inhabited, the masses are degraded and ignorant, and many of the higher classes are exceedingly corrupt and immoral.—And yet Greece will certainly be regenerated. Schools Dr. Baird's Letters from the Mediterranean. are everywhere establishing; four gymnasia already Athens, Nov. 28th, 1846.

Mr. Eniror: My last was addressed to you from exist (at Athens, Patras, Napoli and Syra); and to crown all, an excellent University has been founded Malta. A voyage of a most tempestuous nature, in this city, which has 26 Professors, 250 regular and lasting twice as long as usual, brought me to this students, and 600 "auditors" or hearers, composed city on the 14th inst. The weather was really dread- of such persons, young or old, and especially young ful, until the day before our arrival, when for the men, who are disposed to hear any of the Lectures. first time the high brown and bleak hills, or moun- There are 18 newspapers published in Athens, and tains rather, of the Morea, were seen by vs. We six in other places, and some of them are ably conpassed near to Navarino, but did not enter the har-bor. We had a fine view of the southern countries. "See the modern Greeks, like them of old, We had a fine view of the southern coast of "seek after knowledge." And knowledge is gaining ancient Mycenia, and also of Sparta and of Argolis. ground among them. Thousands of youth are re-As seen from the sea, this portion of the coast of ceiving an education which will raise them up above Greece appears extremely dreary—especially at this the degradation which at present prevails. There season, when all nature is in the sere and brown (not is a spirit of patriotism among the middle classes, yellow) livery of autumn. We passed near to Ce- which is encouraging. No people could have behavrigo, Spezzie, Hydra, Poros and Egina-islands of ed better than they did in 1843, when they compelmore or less importance, of which Spezzie and Hy- led the government to give them the long-promised Constitution. And although things are now in a deplorable state, it is not the fault of the Constitution, nor of the people; but because the government will not give the Constitution fair play. The king, acted upon by sinister influences, has detested it from the first, and seems determined that it shall be deas we could get ashore, I took a cabriolet and set out stroyed or circumvented. Respecting the religious for Athens, distant about five miles from the Piræus. prospects of the country, and especially Dr. King's

Yours, &c.

For the New-York Evangelist The Primitive Church and Slavery.

From the German of Neander, by Rev. Lyman Coleman Those early saints, silent and unostentatious, timcabin no less than in the proudest palace. Nay, it was even more conspicuous in the former than in the latter, because less obscured by the glare of worldly sented in brighter contrast their exalted virtues.

earliest ages of the church gained many converts, esteemed themselves honored above all men in being home during my stay. And here I have been in called "the sons of God," and were in turn treated stalled in his study for a fortnight. As Dr. King's as brethren by other Christians. They came before the Lord in public assembly with others, and took taneum, it is directly north of the Acropolis, and part with them in communion at the Lord's table as quite near to it. Every time I look out of my win- members of the same body, in which there is neither dow, the mountain-like form of the Acropolis, with | bond nor free, but all are one in Christ Jesus. The its wall-encircled brow, rises up before my eyes, and slave, no less than others, received at their love-feasts is an object which never ceases to interest. I am the kiss of charity, and occupied the same seats as here in the very center of antiquity. Five minutes' other believers. At the same time Christianity walk takes me to most of the important localities of taught to both master and slave the distinction between spiritual freedom and bodily servitude. It taught the slave, envious of his blessed communion with Christ, to be content with his condition, and in the exercise of Christian love to fulfill his duty, in obedience not to man, but to God. He was, accordingly, rather a servant than a slave. With Christian submission he patiently waited for the manifestations of the sons of God, instead of attempting with an But the natural tendency of the Christian religion. on the other hand. was to ameliorate greatly the condition of the slave, by the prevalence of the sentiment that all who have been converted anew in the image of God are in a peculiar sense free, and entitled to receive offices of Christian kindness from their masters. "Despise not the man servants and maid servants," says Ignatius to the martyr Pofycarp. "Neither let them be high-minded; but fulfill their service to the glory of God, that they may obtain from him a more glorious freedom." And the to "obey their masters in the fear of God," and enjoins masters "not to exercise authority in bitterness over their servants who have obtained like precious

> For the New-York Evangelist. Short Sermons, By the late Rev. Daniel A. Clark.

"There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one singler that repenteth." Luke 12: 10. Why does the repentance of a sinner occasion

faith with them."

such rejoicing in heaven? Because 1. It honors the Divine law and govern epentance of the sinner proclaims to the universe God's law is good; his government is just and wise; as long as I was in rebellion I was in the wrong." Whenever the tidings of this repentance come, a new tribute of respect is paid to the autho-

2. Because it illustrates the mercy and truth of God in Jesus Christ. Exhibition is therein made of the glorious designs contemplated in the covenant of redemption, and an earnest afforded that "Christ shall yet see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied," and that all the promises of the Father to his Son shall attain their complete fulfillment.

3. The repentance of a sinner occasions joy in

heaven, because it displays the power of the Holy Ghost. The third person in the Godhead has equal honor with the Father in the presence of the angels. His influences are ever hallowed in the estimate of heavenly beings, and to their power are ascribed all the peace, and love, and joy which fill the ransomed soul, and every tear of penitence on earth bears new witness to the all-conquering energy of the Spirit.

4. The repentance of a sinner occasions joy i use honor is thus done to the gospe the grace of God. This was given by inspiration of God—the divinely appointed means of light and life to a ruined world, the only charter of man's inheritance of the blessedness purchased for him in the sacrifice of Jesus Christ. This truth, illustrated and

5. The repentance of a sinner occasions joy heaven, because it lessens the number of the army of revolt. There is one heart less to pour out evil affect tons, one mind less to conceive iniquity, one tongue less to utter perverseness. Shame and defeat are carried into the phalanx of the enemy. Satan and evil men are disappointed by the loss of one upon whose sympathy and co operation they had relied.

and made happy. The sympathies of heaven are kindled into fresh and powerful action when a ruined creature becomes the inheritor of such nnspeak-able blessedness as awaits the children of God. mounted to the top of Lycabettus, and sat down in 7. A foundation is laid, moreover, for an endless sefront of the little church of St. George, which ries of holy exertion. The converted sinner becomes crowns its rocky summit; and from that elevated at once the minister of good to some other soul, and

REMARKS. 1. How hard must that heart be which does not Mounts Pentelicus and Parnes to the north; the Satake pleasure in the repentance of a sinner! Such an one could not live in heaven, where there is almy information. The case of this gentleman, you alongside the ways rejoicing over such an event.

2. He who takes no pleasure in the repentance of

a sinner, must in the sight of heaven be regalded as in league with the power of darkness. He has no ing him, the following, I think, may be relied upon. revival of religion. If the repentance of one sinner occasion joy, how great must be their joy when hundreds turn to God.

4. The sinner has presented to him a new motive have, in fact, taxed my strength to the utmost. God be praised, my health is far better than it was when the praised, my health is far better than it was when universe are ready to welcome and encourage him,

redeeming love.
5. The impenitent heart must be a dark spot in the creation of God. Angels would not contemplate the change with such delight, were it not that the unsanctified heart is to them the most loathsome ob-

ject upon which they can look.
6. This subject must rebuke the cold and unbe lieving spirit of those professors of religion who hardly know whether the conversion of sinners ns, the British ambassador, something of Mr. would give them joy. It would seem a matter of actory, the French ambassador, and some of the doubt whether there are not some in the church and eka who are men of distinction, such as Profes-Bambas and others of the University, and some forty and four thousand who will be gathered tomembers of the Parliament.

The more I see of Greece, the more I am interested in its present condition and prospects. It is a second to Him that sitteth on the throne.

Quench not the Spirit.

Quench not the Spirit! Beware, lest, grievin the Spirit, he cease to move upon your heart, and you become hardened. And O, think what it is to be hardened! It is to have all the moral and religious sensibilities of the soul deadened. It is to be-come reckless and unconcerned. It is to be habicompunctions for the past—no apprehensions for the future;—deaf to all the calls of mercy, stupid under all the means of grace. It is to be habitually in such a frame of mind, that all promises and threatenings are alike disregarded, and all motives and appeals equally unavailing. As the dead man feels not the burning of the coal lodged in his bosom, or the distrement the coal lodged in his bosom, nor the flinty rock the softening influences of the showers of heaven, even so it is with him whose heart is hardened. He may be in the sanctuary, but the most pungent discourses make no impres-sion. He may witness sacramental scenes, but they inspire no solemnity—even funeral rites and the burial of the dead affect him not. Spread before him the glories of heaven, and he is not allured; point him to the torments of the damned, and he is not alarmed. Lead him to Calvary, and talk to him about the love of Jesus and his dying agonies, and he is as insensible as steel. Friends may entreat. but he heeds not; ministers may warn, but he re-pents not. Others may feel, but he feels not; others may weep, but he weeps not. He is hard as rock;

"——Some alarming shock of fale
Strikes through his wounded heart,
The sudden dread! another moment, and alas
where past the shaft no trace is found,
As from the wing no scar the sky reta ns,
The parted wave, no furrow from the keel."

The rock may be rived, but it is rock still. may be broken into a thousand fragments, but there softening yet; and so it is with the sinner, when the drawings of heaven resisted, and the Spirit quenched, the sinner is left to himself and becomes ncorrigible and hardened-past feeling and past Let me be poor, let me be a bondman, let me be a beggar, but let me not, given up of the Spirit, be a hardened sinner! O my God. cast me not away from thy presence, neither take thine holy Spirit from me. Fellow-sinner, take care what you do just now. You are in solemn circumstances, and great interests are at stake! Many of you are Even the slaves, from whom Christianity in the

"God's Spirit will not always strive
With hardened, self-destroying men;
You who persist his love to grieve
May never hear his voice again!"

Czerski and the Evangelical Alliance.

We have received from the Rev. Mr. Pomroy, of Bangor, who, it will be recollected, was a member of the London Conference which formed the Evangelical Alliance, a reply to sundry statements which have been current respecting the treatment of the German reformer, Czerski. He came to London for the purpose of attending the Convention, but not becoming a member of it, it has been generally, very little mischief. but erroneously, it seems, inferred that he was renell's article in the New-Englander, to which we have before referred, states the case as it has been tional. generally understood, more concisely than we have seen it elsewhere, and is as follows:

"There came over also from Germany, a man who had long been struggling with the bonds of delusion and the arts of priestcraft in the Romish church, and had, at length, burst forth alone, in the Baffled by the intrigues of enemies, cursed by all manner of obloquy, turning hither and thither, in apostolical father Barnabas, also instructs servants sick at heart, the news reached him of a great con- about forty others sat in a gallery watching them. vocation to be held at London, where the friends of od were to meet and forget their names, and blend of their warfare. There was the place for a lone soldier of Christ to rest himself, to gather fresh courage and be cheered to his duty by the voices of assembly—the propositions voted were offered him. Poor man! he could not sign them all. It was not enough that he came in the baptism of the Spiritnot enough that he had borne more hardness for the name of God than they all. He was weak, but the propositions had no pity; he was struggling alone, rith his armor on, against the mightiest bulwark of them that live at ease, and luxuriate in sentimental fervors. Czerski therefore withdraws; the rejected anostle retraces his steps to Germany, not, we trust, with maledictions in his heart, but with a soul of grief which only He who was rejected of men can sufficiently compassionate. Never was there shown by Christian men a more sad example of fatuity. We have no words to express the sorrow and shame we felt when the news of this transaction, perpetrated in the name of the Protestant world, came to our ears. Be it that Czerski bad errors-great and dangerous errors-bred in such an element, who would not have? Enough that he wanted to pray and worship-and spiritual unity was afraid to pray

REV. MR. POMROY'S LETTER.

within a few months past, as having suffered very of interest to our readers. The Committee of the then the by-word and reproach of the world—they grievous neglect and unkind treatment at the hands French Canadian Missionary Society, at its annual dwindled in numbers and influence till they died, of the Evangelical Alliance. It has been represent- meeting in Montreal, Jan. 26th, 1847, made some ed that he came over to England from the scene of interesting statements in their report, from which love and labor for revivals, we are persuaded theirs his labors, hardships and persecutions, as a reformwe condense the following. After paying "an unwill be a similar history.

2. Again, it is needful to keep in mind that pure the meeting of the great Alliance in London; but Caleb Strong, one of the secretaries of the Society," that when he knocked at their door, to his astonish- the Committee proceeded to speak of the French ment and grief he was refused admittance. One or Canadian population, and of the "bondage and sutwo London papers made statements of this kind, perstition of Romanism" under which they labor. which have been copied on this side of the Atlantic, They say : and made the basis of quite a number of serious arguments against the Alliance. Will you allow me, Mr. Editor, to say a few words on this subject? It was my privilege, during the sittings of that Convention, to be an inmate of the family of Sir C. E. Smith, Bart, the esteemed and honored President, whom to Belgians in Europe, almost wholly under the influknow is to love, both as a man and as a Christian. Bickersteth, Rev. Mr. James, Rev. M. Audebez, of operations of their church in the present day, to Paris; Prof. La Harpe. of Geneva; Dr. Tholuck, of keep and extend their influence. Education is given Halle; J. S. Blackwood, Esq. of Dublin; and a over to their control; the instruction of the boys, to the Brethren of Christian schools—that of young at once the minister of good to some other soul, and that soul in turn to others still, and eternity only can reveal the results of this glorious chain, thus created for the transmission of boly influence.

| A tonce the minister of good to some other soul, and number of others who were there more or less of the girls has already been attended to, imperfectly interesting the Brethren of Christian Schools—that of young girls has already been attended to, imperfectly interesting the Brethren of Christian Schools—that of young girls has already been attended to, imperfectly interesting the Brethren of Christian Schools—that of young girls has already been attended to, imperfectly interesting the Brethren of Christian Schools—that of young girls has already been attended to, imperfectly interesting the state of the s Czersky than any other man during his visit to London. I have mentioned the above names that you may know the sources from whence I have derived my information. The case of this gentleman, you may well suppose, was a topic of frequent conversation. Among other things which I learned respect-

1. He was totally unacquainted with both the English and the French languages, and could therefore hold very little intercourse with the English people, as the number who speak the German (Czersky's native tongue) is very small.

2. Mr. Herschell, whose name is mentioned above who is a converted Jew, and, I believe, a native of Germany, found him in London, a stranger and contributions, even the temperance cause, here mixed up

3. Czersky never applied for admission to the Conference. I speak with some confidence on this point, for the reason that I made daily inquiries of those who ought to have known, if he did make application, and the answer which I received was all the cough coating of ignorance), naturally apt and intelligent—require but the stamp of the Christian teacher to rise to the levplication, and the answer which I received was always in the negative. Indeed, I am inclined to think
it doubtful whether he came to England with any
intention to apply for admission.

7. Christians then should be making every possible exertion to persuade sinners to repent. If the repentance of a sinner is the pleasure of God and the pleasure of angels, it should surely be the delight of the Christian.

Conference could not with any degree of propriety blighting and impoverishing influence of Romanism. But especially in view of eternity, of the undying worm and unquenchable fire, from which a saving reception of the truth can alone rescue them, should surely be the delight of the Christian.

Conference could not with any degree of propriety have received him. 1. He is in fellowship with Rouge, who is a well known and avowed Rationalist, and who, whatever else he may be doing, our christian sympathies, our sense of imperative our Christian sympathies, our sense of imperative interest call for them, and they are sanctioned by the attending influences of a Sovereign Spirit. We are not without our fears that the Assembly deemed tunnecessary to any or the attending influences of a Sovereign Spirit. We are not without our fears that the Assembly deemed tunnecessary to any or the attending influences of a Sovereign Spirit. We are not without our fears that the Assembly deemed to unquenchable fire, from which a saving more received by the attending influences of a Sovereign Spirit. We are not without our fears that the Assembly understood the that the Assembly understood the amendment of the truth can alone rescue them, should surely be the attending influences of a Sovereign Spirit. But address, to learn what more was call. It was deprived of the power of the undying by the attending influences of a Sovereign Spirit.

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But address, to learn what more was call. It was deprived of the power of the undying by the attending influenc is certainly not building up the kingdom of Christ. If German Rationalism be not infidelity, then I do not know what is. Through the influence of Ronge, nearly or quite all the congregations which have seonalistic pastors. How would the Conference have many of the first principles of the gospel, that it would have been exceedingly hazardous, not to say absurd, for a body of Christian men, to have taken absurd, for a body of Christian men to have taken him," said Dr. Tholuck, " what his views were on the hink the influences of the Holy Spirit are very nenot seem to know one doctrine from another. I inquired whether there was any evidence that the

the gospel, while in the family of Mr. Herschell, in London, than he had ever had opportunity to learn sincere, though very ignorant; and thought it possihim was this: reports were in circulation, which had come from Germany, deeply affecting the man's or false, no one could affirm. They might have realized." originated with Papal enemies, or they might not. The Alliance was in no way responsible for these rumors, nor was it bound to institute any investigation in the case. Certain Individuals, however, among whom I may name Sir Culling E. Smith, Mr. Bickersteth, Mr. Baptist Noel, and I think also, under the influence of divine drawings now, and some, perhaps, who are not fully awate of it. O re-Czersky at Mr. Herschell's, with a view, if possible, to satisfy themselves in relation to these injurious reports. They were, on the whole. favorably impressed by his appearance. They were inclined to hope well. But after all, Czersky hi self was the only witness in the case, and he surely was some-

what interested in the result. Now I ask, on the supposition that he had applied or admission, whether, in these circumstances, the Convention which formed the Alliance would have been justified in receiving him? If this learned and venerable body has no greater sin to answer for than its unkind treatment of this German reformer. I think the future historian will at least say they did

I have waited, Mr. Editor, for some other person fused admission. As nothing relating to the subject to give the facts in the case; but as no one has ap- without which all their marshaling of forces and has appeared in our columns, it will enlighten the peared to do it, I have ventured to make this statereaders of Mr. Pomroy's letter to see the grounds ment. It seemed to be due to the character of the S. L. Pomroy.

A Tract Visiter at the Gambler's Haunt. One of the City Tract Englety visiters went into a dram-shop, and gave Tracts to the customers. might of a soul armed by faith in God, to assert the liberty wherewith Christ had made him free a dark passage, and following him, was much surprised at soon finding himself in a large room, in which several persons were playing a game, while This was on a Sabbath day. Tracts were given to the persons found there, and visits were made to the same place for the like purpose on succeeding Sabbaths, until the visiter was refused admission. This was followed by an interview with the proprietor. when it was explained to him that he was violating the laws of both God and man, and his consent was ob'ained for the visits being renewed. Now mark the result. The weekly visits were continued about eight months, and then the iniquitous concern was broken up. The spirituous liquors, the decanters, error in Christendom, but the propositions were for and the gambling implements are now no longer there, and the place is appropriated to a different

Romanism in Lower Canada.

For two hundred years Romanism has been the religion of Lower Canada, and held undisputed sway over the minds of the people. The fruits it has yielded and the influence it has exerted, show its utter impotence to enlighten the mind or mend the heart. As Romanism loves darkness rather than light, its influence could hardly be expected to be otherwise than it is when left to itself.

The moral and religious condition of half a million of our fellow-men, and our neighbors, too, a lit-Frequent reference has been made to Czersky tle way on the north, can hardly fail to be an object and formal-then full of corruption and hypocrisy,

"The Lower Canadians speaking the French language, number more than half a million, are all Roman Catholics, with the exception of a few hundred converts within the last twelve years, are extremely ignorant in elementary learning, and deficient in agricultural knowledge. They are like the ence of their priests, and generally devoted to their church. The Jesuits and other partisans of Rome Jesuits, have now an extensive boarding school for young ladies, where Protestant parents sinful temerity to send their daughters; and lastly, Jesuits, at one time the outcasts of their own church, and even now under the ban of British if not Canadian law, are, although unchanged in principle, nnblushingly to take their place as instructors, and as of old, to exercise their powers to enslave and crush the minds of our Canadian youth.

The marked features in the revival of Romanism -the almost exclusive worship paid to Mary, the podies of saints, are seen also in Lower Canada. The erection of huge crosses, imposing processions, kept him there till he returned to the continent. Mr.
Herschell was an active and deeply interested member of the Convention.

2. Crarrier meter description for admission to the continuous and the propose of the convention. ed down this interesting, but benighted people; who
—possessed of many estimable qualities, amiable,
polite, social, and (under the rough coating of igno-

our Christian sympathies, our sense of imperative duty, impel us forward to make our beloved French fellow-countrymen partakers of gospel

hopes and joys.

The Roman Church degrades the Lord's day be parated from Rome have been supplied with Ra-Canadian the Sabbath, at least after those hours which the Church of Rome claims for her service locked in giving the right hand of fellowship to a is a day of sport and pleasure, and with the dance, system which, to say the least, is at much at war with the gospel as Popery itself? And then 2. The man himself (Czersky) seemed to be so ignorant of suitable occupations, this blind leader of the blind,

absurd, for a body of Christian men to have taken him into their confidence and fellowship. "I asked souls! and repeatedly has it been committed to the nim, said Dr. Tholuck, what his views were on the subject of justification, and he gravely replied, I as in the place of God, and Christ's representatives Holy Ghost. flames by those men, who demand to be recognized

on earth. The poor Romanist is an utter stranger to the soulcessary in conversion." Dr. Tholuck said he was invigorating influence, the sweetness of communutterly confounded at the man's ignorance. He did ion, or the powerful consolations derived from believing, intelligent prayer. The prayers used con-stantly by the mass of the people are those of the beads, and are composed of prayers to the Virgin and man's heart was better than his head; the reply was the Lord's prayer, in the proportion of ten Ave
—"I do not wish to judge the man; he may be a Marias to one Paternoster. Take a death bed scene good man; I cannot tell," or w rds to that effect, in the house of a French Canadian. The father in of the Board were instructed to procure its publica-He probably learned more in regard to the nature of prospect of entering the fires of purgatory for ages, perhaps for ever -for Rome allows to the common people no assurance of a good hope; what consolation has he or his weeping family from prayer? before. Mr. Herschell was inclined to think him Alas! the chapelet is all that the dying man or the agonized family have to repeat, and what relief can its ble he might be a subject of God's renewing grace; a dark eternity, and struggling with conjugal or pabut would not speak with confidence. A third reason why the Conference could not have received to him to the cold mercies of the world. Oh! from that dying bed does not the blood of a ruined soul cry to God for vengeance; and will not Christian had come from Germany, deeply affecting the man's hearts be softened, and holy energies awaken, as moral character. Whether these reports were true such a scene—alas! often witnessed among us—is

Address of General Association of Michigan.

We cheerfully give place to the timely and imressive Address of the General Association of Michigan, in the hope that it will be read with interest and profit. For bievity's sake we have been obliged to omit a few paragraphs:

Beloved Brethren in the Lord: We shall occupy our annual address with a few suggestions on the nportant subject of Revivals. The narrative of the state of religion presents ev-

idence that the churches in Michigan have been comparatively favored with refreshings from the presence of the Lord during the past year. We have ess occasion than our brethren in other States for plaining that the special influences of the Holy Spirit have been withheld. In this we greatly reice. and we earnestly desire to avoid the necessity of such complaints hereafter. To this end we deem

are the seasons of harvest in the Lord's vineyard. Seed sowing and watering are important only as they stand related to the harvest; without it they are a waste of seed and of labor. Revivals are the spiritual victories gained by the hosts of the Lord, They cannot be dispensed misstatement has been made, it is entirely uninten- revivals of the last twenty years, the present state of for, in them were converted the most active Chris- void." tians to be found, and perhaps three-fourths of the Ministers and Missionaries that are now preaching the gospel at home and abroad, and from them have sprung many of the benevolent enterprises which are the glory of the age. We might ask you, brethren, in what circumstances you dedicated yourselves While there, he saw a man pass through a door into to God; and we doubt not three-fourths of you sons of refreshing must then be dear to your souls; you will not forget, you will not cease to love the means of your spiritual life; you will look back with a fond remembrance to your moial birth place. We are confident that the spiritual Christian will witness with alarm and grief any attempt to under

value these seasons of the wondrous displays of Divine grace. Hitherto they have constituted the distinguishing glory of the American churches. They are our rich inheritance. Christians in other parts of the world have coveted our high privileges. Many righteous men have desired to see these things, but have not seen them, and to hear these things, but have not heard them. We have been a "The Ass wonder unto many, and if we still give ourselves to prayer, and duly prize our birthright, this land may the glory of all lands. But if we will cease, the fair heritage of our beloved Zion will be laid was:e-the towers of her strength demolations in other lands to enjoy. For think not that grace to cease entirely from the earth. No! they yield too rich a revenue of praise and glory to His allow them ever to become unknown among men. If his churches in one land put the blessing from them, other lands will receive it. We are confident history of thousands of such churches in other ages has been written with sorrow. They became o were plucked up by the roots, and their very name blotted out. If the churches of this land cease to

revivals are always attended with more or less of ex-We make this remark, to guard you against the too common error of decrying all ex-cilement on the subject of religion as evidence of a spurious kind that cannot be too much deprecated, that are not produced by the Spirit, nor the truth of the Lord, but are the product of mere human art working upon human passions, combined perhaps with serious errors. But though there may be excitements without revivals; there can be no true revival without excitement. This is certain, from the simplest laws of the mind. There can be no true work we have yet to learn that the great truths of the obeyed without excitement. No mortal was ever or mental slumber—aye, when a conversion takes place the excitement is not confined to this world—a wave of excited feeling rolls over heaven, for there s joy among the angels over one sinner that repent-

eth. Much more when scores of souls are renewed We would also caution you, brethren, against unduly magnifying the evils of revivals. That they are always attended with evils of greater or less magnitude, we doubt not, for what great blessings are ever received unaccompanied with minor evils? But it is foolish and ungrateful to dwell upon and magnify them till the blessings are forgotten.—
There are evils attending the purifying thunderstorm, but shall we therefore condemn the thirsty earth still to be parched and powdered under a midloaded with pestilential vapors and the deadly mi-

inate condemnation of evangelists and protracted meetings. Possibly our brethren of other States that the occasional employment of this primitive class of ministers among our churches is expedient and approved by the Head of the Church. We exhort you then, dearly beloved, to wait on the

Lord in the diligent use of all appropriate means for the revival of his work during the autumn and the winter, and when the spring opens say not ye, "There are yet four months" before the spiritual harvest can be gathered, for your God is not limited to any season. And now, beloved brethren, we commend you to

God, invoking the richest spiritual blessings to de-

H. L. HAMMOND, Moderator,

For the New-York Evangelis Am. Soc. for Meliorating Condition of Jews. At the last regular meeting of the Board of Directors on Thursday, Jan. 28th, 1847, the following Minute was unanimously adopted, and the officers

tion in the religious journals: "Whereas it appears from the experience of the last twelvemonth, that the plan of a Jewish Mission House does not commend itself to the judgment and sympathies of the American churches, the Board of Directors, while retaining the opinion expressed at the last anniversary respecting the desirableness of such an institution, judiciously conducted, and vig-orously sustained, feel constrained to abandon this specific mode of action, and confine themselves in

future to the more familiar and acceptable instrunentalities of missionary operation. It is believed that the above decision will remov a main difficulty in the way of a more general and earty co-operation of the churches in this holy cause of Israel. They will more readily understand that the sole and only object of the American Society is to send the gospel to these our elder brethren through the living preacher, and by means of Bible

and Tract distribution. The undersigned beg leave to add, that in conse uence of the severe illness of one of the two traquence of the severe illness of one of the two tra-veling agents of the Society, the treasury is at this noment suffering some slight embarrassment. A prompt and voluntary effort of the friends of the cause would not merely relieve this, but enable the

> PH. MILLEDOLER, Pres. JOHN LILLIB. Cor. Sec. ALEX. M. BURRILL, Rec. Sec.

essential to keep in view,

1. The inconceivable value of revivals. They Has the General Assembly Judicial Power? REPLY TO REV. MR. CAMPBELL.

He mentions four "grounds of complaint" which have been made against the decision of the Assembly in Mr. Graham's case. I have concern only are of vital importance to the increase and the purity again to the other three. I believe the Assembly admits, that if it had not, its "decision is unconsti- is "superior" to a national territory. It can authoreligion in our land would be extremely deplorable; tutional, and therefore, in point of fact, null and

I have noticed already, the first of his three preliminary observations; and also the second, virtually. I accept the caution contained in the third, thankfully; and commend it to all concerned .-We must guard well our investigation against extraneous influences." for the reasons he assions.

and others. His arguments are three, which he says he has nroved :17

"Argument 1 .- That the alterations of our Constitution in 1840 did not revoke the judicial powers, confessedly granted by the law of organization. except in cases of appeal." I have attempted to prove that all judicial powers of the Assembly judgment of the reader, with a brief notice of Mr.

"The Assemblies from the first organization up to 1838." and even through " 1838-39-40, did possess, and claim, and exercise full judicial powers." no undervalue our inheritance and allow ourselves to one dissenting. Granted : but what does that prove think lightly of the work of God's Spirit, our glory concerning the powers of the Assembly since 1840? will depart; the merciful visitations of our Savior Singular proof this. Singular proof this.

Mr. C. shows that from 1837 to 1839 inclusive ished, and her walls broken down; the rich boon of various attempts were made to alter the Constitution revivals will be taken from us and given to other in regard to the judicial powers of the Assembly; and that they all failed. A curious evidence this, God will ever suffer these glorious displays of his as to the meaning and effect of the subsequent attempts which were successful. His quotations, great name, they are the means of redeeming too many immortal souls, for the providence of God to argument. It is clear, that there had long been a prevalent desire, to take from the Assembly most that God designs to perpetuate them on earth; or all of its judicial business and power; and but woe to those from whom his Spirit departs! The "Henderson" [Evan. Nov. 26] proves that this or all of its judicial business and power; and desire prevailed as early as 1824. Important amendments were found, in 1827, to have been adopted by a major part of the Presbyteries; but they were strangely put aside by that Assembly .-Now the aim of the very last unsuccessful attempt was, "to make Synods, in the cases proposed, the judicatories of last resort;" to "stop appeals in ordinary cases, at the Synods." not removing even too late. appellate jurisdiction entirely. Strong proof this, that the voice of the Church demanded a more thorough change;-that the conclusion was reached spurious and not a genuine work of grace. We do not deny that there are religious excitements of a Assembly merely an Advisory Council, having no in our land. A few sickly establishments of a Assembly merely an Advisory Council, having no in our land. A few sickly establishments of a Assembly merely an Advisory Council, having no in our land. authoritative jurisdiction as a judicatory. Thus the name, will not answer the purpose. Mr. C.'s proof, on this point, proves against him. Of the amendment, thus reached and now in force,

may the whole Church say, Esto perpetua.

Mr. C. next shows the progress of the movement, which resulted in the adoption of the present amendments in 1840; and asserts that that "Assemrisdiction." Here I remark, that the construction of the amendment by the members of that body, is of no more force to determine the right construcilon, than the opinion of an equal number of brethren elsewhere, for they do not appear to have examined that subject. Again; if that Assembly conformed its action to the old Constitution fully, it did right. It might properly adjudicate even cases of appeal, which were in waiting for the purpose, and not consider the amendments in force till the close of its sessions. The judicial action of that Assembly is in no sense an exponent of the true meaning of the amendments. But the "evidences" adduced by Mr. C. from the doings of that Assembly are exceedingly irrelevant. "1. Their language.'
It seems they received returns from the Presbyte ries, found the overtures were adopted, and declared the fact; adding, "We now rule and ordain the following change in the polity of the Presbyterian Church, &c." Here is power, says Mr. C. Sampson is not shorn of his locks. It is the exercise power, I grant. The language is rather pompous for the occasion, as the Assembly had no power but dread of the gale, pray that the poor mariner may lie in a dead calm

"Bay after day—day after day.

"With neither breath nor motion,
Just like a painted ship

"Don a painted ocean."

"A. We would also exhort you to remember that the Holy Spirit is a Sovereign working when and where he will, and by what instrumentalities he pleases; that he will not suffer the dictation of man as to the manner of carrying on his work. His will is to be learned by a humble, prayerful study of his word and his providences, and when a secretained our preferences must be yielded, and our plans conformed thereous. With regard to the means and measures to be employed for the premotion of revivals, we apprehend there are two dangers of opposite kinds to be avoided. On the one hand there is danger of feeling that no revival can be avoided.

"This occurs in a horstatory adverted that any future Assembly would be such. "2. Their interpretation of the overtime danger of feeling that no revival can be avoided.

"The Assembly had the power. It acted under the declaring and declaring and declaring and declaring and declaring and metaphysicians of the anemathents to that instrument. Besides, this was executive power, and not judicial. It is among the "functions retained" by the second amendment, and not judicial. To be sure the Assembly of 1840 "or the nor wind, where he will, and by what instrumentalities he functions." To be sure, the Assembly of 1840 "or the husts where poor many lies" the hust more poor many lies" the hust prevail the declaring and declaring ways in the negative. Indeed, I am inclined to think it doubtful whether he came to England with any intention to apply for admission.

4. If he had applied for admission, there were a number of weighty reasons why the Convention or in our minds, prompting to rescue them from the mast relative plantable.

4. If he had applied for admission, there were a number of weighty reasons why the Convention or in our minds, prompting to rescue them from the mast rated plantable. When we retained the approach there are two dangers of relative their sufferings from disloyalty, which the vivals, we apprehend there are two dangers of opposite kinds to be avoided. On the one hand thengy vivals, we apprehend there are two dangers of relative their sufferings from disloyalty, which the vivals, we apprehend there are two dangers of relative their sufferings from disloyalty, which the vivals, we apprehend there are two dangers of relative their sufferings from disloyalty, which the vivals, we apprehend there are two dangers of relative their sufferings from disloyalty, which the vivals, we apprehend there are two dangers of opposite kinds to be avoided. On the one hand thengy vivals, we apprehend there are two dangers of opposite kinds to be such. "2. Their interpretations of the numbers do the interpretation of the numbers of review their sufferings from disloyalty, which the vivals, we apprehend there are two dangers of opposite kinds to be avoided. On the one hand thengy vivals, we apprehend there are two dangers of opposite kinds to be such. "2. Their interpretations of the numbers of review their sufferings from disloyalty, which the vivals, we apprehend there are two dangers of opposite kinds to be avoided. On the one hand there, we are the such. "2. Their interpretations of the numbers of review their sufferings from disloyalty, which the vivals, we apprehend there are two dangers of opposite kinds to be such. "2. Their interpretations of the numbers of relative the relative that it numbers to a lofter elevation; and the i

trol. It may be that the omission was designe and that that Assembly understood the amendmen the reasons why God has, in so marked a manner, withdrawn from them. It does not, however, become us to decide for others, but we are confident that the occasional employment of this result. C. does. Yet that body were not authorized to form a conclusive construction for the whole Church. Let this argument have its full weight, and what is the amount? Has it any force to prove, that the "Provincial Assemblies" are subject. as Mr. C. does. Yet that body were not authorized in judicial matters, to an Imperial Assembly, which, notwithstanding, is but an Advisory Council ?"

The only other proof on this point, adduced by Mr. C., is that "the authenticated edition" of the Amended Constitution reserves to the Assembly all the judicial powers it had before, except appellate jurisdiction. Here let me say, that I assume in my argument the doctrine, that the amendments of 1840 actually annulled various portions of the old Constitution concerning the judicial powers of the Assembly; and that the necessary alterations ought to have been made in the subsequent editions. It is shown by Mr. C. and other writers, however, that portions of the old Constitution are retained in the new book, which are manifestly inconsistent with the amendments. Even some of the prerogatives of a court of appeals are retained to the Assembly. by the authenticated book, as well as the original risdiction or authoritative control. It is, there-ore, a momentous question. What shall be done fore, a momentous question. What shall be done in view of the manilest errors and inconsistencies of the book? What measures adopted, to prevent the collision of Synods and Assemblies, and promote general harmony concerning constitutional principles. I give my opinion, that the acknowledged Amendments of 1840 ought to be, and will be eventually recognized as annulling those portions of the old Constitution which are manifestly inconsis-tent with them. I cannot take room for an argu-

ment upon the point. "Argument 2.-The Amended Constitution, by fair interpretation, clothes the Assembly still with the judicial powers" which were claimed in the Graham case. Mr. C. here claims, the Assembly is still "lawfully clothed with power to decide, to reprove, and to suppress." Also that it "can fully execute these powers," except when the infer bodies are "properly engaged in the settlement" of the questions involved, and when an attempt is made to make it a court of appeal. These powers of the Assembly, he says truly, "are judicial powers." I grant, then, that if these three distinct powers are not taken away by the amendments then the Assembly is still in some sense a judicial "court; can call up cases before it, adjudicate upon them, and take authoritative final action." And my reply is, that "the amended Constitution" is not amended conformably to the full intent and import Constitution are in force the amendments are in great part abiogated. The Assembly is not transformed from a Judicial Court into an Advisory Council; and the Synods are not made " the courts of final authoritative jurisdiction." But it is clear to my mind, that those provisions of the old Constitution, which give the Assembly judicial power, are a dead letter, standing where they ought not.

"Argument 3.-The Assembly's relation of au periority to the Synods necessarily and legitimately requires it to possess a controlling and governing power," power "to reward or to punish." True; but the authority of the "superior" body has always been mostly of an executive character, and much of its most effective influence exerted by the moral power of its wise counsels and admonitions. These main to the Assembly, although its superiority, or

supremacy rather, as a judicatory is gone. I am again surprised, however, at some of the "positions" Mr. C. takes to prove its superiority and power as a judicial tribunal. "It possesses reating nower " It can create Synods rize the people to form a Constitution, and admit a court. Congress can create judicial courts, and is control. The judicial courts in another sense are "superior" both to Congress and the Executive.— They can declare laws of Congress unconstitutional, and their decision is authoritative and final. The Executive is "superior" to the judges, for it creates por remove them from office, except by successful impeachment.—Again, superiority in judicial mat-ters is urged, by "the duty of the Synod lowards the Assembly," and "the duties of the Assembly towards the Synod." And I will say, that both the power and the subjection are proved. But most of the instances adduced, relate to the powers and duties of the Assembly in its executive capacity as Superintendent of the Church, or in its character as a monitory Council. Others relate to those judiwere then revoked; and I now leave the point to the cial powers which are repealed or annulled by the amendments. Therefore I need not notice them in

It follows, if these things are so, that the Assem bly has controlling and governing power over the Synods," in the employment of the "functions it retains;"—but not as a judicatory having "authorialive jurisdiction."

Even according to the old Constitution, I judge the action of the Assembly in the Graham case to be wrong; and "in point of fact, null and void."— That was a "judicial decision," made by the Synod. The Assembly ordered its reversal, on a review of the Synod's records and without citing the Synod to appear for trial. This was in direct vio-lation of the Constitution. Dis. Chap. VII. Sec. 1, Art. 4. This error has been pointed out by "Henderson," [Evan. Dec. 3,] and by myself. [Oct 22] No writer, so far as I know, has yet replied to that argument. I trust the commissioners are examining the vexed question in all its bearings.

The Battle of Liberty.

In speaking of the coming conflict in the West, Rev. Dr. Beman, in his late discourse, says: The battle of liberty and of mind is to be fought in that valley. The enemy is marshaling his forces, and the friends of a spiritual Christianity and of free thought must stand at their post, and there is no fear of the result. Thinking is not yet a heresy in this land, and if it should be so deemed by any, there is no physical power to inflict a penalty | This is our time to work. Another generation may be

No labored argument is needed to prove that col-

leges and theological schools are demanded in order to meet this state of things, and repel this invasion upon truth and liberty in the West. These institutions should be of a high character-equal to any be officered by some of the first men of our country, and they should possess large and well selected li-braries and all other aids to a liberal and finished education. And this must be done, or the West cannot be saved, and the East may eventually go down into ruin with her! But let that country be down into ruin with her! But let that country be provided for, liberally, nobly and above-board, and we fear not the influence of these foreign adventurers. What can the drilled and laced Jesuit, with his old text-books, and his obsolete methods of giving instruction, and his false and garbled histories, his proscribed and half-suppressed sciences, do, in this age and in this country, by the side of teachers who have been educated in our Eastern colleges— who were first taught to think in their mother's arms, and who have made thinking the element o their being and the business of their lives, ever since?
Why, he will shrink into the shade, where some flourish the best before the blaze of such a light. Those trammels upon free thought and full investigation, will be as ineffectual among us, as the decree of the Vatican which declared the earth to be as flat as a trencher! That same earth has ever since, in its globular form, continued to move on, in its orbit, and turn on its axis, as independent and uncompromising as any other Protestant.

HUMAN BROTHERHOOD REVEALED BY CHRISTI-ANITY.-It is not easy to believe that no great bre lights have been thrown on the mysteries of men's minds since the days of the great

New-Pork Evangelist.

NEW-YORK: THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1847.

The Political Horizon.

We have watched the proceedings in Congres this winter with more than usual interest. A great crisis in the political and moral history of this country is slowly developing itself. No human wisdom can as yet prognosticate the result with any degree did it not, shall be beaten with many stripes." of confidence. Whether the great sovereignty of the United States is to take a new and unprecedented position as the armed and conquering propagator of negro slavery, or is now at last to commit itself, uncrisis. Fear mingles with hope while we wait for a divided heart. I would he says, thou wert either the result. We are not of a despending temper, but | cold or hot; but because thou art neither cold nor

signs of the times. The adoption of the Wilmot proviso by a strong indicate that in that body the power of the slaveholding interest is broken, at least for the present. The representation from the free-labor States has long been more numerous than that from the slave States, but has rarely ventured to assert with a united front, the interests and principles of its constituents. But now, at last, what have we seen? Every nest man, would be scarcely less puzzled to find vote from New-England, without respect of parties, From New-York, with one solitary exception, given rolled for freedom! And of the one hundred and town or country, do we read of death from a broken thirty-two representatives that voted from the free heart for sin? Alas for us, that the rarest of all exlater States, only eighteen base enough to vote for slavery! Let us thank God and take courage.

1. The vote given for the Wilmot proviso by the representative from Delaware, seems to indicate that ance with God is broken; our hold on the promises the long expected change in the relations of that State to slavery, is at hand. To John W. Hous-TON, the sole representative of the little State of Delaware, belongs the honor of having given in the House of Representatives the first vote that ever was given, at Washington, against slavery, from south of Mason and Dixon's line. To our minds there is more of hope for our country's honor and prosperity, and more of promise for the cause of iniversal human freedom, in that one vote from Delaware for the Wilmot proviso, than in the unanimous thirty from New-England, or in all the hundred and fourteen from the free States. And almost simultaneously with the giving of that vote in Congress, we find an act for the abolition of slavery in Delaware, carried by a strong majority in the popular branch of the Legislature of that State. Though delayed for the present in the Senate, we may con fidently expect soon to see Delaware taking her place, proudly and joyfully, among the States in which slavery has been abolished.

Slavery existed in every one of the old thirteen States. Since the revolution, it has successively and gradually abolished in seven of them. But for a long time, "Mason and Dixon's line" has been the bound ary between freedom and slavery-a boundary wealth, seems sarely to have disturbed the minds of place before their eyes. And when one State south of the fated line has abolished slavery, who can tell how soon another and another may follow the example? The position of Maryland, her climate, her products, her resources, all her interests are essentially the same with those of Delaware; and when once the spell is broken, how long will the people of Maryland be in finding out that every consideration

of justice and consistency, requires them also to abolish slavery? 2. In the antagonist positions, and increasingly hostile relations of the two great Southern statesare taking in regard to slavery, and is willing to Beside all this, he has some truly patriotic and statesmanlike views of the evils of war, and of the mischiefs which the present war is working in respect to our national character, and all our national interests. He has exerted himself, therefore, to urge upon the government such a mode of carrying on the war as would give us, immediately, a virtual peace, and at the same time has proposed, through one of his friends in the Honse of Representatives, to extend the line of the Missouri compromise to the Pacific. But having failed in these measures, he has now introduced into the Senate a series of resolutions so preposterous that no genius less transcendental than his could ever have conceived of them. "He has done with compromises," as he tells us, "and falls back upon the constitution." Whenever Mr. Calhoun falls back upon the constitution, look out for some new absurdity in the interpretation of that instrument, such as none can equal but those out in the Cambria. His numerous friends will be forever excluded from the soil of the great North- already entered upon his work, having preached in upon Mr. Calhoun's principles as involved in his Evangelical Society. We learn that upon the resolutions before the Senate, there would be no whole, he is greatly encouraged by what he saw and constitutional power anywhere to prohibit polygamy heard of the work of God on the Continent. He in any of the territories. Against these resolutions, thinks that it is particularly promising in several of the work of God on the Continent. He prophecy, or is really a grave expression of the author's convictions arrived at in the exercise of his injustice and inhumanity inflict the deepest dis-Mr. Benton, (between whom and Mr. Calhoun there the Papal countries. has long been but little friendship,) has expressed

Doing Nothing.

"He made me out a sinner for doing nothing!" This remark fell from the lips of one who was nn-Trieste, Milan, Geneva, Paris, etc. question, How were you awakened? It was in a revival of religion, in 1832. He had heard a sermon religious state of the various countries of Europe. It from the words, "Woe to them that are at ease in will embrace eight or ten, and be delivered just as his greatest sin was the very thing in which he had

been comforting himself—doing nothing!

We were reminded of this incident by meeting in an old religious magazine with the following inge-

Is it right that a man should be cursed for doir nothing? Yes, when he ought to do something.
Who says so? The angel of the Lord. Luke 12: "That servant which knew his Lord's will, and

The divided Heart, and the broken Heart. mistakeably and finally, for the rights of man as and a heart divided. There is nothing human God man, and on the side of universal human freedom— loves better than a broken heart; perhaps there is is the question to be determined by the impending nothing human that has more of his displeasure than as we contemplate the crisis, remembering the ear- hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth. This is the stness with which this war has been undertaken strongest language of detestation. On the other by the Southwest for the extension of slavery, and hand the sacrifice of God, that which he prefers to nbering what means of control over the votes rivers of oil and the costliest offerings of devotion, is possible that real Christian marriage could exist iticians are at the disposal of those who a broken heart. Thou wilt not despise this, says among slaves. The inquiry in part has been anhave made the war, and for whose advantage it is the Psalmist. As if all other offerings in compariprosecuted, we are almost ready to despair. Yet son were despicable. Man may despise it, but it is Philadelphia Observer, by assuring us that he "has some things are encouraging, and should be noted as God's chosen sacrifice; and to that man, whether kneeling by the roadside, or in "the long-drawn aisles" of the forest; whether worshiping in temples majority in the House of Representatives, seems to made with hands, or beneath the broad arch of heaven, or in the dungeon, or on the sick bed; to that man who offers this, the eve of God is directed, and his smile rests there.

And vet divided hearts are many, and broken hearts few. The sour cynic of olden time, who searched Athens with his lantern in quest of an hobroken-hearted men now. We do indeed hear of lost friends; or through disappointed ambition, or periences should be that of a contrite spirit. Lacking this, what of spiritual good do we not lack? All else is broken, where the heart is not broken. Our alliis broken; our peace of conscience is broken.

Be Prompt, and do it Now.

Procrastination is the thief of time not only, but the murderer of many a purpose which, if promptly carried into effect the moment its propriety and importance are felt, would yield us a perpetual revenue of enjoyment, and shed blessings on all around us. Never postpone till to-morrow what may just as well be done to-day, is an adage of admitted practical wisdom. In morals and religion it is specially important.

You are thinking, it may be, that you have injured a neighbor's interests, or feelings, and you are saying to yourself, I will take a convenient opportnnity to apologize, or make reparation. That opportunity never comes, or comes not for a long time. Meanwhile, what was at first a slight misunderstanding or fault grows into a grave wrong, and a cause and proper sense? Does the law recognize matriof life-long estrangement. A pleasant word at the right moment would have scattered the cloud no bigger at first than a man's hand. Postponement spread it over the whole life relations of two individuals.

rendering them useless, perhaps hateful to each other. You are thinking of giving something to your which the upholders of slavery in all their calculations heretofore have regarded as permanent. The to-day. To-morrow you forget it, and the next day there is no opportunity that you know of, and finall you give nothing. There have been good impulses the Chairman to be held in this city last month. rected, are unworthy of the age, and do no good. sovereignty, and might do so, not in a sudden gust and intentions of this sort in New-York within a We had not seen nor heard a word of what was done few weeks past, probably, sufficient to load the whole on that occasion, until we met with a brief and in-American navy with bread stuffs for the hunger-bit- formal notice of the proceedings of the meeting in a don, called the Young Men's Christian Association. ten Scotch and Irish. But how small a proportion letter written by Rev. W. Livesey, of the Methodist Southern politicians. But now that thing is taking of these intentions ripen into acts, simply because they are not carried out at once. Thus procrastination is again a thief, stealing the bread from the famished, dying unfortunates, whose last gasp implored your sympathy; stealing from you the blessedness of being a benefactor to the needy and suffering.

In moments when your better nature ruminates upon the state of some friend or relative who is living without God and dying without hope, you think of your duty to speak with him about his soule could be formed. Second: All (with only one exception) were agreed that ultra measures should be duties of social life. Truth in nature becomes to of political economy and private policy, as well as of your duty to speak with him about his soul's concerns, and you determine inwardly that his blood shall not be found in your skirts. You might see and speak with him now. You could do it now with advantage resulting from the clear view you have of men in the Senate, we seem to see an omen of the his case, and the tender state of your own heart. future. Mr. Calhoun has become alarmed at the progress of the war, and at the course which events

| Nis case, and the tender state of your own heart future. Mr. Calhoun has become alarmed at the progress of the war, and at the course which events

| Nis case, and the tender state of your own heart give the exact phraseology, but I think it is in subsomething very great—he expects some good heart-give the exact phraseology, but I think it is in subsomething very great—he expects some good heart-give the exact phraseology, but I think it is in subsomething very great—he expects some good heart-give the exact phraseology, but I think it is in subsomething very great—he expects some good heart-give the exact phraseology and the exact phraseology are consideration of certain give the exact phraseology are consideration of certain postponed for to-day. To-morrow, with cares multitudinous, and circumstances unforeseen, asks for make peace on almost any terms, if only this question of the prohibition of slavery may be got rid of. is unwarned. Your heart grows cold. His heart becomes hard. The summer comes and passes; the harvest comes and goes; night, and winter, and darkness, and death come, and his soul is not saved. Had you done your duty then, he had been a Christian, and you his human savior, and a song now unsung in heaven would have celebrated his deliverance. The thief procrastination has robbed you of a jewel in your crown, robbed your brother of his soul, and angels of a triumph.

Do it now! Whatever purpose for good, whatever intention or impulse of duty, or of mercy, may be springing up in your soul, give it certainty, efficacy and power by doing it now.

Rev. Dr. Baird's Return.

This gentleman reached his home in this city last week, just as our paper was going to press. He came lish or legalize a Turkish system of polygamy, then, Mr. Eaton's) last Sabbath, in behalf of the Foreign

On his way back from the Continent to this counhimself with contemptuous bitterness. Mr. Calhoun try, Dr. Baird held a meeting of invited gentlemen sees that all the South must be rallied, and forced in Exeter Hall, in London, and another in a hall in into unanimity upon some new ground in behalf of Gibbs' Hotel in Edinburgh, which, if we may judge No. 6, is equally so. the extension of slavery, or the battle is won for from some notices we have seen in English papers, freedom. Mr. Benton sees that the West is the seat | must have been exceedingly interesting. Some o of empire; and that Southern influence alone can the most important men in those two great capitals, never again make any man President. The move- so far as the religious and benevolent societies are ments of these two great leaders show us that the concerned, were present at those meetings, and aptimes are changing. Will the Southern politicians peared to have been deeply attentive to what he be able much longer to hold all the South together said. The object of Dr. B. in holding these meetings as they have done heretofore? Will they be able was to endeavor to enlist British Christians more much longer to hinder the people of the South from heartily and extensively in the work of spreading seeing that they have other interests besides the the truth in Papal countries on the Continent, withmaintenance and extension of slavery? Will they out neglecting their own Ireland. The effect seems be able much longer to hinder the masses of the to have been eminently happy. We are glad to say, white population at the South, particularly in the in this connection, that our English brethren, and northern tier of slaveholding States, from seeing they of the Free Church of Scotland in particular, what their rights are, and what their interests re- are beginning to take right views on this great sub-

> Dr. Baird has brought with him the remainder of his Letters from Europe, which we shall give from week to week until they are all published. They are dated from Athens, Smyrna, Constantinople,

We have to annunce also, that Dr. B. will com-

What ought Meroz to have done? Come to the tributions. Some of the churches have given nobly. Sturbridge, Mass.; Woonsocket, R. I.; and other The Catholic churches deserve especial mention places, revivals are said to be in progress. and praise for their self-denying sacrifices. Comin some churches, and thousands, and even ten thou- may he given hereafter. Dr. Skinner giving last Sahbath nearly \$1200. This Upwards of eighty persons have been admitted to is a work in which all ought to engage—young and the church within a few days.

Can a Slave be Lawfully Married? We were led awhile ago, from an incident which occurred in Virginia, to suggest a doubt whether under the well-known existing laws which create and define slavery in the Southern States, it was swered with great explicitness by our brother of the solemnized the marriage covenant between slaves, at the request of their master, by such religious service as the standards of our church approve;" that he thinks it was lawfully done, for it was at the request and in the parlor of a distinguished lawyer, and the minister was under bonds to deter him from joining in marriage those who cannot lawfully enter into that relation. We are obliged to the editor of the Observer for his reply, and should be glad to find evidence in this and all other kindred facts, that legal marriage can be instituted between slaves. Will the editor allow us to ask, if, when he performed that given against the extension of slavery! Every vote those who have died broken-hearled with grief for ceremony, he did not know that in making that man and woman promise, in the most solemn manner, to on the same side! Every vote from New-Jersey en- the loss of riches; but in what bill of mortality, in live together until they should be separated by death. they had no power to keep that covenant; that it was wholly at the will of the master whether they should do it while they remained on his plantation and that they might be sold the next day if the caprice or the necessities of the master should so dictate, the one to Missouri and the other to Texas, till they should be re-united by death? Did he not know that in exacting from that woman the promise, in the most solemn manner, of obedience to her husband, her obedience, in all things, was due to her master; that his commands, however they might conflict with the rights of a husband, must be obeyed, on penalty of unnumbered stripes, and if she offered re sistance, of death itself? If the editor knew this, as it is difficult to believe he did not, was the transac tion any less really a mockery of the institution, than it would have been to have solemnized the marriage covenant between the rocking-chair and the cradle when their continuance in social proximity, and in the capacity of discharging these mutual pledges, depended, not at all on any volition in them, but whol-

ly on the will of their owner? Again we ask, Can a slave be lawfully married? Can we be favored with the chapter and verse, in the laws of a slave State, which allows it in any just montal pledges, in their case, as valid? Does it protect them in the fulfillment of them? Does it know them as contracting parties, as married persons, and their children as the children of those who have been lawfully married?

Meeting of the American Alliance.

It will be recollected that a meeting of the delegates church, Philadelphia, published in the Zion's Herald of Boston. Mr. Livesey's account is as follows:

On the day appointed, a number of the delegates assembled, and several letters were received and read, and a free interchange of views and sentiments It was exceedingly gratiwas given on the subject. must be done; that was unavoidable, or no Alliance avoided, and the true course was the medium one. o membership in the Alliance; while those who old them for gain or selfish motives, could not be admitted to fellowship in the Alliance."

judged necessary; and such members of churches, and ministers of the gospel as approved the object of the Alliance, and are interested in its success, should be admitted to the meeting, and join in its deliberations, by signing the basis and principles of the Alliance formed in London.

who hold that the constitution has abolished slavery glad to hear that he returns from his long tour in (2 Thess. 2: 3, 4,) concerning an apostasy then fualready. In the present instance, Mr. Calhoun's re- Europe—rendered much longer than he had intend- ture, and the appearing of "the man of sin," "who place. Parents are no longer afraid to send their one meets there a rare combination of intelligence, half an hour, in which he reviewed those parts of solutions go the length of nullifying the Missouri ed by serious indisposition, first in Russia and after- opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is call- children to the Sabbath School, and the Free refinement, and sincere, unostentatious piety." compromise, the glorious ordinance of 1787, and all wards in France, as our readers have already been ed God, or that is worshiped," is a prediction of the Churches are decidedly prospering. One of these the fundamental laws by which slavery has been informed-in excellent health and spirits. He has rise of the various Protestant churches, and particu- churches numbers already ninety catechumens.larly of Congregationalism, with which, as the writer The persecutors themselves, seem ashamed of their west. Nay, if any one of the States should estab- two of the churches in this city (Dr. Ferris' and testifies, all the Protestant sects are more or less in- work, though not yet willing to make reparation .-fected. Whether the entire discussion is a mere jeu | The last instance of persecution is, that several of d'esprit, a laborious piece of Anglo-Catholic fun, a the Free Church ministers have been required burlesque upon ancient and modern expounders of private judgment, the slight attention we have given grace upon the Government and the people who commit or encourage them, and must ultimately reto his lucubrations does not enable us to determine. The idea, however, is ingenious at any rate; and the execution as we judge from the hasty perusal of

Revival Intelligence.

Rev. Mr. Conkling, the pastor of the First ted to the communion the second Sabbath in January."

that already several have experienced a change, and many more are anxious. They all feel as if the work had only just begun. May the good work continue."

Rev. H. H. Kellogg. pastor of the Presbyterian church at Galesburgh, Ill. writes as follows :- " We are now enjoying a precions season of revival ef re-Zion!" It was a new thought to the poor man, who had been comforting himself with the poor man, who he may find time to prepare them. We have no ligion in this place. Already more than fifty have had been comforting himself with the plea that he had done nothing very bad. But now he saw that his greatest sin was the very thing in which he had done nothing to the may find time to prepare them. We have no doubt that they will contain a vast amount of invaluable information. exemplified hope of being in Christ. May Christians pray more and more for revivals to be multiplied. Knox College is sharing in the work."

"For our own parts, we avow our conviction, that the standard of preaching in our churches is below par. It is seldom that one hears a sermon plied. Knox College is sharing in the work."

In several of the churches in this city there is sand in others. Several of the Presbyterian churches A religious excitement exists at Hackettstown,

old, rich and poor. With all possible assistance we The Madison (Ia.) Banner of the 17th ult. mencan avert but little of the terrible calamity under tions that a religious revival, which commenced in which our brethren are groaning. Should not the First Presbyterian church there some weeks charches in the country also co-operate in this work ago, was gradually spreading over the entire city. of love? None need to fear that their gifts are not Protracted meetings were being held in the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches, and large numbers of persons were connecting themselves with those several denominations. Rev. Henry W.

Religion and Morals Abroad.

pastor of the 2nd Presbyterian church.

We glean from our files of foreign religious papers and periodicals, by the Camhria, a few items of intelligence, in addition to that already furnished. Occasion of Mr. Gurney's neath .- It appears that the lamented decease of one of the best men of medern times, Joseph John Gurney, the well known Quaker philanthropist, was occasioned by his zeal in doing good. True to the animating purpose of his life, he attended, in very sharp weather, and while in delicate health, a meeting of a society for visiting the poor, in Norwich, the place of his residence, for the purpose of hetter providing for the destitute. On his return home, his horse slipped and fell with him, throwing Mr. Gurney to the ground. He was immediately assisted, and at first it was hoped no injury had occurred. But other symptoms set in which very soon carried him off. His death has been universally mourned. All the shops in Norwich were closed, in token of the grief of which all partock. Though a member of the Society of Friends, the Bishop of Norwich, much to his credit, preached his funeral sermon, from Isaiah 21: 11, and pronounced a sincere and elo-quent eulogy upon his character and virtues. His was 59 years: he was the brother of Elizabeth Fry, whose benevolence was also well known.

Conversions from Romanism .- It would seem that interchanges between the Anglican and Roman churches are not all on one side. A Dublin paper states that an unusually large number of persons were received into the communion of the Episcopal church in Ireland on the first Sabbath of the year. The class included three superior young men, who were intended by their parents for the Romish priesthood, and others who are also well versed in the Scriptures of truth. There are now 130 names on the renunciation roll of St. Audoen's church, who have abjured the false tenets of Rome. On that day a great addition was made to it. Two fresh priests have applied to the Priest's Protection

PROCESSION OF THE HOST IN LONDON .- For the first time, so far as is known, since the Reformation and in spite of the statutes which explicitly forbid it, the Popish procession of the Host, the carrying of the consecrated wafer through the streets, was openly performed lately in one of the suburbs of London, with the lights blazing, and in full procession, to visit the death-bed of a dying Catholic The Catholic paper which records the scene, says The sensation created among the Protestants in the neighborhood is indescribable. With recollected looks, the women bowed and the men took of their hats, as they beheld, for the first time, with what awful and profound veneration holy Church surrounds the adorable sacrament." Though there are several stringent laws against it-one as late as 31 George III. we are glad they are not enforced, and hope this event will lead to their erasure from the statute book of a free and enlightened nation. Laws against the enjoyment of religious liberty, whatever their nature, or against whomsoever di-

READING OF FICTION .- A lecture, the sixth of the series, before an association of young men in Lonwas lately given by Rev. John Aldis, on the evils of reading works of fiction, which is highly spoken of, and reported at some length. Mr. A. first disposed of the argument usually urged in favor of this class of reading, and then adduced his reasons against the habit. Works of fiction, he thought fying to find such entire harmony, on so perplexing a subject. All were agreed, first: That something thy to the moral nature:—3. The reading of them was incompatible with the right discharge of the be despised. God's green earth-the sympathies A committee was then appointed to draft an article of the heart-the endearments of friendship-the conformable to the sentiments that had been ex- sweets of home—had all been provided by God that pressed, and report the next day. On the 3d inst, the report was made, discussed and agreed upon, as for himself a new world, which, like himself, was a preliminary measure, subject to further review and corrupt and corrupting. He becomes discontented with the actual world. He is led to think himself principles, respecting personal rights, religious liber-ty, &c, it was stated, that in conformity with these principles, "Persons holding slaves, not by their own fault, or for their own benefit, but from benevolent motives, who could not in their judgment free them without violating the law of love, should be entitled to membership in the Alliance; while those who mantic, or discontented, and is the prey of misery to himself, and the source of it to others. He reads dmitted to fellowship in the Alliance."

It was agreed, that persons joining the Alliance in the morning—takes the book in his pocket—hides should be members in good standing in some evangelical church, and should subscribe to the constitution and principles of the Alliance. It was further he goes out-takes the wrong turning, and blunders agreed, that there should be a meeting of all the del-egates in New-York, on the fifth of May next, when shelf—does nothing right, and is disgraced—the poor the whole matter should again be brought under man is in Utopia, and cannot fulfill the regirements review, and subjected to any change that might be of manly and social life;-4. The habit is incom patible with the acquisition of knowledge;-5. It is incompatible with the study of the Scriptures and the spirit of prayer.

INGENUITY .-- A writer in the Churchman is labo-nection with the Established Church, and for which trust, sincere Christians, and entirely united in their riously employed in proving that Paul's prediction they suffered so much, were well nigh deserted. join the militia. The ministers refused to obey the summons, and in consequence two or three of them coil upon the actors.

> FREE READING-ROOM FOR THE LABORING CLASS-Es .- A society has been established in London, having Lord Ashley at the head of the movement. for "the purpose of providing free reading-rooms for the laboring classes of the city of London."

THE PRUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.—The Universe Presbyterian church in Alexandria, N. J. writes as contains a letter from Dr. Baird (who returned in follows:-"The Lord has greatly blessed us-He the Cambria) in which it is confidently stated, that has poured out his Holy Spirit upon us-and has the long promised Constitution is soon to be given revived his work. The church has come up well by the king of Prussia to his people. Probably Dr. to the help of the Lord, and a goodly number has Baird's means of information are as good as those been hopefully converted-41 of whom were admithas been the cry so long, that it will be well enough not to exult in the liherality and piety of his Prus-A correspondent from Franklin county, Ohio, ed. Dr. B. also states, that at the same time the king A correspondent from Frankin county, Ohio, writes the following, under date of Feb. 25th:—
"At the present time, Central College is visited with an interesting revival of religion. Messrs. Covert

an interesting revival of religion. and Washburn have been holding meetings, and the results have been marked. My informant says the results have been marked. My informant says to some the results have been marked. My informant says to some the results have been marked. My informant says to some says

PREACHING OF THE ESTABLISHED CLERGY .-- A writer in the English Review, the most able and thorough-golng periodical in the service of the Established Church, thus frankly characterizes the preaching prevalent in that communion. If a Dissenter had uttered a charge half as severe, it would

tion, there is everything to make us believe:

wander from the dulness of the Church to the ex- things were adopted this side of the water? The

INCREASE OF BISHOPS .- There is a zealous party posed chiefly of the poorest classes, whose gifts are deep religious interest, and in some, several hopeful in the Establishment who have been crying out for wrung from hard service, we hear of hundreds given conversions have taken place. More particulars an increase of bishops, and a dividing of the enoran increase of bishops, and a dividing of the enormous revenues of the existing overgrown sees. The at Bristol to adopt his views. Many Beptist minisarguments used for this increase are quite forcible have also taken generous collections-that of Rev. N. J. and meetings are held near every evening. -especially that which argues the example of the primitive church. A powerful article in favor of this reform appears in the English Review; and in ccordance with these wishes, it is said that Lord John Russell has proposed to create four new bishops, without making them peers. If reform once begins in the Establishment, who can tell where it will end? There hegins also to he an outcry against the continuance of ecclesiastical courts.

BRITISH OPINION OF PROF. UPHAM .- An elaborate critique upon three American writers on Philo- The Institution is to be opened for students April 1st. which has borne upon their industry and prosperity sophy-Prof. Upham, Dr. Schmucker and Dr. Tap-Beecher, of Indianapolis, was present, aiding the pan, appears in the Fehruary number of the British Quarterly Review, in which all are highly spoken of. Prof. Upham's philosophical works are praised ciety were \$13,554.37, making the total receipts State or at the North, long to prevent the desirable in the following generous manner, which forms since April 15th, \$121,565.02. The grants of pub- consummation. There is a public conscience which quite a contrast to

ican work in England:
"The works of Upham form perhaps the most consistent specimen of the application of the induc-tive mode of investigation to mental science in the language. Free from the trammels of sects and systems, imhued with a disposition to seize upon what he conceives to be true wherever he may find t, and directed by such a portion of theoretical design as serves to give pertinency and scientific acaracy to his inquiries and reasonings, he has produced a book that displays great labor in the collec-tion of facts, patient and comprehensive hahits of hought in their generalization, and clear scientific arrangement in the combination of the whole into

ORGAN OF THE EVANOELICAL ALLIANCE.—The periodical designed to be the organ of the British Organization of the Evangelical Alliance, has made its appearance in the form of a very neatly printed monthly magazine, of 32 pages, entitled "Evangelical Christendom." It is conducted by Rev. T. R. Birks, W. Chalmers, W. M. Bunting, Dr. Harris and Dr. Steane. The first number contains ten articles—an introductory address by the editors; the Path to Christian Union, by Rev. Dr. Vaughan; gelical pastor; European and American intelligence; nome intelligence, reviews and poetry. Among the orrespondents from whom contributions are acknowledged, we observe Drs. Skinner and Patton, and Mr. Kirk, of this country. There is an interesting letter from Czerski, which does honor to his head and heart. Though not permitted to become a member of the Alliance, he shows an amiable and Christian spirit.

New Edifice of the Tract Society.

The particulars of the cost of the new and very ommodious building erected by the Tract Society are given in the following minute passed by the Excutive Committee. The wants occasioned by the large and growing operations of the Society seem to have been admirably consulted and provided for in the new building, and it may be regarded as a model for convenience, economy and strength. Besides securing ample room for its own various wants, there are pleasant rooms provided for the New-York Agency of the American Board, and the Home Missionary Society. The cost of the building has been for mason

work \$15,638.20; carpenter work \$13,880.01; fix-tures for all parts of the building \$4,449.59; iron tures for all parts of the building \$4,445.59; from work \$2,315.07; plumbing \$1.253.41; gas \$679.60; other expenses (exclusive of heating by steam, which is not entirely completed) \$394; total \$38 a very different aspect is presented. Party preferences there are strongly manifested, and party lines on the Society's house and rents of other.

The call that the Senate, a very different aspect is presented. Party preferences there are strongly manifested, and party lines of their hands with gifts worthy to be sent from the children of Auld Scotia to their brethren at home. premises during the interval, with insurance, taxes and interest \$3,309.41; and the amount is \$42,019 raised by loan the sum of \$41,000. Resolved, That the above sum of \$41,019.29, to-

gether with the expense for the heating apparatus, be paid exclusively from the proceeds of rents of nity which are esteemed as indispensable in intelliparts of the building not occupied by the Society, gent and refined society. should those rents ultimately prove to be sufficient, Resolved, That the Committee hereby record their gratitude to God, by whose providence they have been guided and assisted in the reconstruction of the Soc ety's house, that the Institution is thus furnished with increased facilities for prosecuting its benev-ovent labors; that the lives of all who were engag-rough preparation, and would exhibit a lucid and ed in its rapid erection were preserved; and that entire harmony has prevailed in the counsels of the Committee and all engaged in this undertaking.

Resolved, That the Committee gratefully acknowl-Resolved, That the Committee gratefully acknowledge the fact, that by means of the conributions had expressed in opposition to the passage of the half of the members and pastors, and one-third of half of the members and pastors, and one-third of ciety's formation, amounting to \$25,852.95, for the specific object of providing the Society with accomnot immediately indispensable to the convenient transaction of its business, the debt incurred for the e funds contributed for the general benevolent puroses of the Institution.

SIR CULLING EARDLEY SMITH .- The name of with the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance. that our readers will peruse the following paragraph of a letter received from Rev. Mr. Pomroy, with

large estate—having a remarkable well-halanced mind, enriched with various information. He has seen a good deal of the world, and not without pro- Benton afforded him an admirable opportunity of fit. A few years since, he left the Established paying off old scores and settling an old grudge,---CANTON DE VAUD.-It appears that God is bring- Church and became a member of a Congregational ing good out of evil in this scene of persecution .- church; though Lady Smith still retains her con-For the first year, the pastors who resigned the connection with the Establishment. They are both, I man shall hereafter do him reverence. efforts to do good to a lost world. Their household to reply. It was obvious to all that he felt deeply Mr. Pomroy adds that in a letter lately received to neutralize and repel. He said in the course of his from Sir Culling, he is informed of the serious illness of his eldest child, a daughter, 13 or 14 years of age; and the intelligenco is accompanied with an earnest request for the prayers of all in this country deplored it. It was an extravagant waste of money, with whom he became acquainted, for the child and a needless sacrifice of life, and in every respect, a

that the present Pope very recently preached a sermon in one of the churches of Rome, and that he intends to repeat such services occasionally in the preaching of a Pope has occurred in about 300 years. This is a mistake. Lambertini, who was elected Pope in 1740, and took the name of Benedict XIV. was also a preacher. In some respects the present Pope resembles him. Benedict was so tolerant, and withal so little addicted to mere forms, that he obtained the distinction of heing called "The Protes-

LETTER FROM FATHER MATHEW .- The Freeman's Journal publishes a brief letter from this venerable tetotaler, pleading for his famishing countrymen with touching simplicity:

Our wretched population is rapidly passing away and sinking into the grave. The only consolation we have is the pious resignation with which they submit to this dire visitation of an All-wise Providence. We have seven months of famine still be-fore us. But with the bright prospect that now for the relief of the starving thousands of Ireland opens upon us, of having our markets reduced to opens upon us, of having our markets reduced to and Scotland, and appropriating five hundred thousands and appropriating five hundred thousands are supplied to the start of the s reasonable rates, by the henevolence of our com-miserating brethren in the States, we hope to stay the ravages of famine. Untoward, unexpected impediments, have obliged me reluctantly, for the last speech in support of the proposed measure. "He two years, to postpone my visit to your happy country. Until the Lord in his mercy shall stay the hand of the Destroying Angel, that is now decimating the Irish people, I cannot promise myself the happiness of spending a few months in America.

we were reminded of this incident by meeting in which he had we were reminded of this incident by meeting in the ledward in old religions magazine with the following ingression in the words, "Curse ye memory." The writer says—

Mercz." The writer says—

By whose authority? The angel of the Lord's. What has Mercz done? Nothing.

What has Mercz done? Nothing has far deally with the churches of the seventh was now dawneed eliditor is an Englishman, that the churches of the solider showed in whi

The English Baptists on the question of open and close communion are divided into two parties. The splendid talents and plausible reasoning of Robert ters now advocate and practice open communion

METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY .- The Trustees of the General Bihlical Institute of the M. E. Church in New-England, met at Boston, Feb. 17th, and determined to locate the Seminary in Concord, Hampshire Conference, were elected professors.

March 1st., the receipts of the American Tract So- lovers of slavery for its own sake, either in the lications, mainly for the destitute since April 15th, neither Bihle arguments for the divine right of makon bills sanctioned and on notes for printing paper, pro-slavery editors have yet succeeded in drugging. payable within a few months, the sum of \$21,405 The number of slaves in Delaware, according to the 35, besides other large obligations devolving on the census of 1840, was 2,605. It will never do to des-Society for colportage, foreign distribution and current expenses. Applications are now before the Committee for pecuniary grants, for foreign stations on the Continent of Europe and in heathen lands, amounting to upwards of \$10,000, which the Society will he expected to remit hefore the expiration of its current year which closes April first, instead of April 15th, as heretofore.

Philadelphia.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1847

Things at Washington A few days of the past week, we had an opportu-

gether unworthy the character of the Representatives of a great people. It is deeply to be regretted that men should be selected to take part in the councils of the nation, who need to be taught the ney to buy more. In some first rudiments of polite gentlemanly deportment. a single night, meal must be their sole support, and That there are many such, facts within the knowledge of every intelligent man abundantly prove.

When the people shall learn that their interests are enced. Never did they require aid or sympathy as better subserved hy men of intelligence and integri-ty than by mere partisans; that honesty is hetter

much as now." The people of Scotland have been
active and liberal in their measures to secure and than party fealty, and that the right is to be sought rather than selfish and sinister ends, a most desirable change will be witnessed in the popular branch where. The address concludes in an affecting manof the national councils. We do not mean to insinuate that there are not many men of excellent character and high moral worth in the House of Representatives. We do not say that the majority are not of this class. But certain it is there are many hurdens upon others at home or abroad, so long as who ought never to have emerged from the obscuriare distinctly marked. But there is uniformly exhibited a manly, dignified deportment, and a respect- are now places of silent suffering, an 29; for the payment of which sum the Society have ful treatment of opponents which deserve the highest tish mother has not even a bannock to break among commendation. A difference of political views her children, while we, in this land of plenty, are does not make them forget the courtesy and urba-

A fine illustration of this occurred on Wednesday in the discussion of the "Three Million Bill." Mr. Benton was entitled to the floor, which he occupied in a speech somewhat more than two hours in 89 churches and preaching places, 4 Ecclesiastical rough preparation, and would exhibit a lucid and Charitable Institutions. The Anti-mission Baptists powerful argument in favor of the passage of the have 23 churches, 9 ministers, and 424 members. Bill. Rumor also was rife that he intended to give The Mission, or General Baptists have 22 churches, Mr. Calhoun a scorching rebuke for the views he Bill. A crowd of people were drawn the Senate the churches are in Baltimore. In the whole of Chamber long before the hour fixed upon for that part of the State lying east of the Chesapeake, odations in the city free of vent, and by giving up taking up the order of the day. At length the anto be rented, all apartments in the Society's house ticipated onset was made. We confess we were Baptist church and one preacher. There are 11 greatly disappointed in the speech of the distinguished senator. It was elaborate, ingenious and and there are only two counties in which there is guished senator. It was elaborate, ingenious and ed; and there is a reasonable prospect that the debt now incurred for the new building may be ultimately paid, without using for this purpose any part of learned, but there was little or nothing said on the merits of the Bill. The great thing aimed at was to convict Mr. Calhoun of inconsistency, and fasten upon him public odium. Mr. Benton charged him of being the chief instrument in bringing about the annexation of Texas, and that act was the real though not the immediate cause of the existing, unhappy forth in gtowing language the mischief and misery induced by this unprincipled and reckless act. It should be remarked, as some of the readers of the svangelist may have forgotten the fact, that Mr. Benton was from the first anxious for the acquisi-"Sir Culling is a man of perhaps 35 or 36 years tion of Texas, but he urged that it should be acpurchase from Mexico. ability, but was defeated by the skill and promptness and energy of Mr. Calhoun. The speech of Mr. He was exceedingly severe, and yet there was no while he aimed to put his opponent so low that no As soon as Mr. Benton closed Mr. Calhoun ros

the attack made upon him, but he evinced great power of self control. His reply occupied about Mr. Benton's speech which he felt most necessary remarks, that it could not be denied or disguised that the existing war is exceedingly unpopular with the great masss of the American people elf, he would not hesitate to say that he deeply most unadvised and unfortunate step of the administration. He insisted that wiser counsels would mited his agency in bringing about the annexation dence and cautious management on the part of those in power.

RELIEF OF IRELAND. We were much gratified to see Mr. Crittenden introduce a bill authorizing the President to pur- after. chase such provisions as he may deem suitable and proper, and cause them to be sent to the government sand dollars for the accomplishment of this object. The honorable Senator made a brief but eloquent desired," he said, "to make the act national in its character. He would have this relief transported in a national vessel, under the national flag, to be ing the Irish people, I cannot promise myself the happiness of spending a few months in America.

Free Communion.—It would seem from the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper, whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist paper whose editor is an Englishmen that the following paragraph cut from a Baptist p

called up at the earliest practicable period.

We had intended to speak of several things of general interest aside from the doings of Congress, but our limits will not permit. We shall not some of these things next week.

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.-We learn with un peakable regret that the wise and considerate mea sures for freeing this gallant State from the curre and incuhus of slavery, so auspiciously begun by the popular branch of the Legislature, has been for the present defeated in the Senate. By a tle vote N. H. Bishop Hedding was invited to the Presi- the bill was laid on the table; by which it is virtualdency of the Institution, and Rev. Messrs. John ly destroyed for this session. But only for a season Dempster and Osmon C. Baker, both of the New- The delay only renders the triumph more certain. The people of the State, weary of the grievous burden so long, are in earnest in desiring to be freed from TRACT Society.-During the month ending it; and it will not be in the power of politicians, nor amounted to \$13,695.24. There was due March 1st. ing merchandise of God's image, nor the efforts of pair of liberty and right.

Relief to Scotland.

The sufferings of the people in the Highlands and slands of Scotland ought not to he forgotten in the excitement occasioned by the sad and thrilling accounts we are receiving from Ireland. While too much cannot be done to relieve the famine of the Irish, our charity is affectingly appealed to from the other quarter. A preliminary meeting to consider the expediency of making a public appeal, in behalf of Scotland, was lately held in this city, and was numerously attended by our citizens, particularly by Scotchmen and those of Scotch decent. Dr. Chapman presided. The objects of the meeting were nity of seeing the men who have been chosen as stated, and a general committee appointed, by which the rulers of this great nation, and of hearing their an address has been issued to our community. The views on some of the important topics which are, address is a spirited document, setting forth briefly, Ignorance of our own Spirit, by Dr. King; Origin and Principles of the Alliance, by Rev. Mr. Ewbank; Sketch of Charles Coutonly, a French evan-attention. The Senate Chamber was the point of ling the Highlands of Scotland, sixty thousand are attention. The Senate Chamber was the point of ing the Highlands of Scotland, sixty thousand are chief attraction. The business of the House is con- at this moment totally destitute of food, except what ducted at all times in a manner not altogether is supplied by charity, and that before the next suiting to a man of quiet nerves. There is a vast summer arrives, the Highlands and Islands of Scotamount of bustle and needless confusion, and not land will contain not less than three hundred thouunfrequently personal vituperation and abuse alto- sand, who must receive relief from other hands or

of the potato crop throughout Scotland, which being entirely unforeseen, the population is without moe places, the blight fell in in the words of the address, "there are trials awaiting the Highlanders for the next nine months, such send relief to the sufferers, but it is calculated that a million of pounds would not more than suffice to will cheerfully bestow of their abundance for the assistance in this great extremity of a noble people who are honorably notorious for never be God permits them to eat their bread in the sweat of their face. To those in whose veins runs the Scot-

Churches in Mary and .- From a recent number of the Christian Chronicle, we gather the following particulars. There are in the whole State two Universalist, one Unitarian, and one Swedenborgian, congregation. The Roman Catholics have Seminaries, 4 colleges, 5 Female Convents, and 27 counties in which there is not one Baptist church,

For the New-York Evangelist

Premium Tract on Dancing. The Committee to whom it was referred to award this gentleman has occurred so often in connection Mr. Calhoun in consummating this atrocity. He set man for the best Tract, not exceeding 12 pages, "on the question of the propriety of dancing by church members," hereby report, that they have received and examined ninety manuscripts, several of which contain able discussions of the subject, and have unanimously awarded the premium to manuscript No. 30, which on breaking the sealed envelop, was of age—a graduate of Oxford—the inheritor of a quired by negociation and purchase from Mexico. found to have been written by the Rev. Austin large estate—having a remarkable well-halanced. This plan he advocated with great earnestness and Cary, of Sunderland, Mass. The Tract will be im-

mediately published by the American Tract Society.
STEPHEN H. TYNG, Committee. E. W. Andrews, William A. Hallock,

For the New-York Evangelist.

Premium of Five Hundred Dollars. The American Peace Society hereby offer a Pre-

mium of \$500 for the best Review of the present War with Mexico; the Essays to be presented in four months after the close of the War, and the premium, if any essay is deemed worthy of it, to be awarded by the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, LL.D. the Rev. Francis WAYLAND, D. D., and the Rev.

WILLIAM JENKS, D. D. The Review should he written without reference to political parties, and present such a view of the subject as will commend itself, when the hour of have secured to us every advantage we can hope to sober and candid reflection shall come, to the THE POPE IN THE PULPIT.—We see it stated gain by the war, would have saved the nation from good sense of fair-minded men in every party manifold and dreadful evils which follow in its train. We were particularly struck with the following emphatic declaration: "No man living save myself, knows the strength of opposition which I church of St. John Lateran. Some one has said that it is the first time that such a thing as the and the regret I feel at their continuance." His mo,) on the principles of Christianity, and an enremarks were eloquent and powerful, and obviously made a strong impression on the Senate. He said he had hitherto been restrained by considerations of policy and an unwillingness to array himself the interests of morality and religion;—its inconsisagainst an administration which he had aided to bring into power, from defining his position and making a public announcement of his views. But he must now take his stand and speak out. He admote, on free popular government here, and through of Texas, and gloried in it, but contended that a the world;—how its evils might have been avoided hostile collision would never have occurred in consequence of it, if there had been wisdem and prumary and should be adopted by nations to prevent simply and should be adopted by nations and should be adopted by n may and should be adopted by nations to prevent similar evils in future. Our sole aim is to promote the cause of permanent peace by turning this war into effectual warnings against resorts to the sword here-

The manuscripts may be forwarded to the subscriber, at 21 Cornhill, Boston, or to M. W. Dodd's care, Brick Church Chapel, New-York. By order of the Executive Committee of the Am.

Peace Society. GEO. C. BECKWITH, Cor. Sec. February, 1847. Papers friendly to Peace would confer a favor by publishing the above.

Boston.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1847.

Monthly Concert for March. The Monthly Concert of Prayer for the conver sion of the world, was held in this city on Sabbath evening last, and the following is an outline of the nary intelligence which was communicated:

date of Feb. 25, 1846, which state that a destructive epidemic has raged on the island of Hawaii. A severe famine has also visited some of the islands; the entire crop of notatoes and of the taro plant.

There are about 100 colleges in the United States, and of the taro plant the entire crop of notatoes and of the taro plant. the entire crop of potatoes and of the taro plant having been cut off, the inhabitants have been obliged to substances. The consequence has been that numbers have died of starvation, and of the tarbound of the converting to supplicate the converting the converting to supplicate the converting t

Added to the horrors of disease and famine, a estructive fire has swept over one of the islands of exerting themselves to save the houses of the mis-

that that station has been again visited by the re-freshing influences of the Holy Spirit. Twentyfive persons have been added to the church, and about forty others are expected soon to be admitted.

Rev. Mr. Bishop, of Oahu, writes that several of the districts on that island are enjoying the continued presence of the Holy Spirit. The congregations to which he preaches average from 1000 to Governor, Lieut. Governor, President of the Senate, and the greatest order and decorum of the Council, Mr. Knowles of the Senate, and Mr. Schouler of the House. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions in aid of the object of the meeting. The committee consists of the Governor, Lieut. Governor, President of the Senate, and the greatest order and decorum of the Council, Mr. Knowles of the Senate, and Worth moved to strike out duties on tea and course. The vote steed 92 ayes to 94 nays. When it came up in the House the tea and coffee tax was stricken out, 91 to 83. After voting on several amendments, the whole hill was rejected by a vote of yeas 68 to nays 131. ons have been added to the church, and tions to which he preaches average from 1000 to 1200 hearers, and the greatest order and decorum prevail. Much progress is making among the naSpeaker of the House, Mr. Thompson, and several tives in their acquaintance with doctrinal theology. prominent members of each House

SYRIA. Rev. Mr. Thompson writes from Beyroot, that it

Rev. Mr. Snyder writes that on the 1st of Dec. Ada Bazar, and that it did his heart good to witness the simple faith and sincere devotedness of the converts in those places. While he was there, he deto prayer with the converts that their faith might fail not. One of the church members had an infant child, which he wished to have baptized according to the usage of Protestants, but many of the friends and relatives objected. The father requested Mr. Snyder's opinion as to his duty in the case; and he decided, without any hesitation, that it was the duty of the parents to consecrate the child to God accordmanly strain as their old ones, are to be sung, toing to the requirements of the New Testament. It was accordingly arranged that the baptism should be performed at the early hour of 4 o'clock on Sahbath meming to avail all nearly new learning to avail all nearly nearly new learning to avail all nearly new learning to avail all nearly nearly new learning to avail all nearly nearly nearly new learning to avail all nearly nea

On the 10th of Dec. Mr. Snyder returned to Ni-At the close of the service, a prayer-meeting was held, and one young man prayed with great fervor and pertinency. Great efforts were made hy the people to persuade priest Haritoun to renounce Christianity, and return to their church, but he "steadfastly continued," as did the disciples of old, and in prayers,"

MAHRATTA MISSION. that it is in contemplation to extend their missionary operations, and to establish one new station in a village about four miles eastward of Ahmednug gur, which contains 4000 inhabitants.

Messrs. Fairbanks and Wilder arrived at Bomhay

on the 22nd of Oct. and Messrs. Burgess and Hager are supposed to be, by this time, upon the field of their future labors. The prospects of this mission are quite enconraging.

MISSION TO THE NESTORIANS. Rev. Mr. Perkins writes from Ooroomiah, that the Aslatic cholera is raging fearfully in Persia. At Ooroomiah, which is much more healthy than the

in consequence of the ravages of disease, the Sem-inary has heen temporarily disbanded. Under date of Nov. 30, Mr. Perkins writes, that ed into modern Syriac, and that the last sheets of the translation were then passing through the press. The true gospel will thus be given to the Nestoriana in a permanent form, even should death or persecu-

tion drive the missionaries from the field.

At the last advices, the violence of the cholera had somewhat abated, owing, as was supposed, to the very unnsual fact, that winter had commenced at that early season of the year—about four feet of snow having unexpectedly fallen.

Annual Concert of Prayer for Colleges. This interesting solemnity took place in Park st. church, on Thursday evening of last week. A number of clergymen were present, and participated in

the exercises of the occasion. nave been seven colleges at least, in our country, which have been graciously visited by the special operations of the Holy Spirit, to wit: Oglethorpe University, in Georgia, where it was board of the control of the operations of the Holy Spirit, to wit: Oglethorpe University, in Georgia, where it was hoped that of the 65 members of that institution, two-thirds of the whole number have become specially interested in religious truth; Yale College, where some 25 students were reckoned among the new converts; Amherst College, where 15 of the students have become hopefully pious; Knox College, Illinois, in which a herst College, where 15 of the students have become hopefully properly religious; Knox College, Illinois, in which a very extensive and powerful religious revival has wrong in throwing the blame of this war of which were being made to save him, and conversing which were being made to save him, and conversing which were being made to save him, and conversing which were being made to save him, and conversing which were being made to save him, and conversing the blame of this war of which were being made to save him, and conversing the blame of this war of the students have become hopefully provided the students have been supported to the students have been supported t been enjoyed; Wesleyan University, where an intense religious interest has been manifested by the
wrong in his retreat and occupation line of policy—
wrong in expelling old Father Ritchie from the students, some 15 of whom have hopefully passed wrong in expelling old Father Ritchie from the bish settled down upon him, ultimately e Senate, who worked so hard for him during the death. Lawless was a young man and from death unto life; Verment University, where some 4 or 5 cases of hopeful conversion have occurred; and Williams College, which has experi-the table, and in which, as Sylla saw in the young cellent man. Thomas McAvoy had his leg broken Cæsar many Mariuses, so do I see in them many and the injuries of the others were comparatively enced, in connection with the town, the reviving

the annexation of Texas. He also said that we narrowly escaped a war with England.

Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, made an eloquent speech against the bill on Monday, contending that the appropriation of money without specifying the direct object, was not warranted by the Constitution, and was so regarded by Jefferson.

Mr. Pearce, of Md. spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Dix, of N. Y. said that nuder his instructions he should vote for the bill, with the proviso prohibit slavery in the new territory. Mr. Dayton, of Delaware, made an eloquent week, during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, near Bestwick's Corners, in Thompson in this county, was burned on Tuesday evening of last speech against the bill on Monday, contending that the appropriation of money without specifying the direct object, was not warranted by the Constitution, and was so regarded by Jefferson.

Mr. Pearce, of Md. spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Dix, of N. Y. said that nuder his instructions he should vote for the bill, with the proviso prohibit slavery in the new territory. Mr. Dayton, of their home in the evening without somebody old enough to take care of fire.—Geauga (O.) Whig.

Church Burnt at Brimfield, Mass.—On Sunday morning last the Congregational church at Brimfield was totally consumed. The fire is supposed to have first originated from the stove-pipe. Less estimated at \$5000. Insured for \$2000 at the Springfield this is not its exclusive object. From our colleges

REV. DR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS. He wished to illustrate, still further the import-

fidelity. In the days of Dr. Dwight, of Yale Col- the Senate allowed but thirty thousand. lege. French infidelity was much in vogue; but for LIEUT. GENERAL.—The amendment of the House The latest communications from the mission at the Sandwich Islands have been a long time in reaching this country. They are dates more than a year ago.

Letters have been received from Mr. Paris, under date of Feb. 25, 1846, which state that a destructive

the various diseases consequent upon the use of un-

LEGISLATIVE MEETING FOR THE AID OF IRELAND. the Hawaiian group. The drought having been extreme, every combustible substance ignited like tinder, and whole villages were laid in ashes. The on premises, however, were saved by the very ures to render aid to the suffering Irish and Scotch. ions of the natives, but while they were The Governor presided, and on taking the chair, ng themselves to save the houses of the miscommunicated a variety of information relating to without regard to date or commission, to the chief the wretched condition of the poor in Ireland and command during the war. This, of course, is to A letter from Mr. Lyons, dated at Waimea, says Scotland. The meeting was addressed also by the procure Mr. Benton's appointment. The amend monwealth, the President of the Senate, Mr. Thomp-

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL.—The is in contemplation to establish a branch of that Simultaneous Temperance meeting usually held on mission at Tripoli. There is a decided disposition Washington's birth day was well attended. Lieut. manifested among the Maronites of Tripoli to hreak Gov. Reed presided. The meeting was opened with ecclesiastical thraidom of their prayer by Rev. Mr. Cushman, and was addressed church, and to come over to Protestantism. At Beyroot, it is estimated that nearly one-half of the Beyroot, it is estimated that nearly one-nan of the young people are dissatisfied with their religion, and are on the verge of abandoning it for the purer faith and holier practice of vital Christianity. Two ment of the meeting, as an encouraging one, that the presiding officers of hoth Houses of the Legislature as well as the Governor and Lient. Governor, were all warm friends of the cause. Mr. Coles was very seTampico. The steamer Undine was immediately
were in his remarks upon the friends of Temperance

Accordingly the Sth company of the 3rd artilThe question has been ably argued on both sides, he visited the infant churches at Nicomedia and vere in his remarks upon the friends of Temperance who helped to sustain public houses where liquors were sold, in preference to Temperance houses, and asserted his conviction of the fact, that the hindranvoted much time to expounding the Scriptures, and ces to the Temperance cause were principally the rich and fashionable in society.

THE HUTCHINSONS .- This favorite family of singers are about to gratify their friends with one or two concerts this week and next, at the Tabernacle. Some new songs, of the same philanthropic and gether with a few of those well-known pieces which the public will not suffer them to omit. So well esbe performed at the early hour of 4 o'clock on Sah-bath morning, to avoid all popular excitement and opposition. It was performed in accordance with that arrangement. The mother was satisfied, but the grandmother felt that it was not a valid baptism, as no holy oil was used.

administered the Lord's Supper to ten converts at Charles I. opens the number, which will be devour-Ada Bazst, and says that very many of the people charles I. opens the number, which will be devourare convinced of the truth of Protestantism, and that ed at a sitting. Le Verrier's Planet, by Sir David large numbers are nearly ready to abandon the su- Brewster; George Buchanan, hy Dr. Candlish; a perstitions of their fathers for the truth as it is in | iaudatory and fine review of Bancroft's History; a | with despatches from Gen. Scott to Gen. Taylor, is lively sketch of Joan of Arc; a leaf of the private | confirmed. life of Queen Elizabeth; a notice of De Beranger; and the conclusion of Mr. Francis's graphic porcomedia, and preached to thirty or forty persons. traiture of D'Israeli the younger, with some good poetry, make up the number. A striking mezzotint hy Sartain, the Pursuing Conscience, illustrates it.

The March numbers of these popular and useful in the apostle's doctrine, and in hreaking of bread, family periodicals, which in their way, have no superior, have been issued by Messrs. G. W. &. O. S. Post. They are both unusually varied and able, Rev. Mr. Ballantine writes from Ahmednuggur, and are well adapted to carry instruction, amusement and all précious influences to the fireside.

Twenty-Ninth Congress.

TWELFTH WEEK OF THE SECOND SESSION In the Senate.

WILMOT PROVISO LOST .--- The Wilmot Proviso was moved in the Senate, as an amendment to the Three Million Bill, by Mr. Upham of Me. and was, without much discussion, rejected by a vote of 21 Tabreez, it is estimated that 6000 persons had died ayes to 31 nays. Five Senators from the Free within three weeks. The mission has been mercl- States were hase enough to vote against it—Cass. fully spared. Dr. Dwight has been actively engaged Breese, Bright, Dickinson and Hannegan; while not with the sick and dying. The missionaries have a single Senator from the Slave States voted for it. in 48 hours, hy force or voluntarily. removed to the mountain, five miles distant from These names ought to be remembered. The bill. thus amended, goes back to the House, and it now Still, Mr. Perkins remarks, there often ap- remains to be seen whether it will be insisted on. pears to be hut a step hetween them and death, and, If so, the Bill is defeated, and a great moral trinmph secured. If not, it will still remain on the records of mediate vicinity of El Paso del Norte, in which our Congress, and in the memory of the civilized world, troops were entirely successful. The report of it is the whole of the New Testament had been translat- that the deliberate voice of the Free States has been nttered against the extension of Slavery. The end of this struggle is not yet.

THREE MILLION BILL .- On Tuesday, Mr. Evans state that a Mormon battailon under Capt. spoke with great effect against the hill. Mr. Breese ollowed vigorously on the other side. On Wed-The spirit of the attack may be judged of hy the following pregnant summary of his charges, with which the speech closed:

"The Senator from South Carolina has heen wrong in all this husiness, from heginning to ending—wrong in 1819, in giving away Texas—wrong in 1836, in his sudden and hot haste to get her hack—wrong in all his machinations for bringing on the Texas question of 1844—wrong in hreaking up the

After prayer had been offered, Rev. Dr. Waterbury remarked upon the relative importance of reli-

HELP FOR IRELAND .- Mr. Crittenden introduced HELP FOR IRELANN.—Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000 to be expended in provisions under the direction of the President, and in visions under the direction of the President, and in the church was built in 1805, and remodeled about transporting the same to the famishing poor of Ireland and Scotland in a national vessel. Mr. Crittenden supported the bill with great eloquence and force. Mr. Niles opposed it, and it was postponed. The bill after some debate was passed.

The bill after some debate was passed.

The church was built in 1805, and remodeled about the charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Seants of New-Jersey unanimously. It had previously passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Seants of New-Jersey unanimously. It had previously passed the House.

Mechanics' Bank of Paterson.—The bill to repeal the charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Seants of New-Jersey unanimously. It had previously passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' Bank, has passed the Charter of the Paterson Mechanics' B

and powerful motives for increased interest in this by the government of that republic, near the Red Lord, and shocking to relate, the Deacon perished subject he dwelt particularly upon the peculiar dangers to which young men, in college, are specially exposed from the fascinations of Transcendental Inexposed from the fas

several years past, there has been hut little of that authorizing the President to appoint any Major

On Tnesday, at about 2 o'clock in the morning

Post-offices.—The post-office bill, establishing new routes, increasing the compensation of post-masters, extending the franking privilege to members of Congress during recess, and allowing post-masters to advertise letters in any paper they choose without respect to circulation, passed the House. This last provision was fortunately arrested in the The House afterwards concurred in the amend

izing postmasters to advertise letters in party papers. So that unrighteous measure falls to the LIEUT. GENERAL AGAIN .- Mr. Boyd, from the Military Committee, reported back the Senate bill for additional number of general officers, with an amendment, authorizing the President to appoint any general officer of the rank of Major General,

ment of the Senate, to strike out the clause aothor

ment passed by 112 to 87. THE TARIFF BILL .- The dehate on the new tariff bill closed in committee on Friday. Mr. Went-worth moved to strike out duties on tea and coff-e.

General Intelligence.

WAR AND MEXICAN NEWS.

Considerable intelligence of an interesting char-

enemy's cavalry, and another rumor is that forced march to Tampico.

cavalry; that on his way Gen. Cos was joined hy 120 men from Tamiagua, 180 from Papantla, and as prisoners of war, which summons was promptly rejected, an engagement took place which lasted till 10, P.M. after the Mexicans left, and the result was

were captured. The capture of Lieut. Ritchie and ten dragoons, Confirmed.

One account says they were cut off hetween
Monterey and Victoria, and were all killed. The

posed to he Lieut, Miller, had heen murdered near Gen. Scott was to embark immediately on his destination to Lobos, a distance of 75 miles from Vera Cruz. The attack on Vera Cruz, it was supposed, would take place ahout the 1st of March.

HEALTH OF VOLUNTEERS .- The Mississippi volunteers, on hoard of the Statesman, lying off Tam-pico, were suffering terribly by sickness, and dying daily in great numbers. The New-Yorkers, hoard of the Catharine, were in good health. SANTA ANNA NOT DEAD .- The rumor of the as-

ed; so also does his active epposition to secure the church property, though he daily appears to be a dead letter. Last accounts say that he had left for Tula, at the head of the main hody of the forces. Gen. La Vega had been appointed to the com-mand of Vera Cruz. The Congress of the State of Vera Cruz had called on its people to resist, at all hazards, any invasion by the Americans. The Congress of the State of San Luis passed a

decree, authorizing the Governor to negotiate a loan BATTLE AT EL PASO .- There was a rumor that t needs confirmation. But according to the Mexican accounts, there has been an action in the imaltogether Mexican, and was published in the capital on the 26th ult.

LATE FROM NEW MEXICO .- Accounts have be received from Santa Fe to December 14th which about 400 strong, defeated a superior force of Mexicans on the 25th of the same month at a place called nesday, Mr. Benton made a long speech in reply to El Paso; and that Col. Donipban's regiment of ed States. Dona Ana, on the Rio Grande, 70 miles, or so, ahove Mr. Calhoun, of characteristic decision and point.

He charged the origin of the war upon Mr. Calhoun.

Let Falso, and that Col. Doniphan regiment of Calhoun, and the Col. Doniphan regiment of Calhoun, the whole moved forward to El Paso, and capthred it on the 27th without resistance.

The Santa Fe accounts state that Col. Doniphan contemplated an immediate advance upon Chihua-hua. He has at his disposal 1350 men, with 6 pieces

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN THE MINES-EXPLOSION trifling .- Pottsville (Pa.) Miners' Journal 27th ult.

Two Lives Lost .- We learn that the house of Mr.

ceding evening .- Boston Times.

Destructive Fire -On Friday morning last the species of infidelity in our colleges; but of late, a species of Transcendentalism and Pantheism has become common in Boston, and is finding its way into woolen factory situated on the Island on the Falls, belonging to Gen. S. P. Strong, and occupied hy Mr. E. Jewett, of this city, was discovered to be on fire, and was consumed together with the excellent new mill helonging to Mr. C. W. Bradbury. \$500 or \$600 worth of property was saved from the mill, but nothing from the factory. The loss sustained on the factory is estimated at hetween \$4000 and \$5000—being as follows: S. P. Strong, by building and machinery, about \$3000; cloth helonging to different individuals. \$800 stock of E. Lewett. \$200 s. Representations. individuals. \$800; stock of E Jewett. \$300; of Boynton of Hinesburg between \$200 and \$300. All the hooks and accounts of Mr. Jewett were destroyed. We have not learned the amount of insurance. The loss on the mill is hetween \$6000 and \$7000. Insurance about \$2000. Vermonter of 17th.

STEAMBOAT BURNT .- The steamer National was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th ult. on her passage from Louisville to Pittsburg, near the mouth of the Kentucky. Boat and cargo an entire loss. So sudden and so rapid was the conflagration that the passengers had barely time to escape, with the entire loss of their baggage. The value of the boat and cargo is not stated, hut she took in about \$20,000 worth of pork and lard at Madison, on which there was no insurance. One account states that the clerk was probably lost, as he is missing, and was last seen braving the flames in an attempt 10 save the money, papers, &c. belonging to the boat.

Guns for Vera Cruz .- Active preparations are making, and are nearly completed, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in the fitting out of two vessels, the St Mary's and another hrig, to be used as homb ketches in the contemplated attack upon Vera Cruz. They have heen strengthened in every possible way, by strong oaken knees, secured by bolts and screws. massive oaken frame work, and iron braces running out, 91 to 83. After voting on several amendments, through the vessel, secured upon the outer sides by the whole hill was rejected by a vote of yeas 68 to broad iron plates. Each of these vessels is to carry hesides guns of smaller calibre, an immense gun upon deck, (and a similar one helow.) weighing ahout eight tons, and which will throw shot or shells, of 10 inches diameter, a distance of three and a half miles. It is calculated they will be at Vera Cruz, ready for

THE ELECTION OF THE JUDICIARY .- On this sub acter has reached us during the week, some of extra the Albany Argus of Wednesday, says—The which, however, needs to be received with caution.

Advices from Tampico of the 6th ult. stated the description of the state of the st Advices from Tampico of the 6th ult. stated the wreck of the ship Ondiaka, about 30 miles south of Tampico, having on board the 2nd regiment of under the previous question, which resulted in the Pennsylvania volunteers, under Col. De Russy, adoption substantially of the provisions of the Senate the troops and crew got safely ashore; and it was all in the safety ashore; and it was all in the safety ashore the first place of the foundation and the safety ashore the safety as t first reported that they arrived the next day safe at May, and thereafter at the general election in Noelection shall take place on the fourth Tuesday in

lery, to render assistance. It was rumored that this company were cut off by a hody of eight hundred (which the Constitution requires shall he special) but on general grounds of expediency and propriety, the Mexicans attacked the volunteers after landing, and hecause the expression of the two Houses of nd that this led to a dispersal to our forces and a briefly and that this led to a dispersal to our forces and a briefly assembling as they do for the first time under the new Constitution, was supposed to carry with it the greater weight with subsequent legislaadditional report that the Mexican Gen. Cos had arrived from Tuspan, off the wreck of the ship On- for decision, and who will have the advantage of a arrived from Tuspan, off the wreck of the ship On-diaka, with 480 troops, consisting of 200 of the hat-talion of Tuspan, the rest National Guards and tion mainly was it deemed important now to discuss at large and pass upon the question of future elec-

Summary.

The grandmother felt that it was not a valid baptism, as no holy oil was used.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

Mr. Snyder held the monthly concert of prayer at Ada Bazar, and preached from the words, The earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea. He also tish champion of the royal cause in the time of Gen. Minon. They formed an outpost, and were her person by her husband, Daniel Foote." The accused has ab-

A Woman in Chains .- A woman recently aided a prisoner in escaping from jail in St. Lawrence co. and was on a prisoner in escaping from Jail in St. Lawrence co. and was on Thursday brought to this city to be confined in the State Prison for two years. This woman was not insone or particularly unfortwo years. This woman was not insone or particularly unfortwo years. for two years. This woman was not insone or particularly uprosrious; but she was taken to the City Prison with about sixty pounds of iron chains upon her body. Such is the law.

despatches are said to have contained the whole plan of our operations. Another account says that ten dragoons had reached Victoria in safety, but Trumbull has arrived, and commenced his services. He obtainno doubt of the death of Lieut. Ritchie. ed a room on shore, end now has service twice every Sunday, Young Ritchie was lassoed and dragged across a with a congregation of from 50 to 90 persons. We are now orn field. An officer of the Ohio regiment, sup- making provision that he may have a salary, and to pay the rent of a chapel. Freedom of religion is prohibited by law in Chili, Chihuahua, and awfully mutilated hy the Mexicans. but the government is willing to wink at foreigners meeting to worship in their own way."

> Free Spirit in a Free State .- An alledged slave who had been forcibly taken from Detroit to Toledo, by a slave catcher, was placed in n room, chained, while his captor was beng tried for an assault. Some colored men got wind of his whereabout, and carried him off unobserved. Before pursuit was commenced, the slave was out of reach, and was seen landed at The Atlantic's Bell .- The hell which hung on the

> wreck of this unfortunate steamer, and is to be placed on tha "Floating Church of the Holy Comforter," at the foot of Dey street, is for public exhibition, on the corner of Broadway and

> Nearly Killed .- William Riley was attacked by James Sullivan, and so severely threshed that his life was despaired of at a late hour on Thursday night.

William and Mary College .- Rt. Rev. John Johns Ass't Bishop of Virginis, has been elected as President of Wilfill the Cnair of Moral Philosophy, Belles Letters, Logic and Philosophy of the Human Mind. George Frederick Holmes, there had been an engagement at Chihuahua, hy a Esq. late of South Carolina, now of the Richmond (Baptist, Colpart of Gen. Kearney's division from Santa Fe, hut lege, was elected to fill the Chair of National Law, Political

Economy, and Ancient and Modern Languages. The Founder of St. Louis .- The citizens of St. Louis celebrated the landing of Laclede, and the founding of St. him instantly. The occupants of the sleigh drove on, regardle Louis, on the 15th ult. by an immense procession, in which all the military, fire companies, schools, societies, &c. participated. The President of the day was Pierre Chouteau, the only survivor of those who landed with Laclede in 1764.

Extension of Mail Facilities .- The government of New-Grenadn has contributed \$150,000 towards getting up a line of steamers from Santa Martha, Carthagenn and Cubi thence to be continued by steamers to take the mail to the Unit-

Extraordinary Case of Poisoning .- Mrs. Sophia Coy, wife of Richard Coy, has been arrested at Charlestown, Mass. on n charge of attempting to poison Horace C. Coy. She was bound over in the sum of \$10,000 to take her trial at nuhua. He has at his disposal 1350 men, with 6 pieces of cannon. With this force there is little houht that the same time on the charge of poisoning, at East Cambridge, he will he ahle to capture the city, (Chihuahua) and on the 8th of September last, a very valuable gelding of H. C Coy, whereof the animal died. The case was dismissed for want of sufficient evidence to connect the defendant with that transas-

Consul of the Sandwich Islands .- The President of the United States has recognized Mr. Schuyler Livingston, of New-York, as Consul General of the Hawaiian Islands for the

Good for Maryland .- The House of Representatives of Maryland, on Saturday last passed the bill providing for a resumption of the payment of interest on the public debt of that State, hy 5 majority. No doubt of the concurrence of the

The Housatonic Railroad Accident .- A lad was killed by the accident on Wednesday of last week, at Great Barrington, Mass. His name was Russel Skinner, aged 14 years, son of Dr. Skinner, of Grent Barrington. He was standing in front of the passenger cars, which had been detached and drawn Baptist Convention, are expected to sail from Boston on the 25th a few rods back on the track. The concussion threw the cars forward, crushing the head of the boy, killing him instantly. The Fall River Railroad Accident .- Dr. Hitch-

cock, of Middleboro', and Dr. Kennison, who were injured by the collision at the Randolph station lately, have since died. The plaint made before the Police Court, by Mr. Miller, of the firm escape of the passengers who were in the car which was run into, was almost miraculous. The car was lifted from the track lice Court, no one appearing against them. upon the snow-plow, and broken in pieces - not a whole seat be-

Singular Disappearance of a Young Lady .- The Leroy (N.Y.) Gazette states that a girl of rather prepossessing appearance, 18 years of age, by the name of Pauline Johnson, disappeared from that village on the 8th ult. since which time not been heard from hy her father or friends. She wa attending school in the village, and on the morning of her disap parance started for school as usual, as was supposed by the mily where she boarded. Her friends have been diligent in their search for her whereabouts, but as yet to no avail. Wire Bridges .- It is stated in the Rochester De-

ly proceed to the erection of a wire bridge across the Niagari the Queen's assent having been obtained. The whole of the stock, \$200,000, has been taken—one-half in Canada, and the remainder in New-York and Rochester. Mechanics' Bank of Paterson .- The bill to repeal

ocrat, that the Nisgara Suspension Bridge Company will short-

Extremes of Life .- In the post mortem examina tion in the case of Dr. Edson, the skeleton, who weighed only 49 pounds, the surgeons found his lungs slightly affected, but some peculiar tubes which convey nourishment and substance to the firsh were entirely closed, and hence his gradual decay. The extremes of human life are strikingly illustrated by a contrast this man who died of emscistion, and that of Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, U.S. Senstor, who is said to be oppressed with obesity -his weight being 400 pounds.

The Flood of Immigration looks formidable in the prospect. By the latest accounts we learn that Liverpool has 170,000 panpers just arrived from Ireland and Scotland, and the citizens are petitioning Parliament for railef. Briatol has 70,000 of these visiters-driven over from Cork; Glasgow has over 100, 000, and Greenock is completely overrun. The only remedy the English have is to send these purpers to the United States. All the vessels that have gone out laden with flour will return with immigrants. Short Honey Moon -A man named Jones killed

his wife the week before last in St. Clair co. Ala. He was only two or three weeks married. He made no attempt to escape, and it is believed that it was the result of insanity. Steamboat Aceidents in 1846 .- One hundred and forty-five steamboat accidents occurred in the United States dur-

ing the year 1846. Sad Incident of the Irish Famine. - The Brooklyn Advertiser says that a servant girl in the family of Gen. H. B. Dusyea, of this city, last week sent all har earnings, \$30, to her friends in Ireland, and only vesterdsy received information that her father, mother, brothers and sisters, eight in number had died of starvation. The poor girl, as may be expected, is al-

Southern Railroad .- A railroad from Columbia o Greenville, in South Ceroline, is to be constructed. The citizens of Charleston and other cities are moving in the matter. Slavery in China.-Slavery prevails in China to a considerable extent. Poor people sometimes sell their daugh-ters as slaves. In Canton there are more than 80,000 slaves. The laws do not allow the separation of man and wife, nor the ssle of the children of slaves without the consent of their parents If a slave runs away, violence cannot be used in getting him t

received information that two of her sisters had died of starvatio

me back to his master. Massachusetts and Slavery .- Mr. Hayden's resotions egainst the extension of slavery, passed the Massachu etts House of Representatives by a unanimous vote.

The Crop of Hay .- The crop of hay raised in the Juited States is estimated at 15,000,000 tons, which is worth

Cotton Mill at the South .- The cotton mill of the readia Manufacturing Company, near Psusacola, is now in suecessful operation, and is turning out from five to six thousand vards of drillings and shirtings weekly, which they ere selling quite as cheap as those manufactured in the North, and fully equal in quality.

Death by Tight Lacing .- A servant girl was found ead in her bed, at Mons, near Caen, the other day-her death being occasioned by sleeping in tight stays to preserve her Name of the New Planet .- By the last steamer we

earn that the planet recently discovered by Challis end Galle, in consequence of the calculations of Adams and Le Verrier, is to e called Neptunus, with the trident for its symbol. Upshot of the Richmond Tragedy.-The Virginia louse of Delegates has passed a hill divorcing Wm. R. Mysrs and Virginia Myers.

Duelists Arrested .- Two young men from North Carolins, Alpheus Lindsay as principal, and Valentine Garland, as his second to a proposed duel, have heen arrested in Washington, and held to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars net to cipal, on the other side, and Robert P. Dick, as his second. The difficulty between the parties is said to be of long standing.

Death of an Aged Minister .- On Monday of last seek was buried at Philadelphia, where he died on Sunday, the Rev. Ezekiel Cooper, sged 84, the oldest minister in the Methodist Conference. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Bangs of this city. The deceased has left \$10,000 to chari-

£30,000 a year, and occasion the delivery of nearly 40,000 lec-

The Recruiting Service.—From Octoher, 1845, to September 30, 1846, there were only 5915 soldiers enlisted in the general army, pamely: For the general service, 2576; dragoons, 1200; artillery, 1043; infantry, 1020; sppers, &c. 106; total 5915. Now these enlistments for the general service are made in every State in the Union, in £2 rendezvous for recruiting. Here we at once see the difference between enlisting and volunteering. Two regiments of volunteers were raised in Pennsylvania in two weeks, whereas it would be difficult to enlist that number in several months.

Attenual to Mindler William Oroutt a woung Attempt to Murder .- William Orcutt, a young woe in the presence of her Savior in heaven.

nan who resides in the town of Dewit', Onondags co. N.Y. was dangerously stabbed with a dirk-knife last week, by Mr. J. W. King, of Syracuse, who inflicted a wound 21 inches wide, perforating the right lung, the knife entering between the fourth and fifth ribs. Steamboat Disaster .- The new steamboat Isaac

Newton came in contact with the stremer California on Wedeadsy, the 17th ult. upon the Ohio river. The C. was full of freight for Nashville, and sunk in two or three minutes in 12 feet of water. The 1st engineer, two deck hands, three firemen, and supposed to be n total loss.

Powder Mills Blown Up .- The press-house and a mall circle etteched to the powder mills of Mr. Whipple, situated just outside of Lowell, were blown up last week, burning wo workmen who were at work in the press-room at the time, me of them very severely. The accident is said to have been caused by the carelessness of the workmen who were injured.

The Long Island Malcontents .- Two farmers, (T. Terry, and T. Robinson,) who have been foremost among the nalcontents on the Long Island Railroad, living 70 miles from Brooklyn, were arrested on Saturday of last week for tearing up the rails, and held to bail. If it be clearly proved against them, they ought to be almost hung. A more frightful crime can hardly be thought of.

Distressing Circumstance.—One of two sleighs which were racing on the road to Elizabethtown, on the afternoon of the 24th ult. near the City Alms House, rode over a litle son of Mr. Lum, the keeper, shout 12 years of age, killing or ignorant of the consequences of their very culpable reckless

Causes of Insanity.- The physician of the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum has reported that among 936 patients there were two insane from dreed of poverty, fright 14, religious excitement 41, political excitement 3, metaphysical speculati , want of exercise 1, engagement in n duel 1, want of employnent 18, mortified pride 9, anxisty for wealth 1, use of to 2, tight lacing 1, &c.

Grasshoppers in Winter .- A number of grasshoppers were lately found by Mr. Durgee, of Orleans co. Som ime last fall, Mr. D. gathered a quantity of earth, where there were a great number of grasshoppers, for the 1 urpose of filling crecks containing green-house plants. On examination a few days since, he discovered the crocks and plants to be covered with small grasshoppers, some of them nearly half an inch in length, which had been hatched from the eggs in the dirt by the ent of the room.

Wisconsin on Small Debts .- The Wisconsin Con ention has passed a law against the collection of small dehts There shall be no law within this State for the colle any debts of less amount than \$100, contracted within this State nfter the adoption of the Constitution The Great Corn Trade.-The new packet ship

Constitution, and the steamer Sarah Sauds, sniled from Newols of wheat, 25,000 do. corn, 2600 barrels corn meal, and 4000 barrels flour. The latter 1800 barrels flour, 600 barrels corn menl, 4000 bushels corn, 460 boxes cheese, and quantities of ba con, onions, potatoes, rice, &c. Baptist Missionaries for China. - Messrs. Shuck,

inst. in the ship Ashburton, for Canton, China. The Great Boston Robbery .- The two men, Gove and Marks, who were brought on from New-York last week up-

A Schoolmaster Waylaid .- A young man named Whittaker, a school teacher, was found in the highway, near New-Bruaswick, N.J. in a state of insensibility on Saturday last. His skull was badly broken, and he bore evident indications

having been robbed. Murder near Toronto.-An old man in good clrmstances, named Noah Eaton, of Toronto township, within a short distance of the city, was murdered last week in a horrible rently with an axe, so as to defy description. A person named James Hamilton, who resided near the deceased, was arrested or

Appalling Calamity.—On the morning of the 19th ult. a dreadful accident occurred on the Pentanguishine road, near Brantford, in the county of Simces, to the north of Toronto-The house of Mr. Semerville took fire, in the absence of himself and family, and was entirely consumed, with its contents. The three children of Mr. S. were burned to death. The cidest was

na, which cost last December \$7000, has been sold within a

have ordered 900 copies of the Governor's Message to be printed in the Norwegian language. There are some thousands of natives of Norway in that State, and excellent citizens they ere.

The Water Power at Upham -At a meeting of the Connecticut River Company, held at Hartford, on Menday evening, it was resolved to extend the canal from Enfield Falls to Hartford, a very large majority of the shares represented voting in favor thereof. The principal purpose of the extension is to obtain an extensive water power at Hertford suitable for nufacturing purposes.

Nullification in Virginia.-The Virginia House of Delegates unanimously edopted resolutions on Tuesday of last week, denonning the Wilmot proviso as a violation of the U. S. Constitution, and asserting that Congress has no right to interfere in any manser with the question of slavery. The reso lutions declare void, is prospects, any act which mey be passed by the Federal Government having for its object, the imposition of any restrictions on the free action of the governments which msy be established in territories sequired in eny manner from Mexico relative to the prohibition of slavery

Great Spiritual Destitution .- A colporteur says that in one place among the Alleghany Mountains, settled in the year 1809, containing over sixty souls, they never sew the face of a preacher till 1840. There was neither a Bible, nor a spelling book, nor a page of reading in the settlement; the children ha

most frantic. Another girl, in the family of Mr. N. B. Morse Want of Cars for Transportation .- The quantities of wheat, grain, &c. are so enormous, that there are not cars enough to carry the produce from the West to Albany. The directors of the several lines of railroad from Albany to Buffalos have applied to the companies between Albany and Boston, for a loan of cars, but it so happens that the pressure is equally great on the latter road, and the consequence is, that the directors of the "Great Western Road" heve been compelled to declino compliance with the request.

Drowned .- Jeremiah Coughlin, a man belonging in Rochester, was drowned in Aubura, on Saturdsy morning last. He was an assistant on the freight train of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, and fell into the creek as the train was passing the bridge near the State Prison. His body was found e few hours afterwards.

Ecclesiastical.

DEDICATION.—The Preshyterian church end society of Manchester, Mich. dedicated their house of worship on the 7th Jan.
The sermon on the occasion was by Rev. E. Cheever, of Teonmseh.

It is nearly ten years since the foundation of this house was

laid; and it might have been more than forty and six years in huilding, if God had not raised up friends in a far country to re-lieve the society from heavy embarrassments. These friends of Zion, who may see this notice, will readily recollect the sta eon Zion, who may see this notice, will readily reconiect the state-men's made by a layman who solicited their aid; sand will be pleased to know that by their liberality, the church and society were so far relieved as to be encouraged to make another effort to complete their house. It has been crowned with abundant success. Thanks poorly express their gretitude for this timely

Marriages.

In this city, on the 24th ult. by Rev. D. T. Bagg, Austin H. Kelly, Esq. to Miss Marianne Watkiss. On the 20th ult. by Rev. N. E. Pierson, Mr. J. H. Msxwell to Miss Martha Bonker, all of Sparts, N.J. Also by the same, on the 23rd ult. Mr. James L. Decker to Miss Eleanor McCoy. At Auhurn, N.Y. on Tuesday 2⁷rd ult. by Rev. Henry Mills, D.D. Rev. Henry A. Nelson to Miss Margaret, daughter of Rev. Dr. Mills, all of Auhurn.

Dr. Mills, all of Auhurn.

At Cortlandville, N.Y. on Wednesday 24th ult. hy Rev. H. A. Nelson, of Auhurn, Rev. Silas McKinney, of Binghamton, N.Y. to Miss Fanny M., daughter of Den Seth Nelson, of C. Mr. and Mrs. McKinney sre expecting soon to sail for South Africa, as missionaries under the care of the A.B.C.F.M.

At South Norwalk, Ct. on the 20th ult. Sarah Jennett, wife

members, possess about 400,000 volumes of books, raise about fall the Autumn of 1845 she hid adieu to a widowed mother sad a large circle of friends in East Hampton, Mass., and devotures.

The Recruiting Service.—From October, 1845, to the self-denial incident to a western field, until prostrated by

woe in the presence of her Savior in heaven.

At New London Cross Roads, Chester co. Pa. Feb. 4th, at the residence of her son in-law, Mark Hodgson, Esq. Mrs. Faithful Duffield, relict of George Duffield, Eaq. and mother of Rev. George Duffield, D.D. of Detroit, aged 80 years.

The deceased became a professing Christian in the Preshyterian church when 17 years of sge, and throughout a long life maintained the character of an humble and devoted follower of that Master whom she delighted to serve. Her decease had been preceded by soveral attacks of paralysis, which had greatly enfeebled her hody, and partially affected her mind. The latter, however, was entirely restored before her death, and she was enabled to give renewed testimony to the faith that had sustained her through many trials and sorrows which she was called to endure in this vale of tears. A short time before her death, she summoned the family sbout her, and while prayer was ascending in her behalf, and the name of the Savior yet lingered apon her lips, her struggling spirit was called home to His bosom. efforts to conform the work, in all respects, as nearly to the wants

Sinking et length beneath the weight of years, The grave no victory has, and death no fears. Death! hut the measenger to hring release. The grave! the opening gate of endless peace!

NOTICE.—There will he a meeting of the Board the Female Branch of the New York City Tract Society, of onday 5th inst. et 12 o'clock, st the Tract House, 150 Nas

NOTICE .- In consequence of the continued illess of Rev. Dr. Hutton, his sermon in the course upon the Life f Christ is farther postponed. Due notice will be given when CARD .- D. T. BAGG, pastor of the Madison st.

Presbyterisn church, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$50 from the people of his charge, to constitute him an honorary nember of the A.B.C.F.M. NOTICE.—The N.Y. Evangelical Congrega-ional Association will hold their next quarterly meeting on Tues-day March 16th, at 11 o'clock A.M. in the Lecture Room of the Sullivan st. church, New-York city.

HENRY BELDEN, Register.

NOTICE.-Rev. Dr. LANSING will, by Divine round of the present in the Free Congregational church in Chryste street, between Delicies and Rivington sts. on the first and econd Sabbaths of the present month, on the following subjects:

1. Men are shut out of heaven only because they will not hoose life. John 5:40.

NOTICE .- The Mercer street church, in connec NOTICE.—The Mercer street church. In collection with the City Mission Association of the Th.rd and Fourth Presbyteries, have established public worship on the corner of the Sixth Avenue and 26th street, under the ministry of Rev. Geo. H. Hastings, with r. ference to gathering a Pzesbyterian church in that section of the city. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock A.M. and 2 P.M. Preaching every Sabbath afteraoon at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7. NOTICE .- The City Mission Association of the

Third and Fourth Presbyteries, having obtained the use of the Chapel in the Institution for the Blind for the ensuing year, have engaged the services of Rev. Washington Roosevelt, with the view of forming a Presbyterian congregation in that section of the city. All persons residing in that vicinity, favorable to such an object, are cordially invited to co-operate. Services may be expected each Sabbath at the usual hours, viz. at ‡ past 10 o'clock A.M. and at 3 o'clock P.M. NOTICE .- A series of Sabhath evening dis

wracs will be delivered in the Eighth street church by the ustor, (Rev. W. R. Chapman) upon the following subjects—mmencing Sabbath evening Feb. 21st, at 7i o'clock.

1. The entire vinfulness of man. The character of Christ.

2. The consens.
3. The stonement.
4. The inflaence of the Holy Spirit.
5. The great change—its nature.
6. The great change—its evidences. TO TEACHERS.—The subscribers are prepar-

Lanterns of the most special contents of Slides for the same, calculated for instruction or amusement, coasisting of Scripture Illustrations, Astronomy, Temperance, Natural History and Filgrim's Progress—also Landscape Views, Battlo Scenes, Portraits, Humorous Moving and Chromatrope Fire-works—which will be sold upon the most favorable terms, and packed with care.

McALLISTER & CO. 48 Chesnut street, Phil SCHOOL.—A young Lady, accustomed and well qualified to teach say of the solid or ornsmental branches, (except Music) of an English education, would like to take charge of a Select School of Misses, on the 1st of May next. Please address "Manueleta," care of Mr. Seavor, 98 Wall st. N. York, March 3rd, 1847.

School for Boys. Edward G. Tiler, A.M. Principal.
Education, in the widest sense of the term, is the object of this hool. With a thorough and systematic course of study and in-

Pittefield, Ms. March 5th, 1847. TALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.-ROYAL V Gurley & Co. will sell on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, 11th, 12th and 13th inst. an extensive and very valua-ble collection of Books—the first day's sale consisting of rare the first day's sale consisting of rare

Speculating out of Government—The barque Veroma, which cost last December \$7000, has been sold within a day or two to a New-York firm for \$13,000. There is probably a good deal of this done.

Easy Reading — The Legislature of Wisconsin have ordered 900 copies of the Governor's Message to be printing in the Principal Maste Stores, and the Bookstore of M. H. Newman & Co. 199 Broadway, and of the officers of the Church of

of the church. March 3rd, 1847. March 3rd, 1847.

REW MUSIC.—"The Spider and the Fly."

This famous Comic Moral Song, as sung by Miss Abby J. Hutchinson, with a splendic lithograph of Miss Abby, is just published by the undersigned—words by J. Hutchinson, ir.—for 25 cents. Also for sale, The Pauper's Drive and S.g. at the Prisoner, The Seasons, Away Down East, There's a good time Coming, Burial of Mrs. Judson, Bridge of Sighs. Mother's Bine, Anti-Calomel, Excelsior, Grave of Bonaparte, May Queen, Recollections of Home, Snew Storm. Irish Emigrant's Lamonts, Blind Boy, &c. &c., the Songs of Hutchinson Family. Alleghanians. Harmoneoas, Russell, Dempster, Lover, &c. &c.; Piano Fortes, Instruction Books, Violins, Guitars, Plates, &c. Music bound. Blank Folios, Church Mnsic Books. Orders from the country promptly attended to, and Music mailed to any part.

CHARLES HOLT, Jr 165 Fullon st.

Manh 2nd 1867.

THE CONTROVERSY concerning Baptism a Disgrace to the Intellectual Character and Christian Profession of the Age in which we live.—A course of four Lectures demonstrative of the above caption. will be delivered by Mr. JAKES Colz. at the Mechanics' Hall, 472‡ Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts. commencing Wednesday March 10th. at 7½ o'clock P M. and to be continued each successive Wednesday

evening at the same time.

Lecture 1st, Wednesdey 10th, will be a Review of the Controversy from the Reformation to the time of the Evangelical Alliance. lliance. Lecture 2nd, Wednesday 17th, will be a Review of the Evan clical Alliance and the position in which they have placed the ontroversy. Lecture 3rd, Wednesday 24th, an Examination of the Scrip-

ture testimony concerning Baptism.

Lecture 4th, Wednesday 31st, a critical Examination of all passages of Scripture that are supposed directly or indirectly to elucidate the Mode of Baptizing.

The proceeds of the first Lecture will be given to the Fund for the Relief of the Irish. Admission 25 cents each Lecture.

Merch 3rd, 1847. MOTHER'S MAGAZINE.—This long-estab-MOTHER'S MAGAZINE.—This long-established and favorite Magazine, having passed from the hands of the Rev. D. Man, will hereafter be conducted by its original founder and editor, Mrs. A. G. Whiteless, and be published for the Proprietor, by G. W. and S. O. l'ow. No 5 Beckman street. It will be somewhat enlarged and beautified, and special efforts will be made to impart a greater interest and attraction to its pages. Occupying a most interesting and important sphere in the whole field of journalism, it is the desire and intention of the Editor to render it a welcome visitant to the domestic fireside, and a judicious, kindly, practical and timely assistant of the Mother, in the various duties and responsibilities of her delicate office. Means have been taken to enlist a circle of able and well-known writers, and, what will be a new feature, appropriate productions of eminent writers in Greet Britisn will be added. The March number, just published, may be consulted as a apromen of what it will be the sim of the Editor to render the wook in future. The Mother's Magazine has es joyed the uninterrupted favor of the religious community from its commencement, and has had the approbation of many of the wisset and best men in the church. Price \$1 a year in advance. Addless G. W. & S. O. POST, No. 5 Beekman st. March 3rd, 1847.

March 3rd, 1847. D'AUBIGNE'S HISTORY-Revised Edition.

D'AUBIGNE'S HISTORY—Revised Edition.

1 4 vols. 12mo. helf cloth \$1.50; in one octave volume, cloth, \$1. With Portraits of D'Aubigne and Luther.

The author says of this edition:

"I have revised this translation line hy live. and word hy word; and I have restored the sense wherever I did not find it clearly rendered. It is the only one which I have corrected I declare in consequence, that I scknowledge this translation as the only faithful expression of my thoughts in the English language, and I recommend it as such to all my readers."

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Just published by

ROBERT CARTER, 58 Canal st.

March 3rd, 1847.

ROBERT CARTER, 58 Canal at March 3rd, 1847. THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE of Fereign Litrature.—The scope and character of this Periodical are indicated by its title. Its contents will be composed of choice and attractive selections from the whole field of European periodical literature; and will furnish in the course of the year, unahridged, all theacti: v rof the leading journals of the Old World,

Jan. 12th, 1847. BIBLICAL REPOSITORY—Conducted by Rev. W. H. BIDWELL-With the commencement of the New Volume of this long-established Quarterly, the proprietor value and interest. The work will be somewhat enlarged, and a greater prominence given to subjects in the department of Saterized it. The conductor is encouraged to expect the co-operspracticed writers in the several departments of Theology, Sacred

and tastes e clergymen and scholars, as the resources of our *** Subscriptions may be remitted to the office of the New-York Evangelist. Terms \$3 per year. Address the Editor of the Biblical Repository.

Clergymen or others, who will send the names of three new

hscribers to the New-York Evangelist, with the pay for one year, shall receive the current volume of the Repository as a mpensation. This offer will enable some pastors, perhaps, to cure this valuable work with hut little trouble, and without expense to themselves, who might otherwise feel unable to pos-

A CLERGYMAN, who has received a regular Collegiate and Theological education, and has had experience in teaching, before and since entering the ministry, desires a situation as a Teacher in an Academy, or he would, with suitshle encouragement, establish a schoo where one is needed. Good recommendations ead references given as to character and qualifications. Please address [post-paid] R.C.C. Timmouth, Vt. Feb. 1st, 1847. VEW WORK ON THE APOCALYPSE -

The Coming of the Lord; a Key to the Book of Revelation, by the Rev. James M. Macdonald. 1 vol. 12m. 75 cents.

"We are pleased with the character of this work, and the plan pursued by the author. He possesses a clear and investigating mind, and his exposition throws light and clearness on the Book of Revelation, which can be gathered from no other source. It will, no doubt, be a popular book among theologians, and will be referred to and quoted as authority by many who have hitherto paid but little attention to this highly inter-string and sublime portion of the Word of Life."—Genesse Evangelist.

"The work of Mr. Macdonald displays commendable research, and certainly presents a very intelligent comment, which may be read with profit even hy shose who may not agree with him in all his views."—Presbyterien.

Published by 145 Nassau st. and 36 Park Row.

ECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.—Rev. S. H.
Cox, D.D will deliver at the Broadway Tabernacle, on
Tuasdny evenings March 2nd and 9th, two Lectures on Astronomy, with particular reference to the recently discovered Planet, accompanied with suitable illustrations and diagrams. The
avails to be approprinted wholly to a beaevolent object.
The Lectures will commence at \$\frac{1}{2}\text{part} \text{ o'clock Tickets 25}
cents each, may be had at the bookstores of M. H. Newman &
Co. 199 Broadway; and Roe Leckwood, 411 Broadway; also at
the door.

A VALUABLE BOOK for every Student of the Bible. Naw Bible Cyclopedia completed—In two thick volumes, royal octavo, price \$75.0, beautifully printed and illustrated, and substantially bound Mark H. Nawman & Co. 199 Broadway, N. York, have just lished a lished by numerous able Scholars and Divines, British, atiaental and American, whose initials are affixed to their re-

Continental and American, whose initials are spixed to their respective contributions.

"This Cyclopsedia surpasses every Biblical Dictionary which has preceded it, and leaves nothing to be desired in such a work which can throw light on the criticism, interpretation history, geography, archaeology, and physical science of the Bible."—
Horne's Introduction to the Cruicial Study of the Scriptures, ninth English solition, vol. v. p. 437.

To For sale by Booksellers generally.

Feb. 15th, 1847. BAKER & SCRIBNER, 145 Nassau street and

AKER & SUKHEINER, 140 MASSAU STREEL AND 26 Park Row, publish the following valuable works—
The Puritane and their Principles, by the Rev. E. Hall.
The Complets Works of Charlotte Elizabeth.
Peep of Day; Line upon Line; Precept upon Precept.
The Gonvict's Child, by C. Burdett.
Lilla Hart, do.
The Adopted Child, do.
Clement of Rome, by Mrs B. F. Joshn.
The Coming of the Lord, by Rev. J. M. Macdonald.
The Sacred Mountains, by J. T. Headley.

—IN PRINCE
Washington and his Generals, by J. T. Headley, author of N.

Washington and his Generals, by J. T. Headley, author of Na-oleon and his Marshals, The Sacred Mountains, &c. in 2 vols. 2mo. illustrated with Portraits. Feb. 24th, 1847.

New-Pork Cattle Market. Monday, March 1, 1847. market 816 Beef Cattle (575 from the South;) 60 Cowi

and Calves; and 1000 Sheep and Lambs.

Prices. Beef Cattle - The efferings were about equal to those Prices. Bey Collect and a delegate are now obtaining are considerably higher than those then current. No cattle brought less than \$6, while the bulk of the sales ranged from that figure to \$8.50 @ \$9, and in some instances we are told as high as \$10 per cwt. was given for a few prime qualities. We have rarely, ver, recorded prices higher than these, which will probably be ber of cattle now on the way to this market is unusually small

Cover and Calves were in poor request at prices hardly equal to last week's average. We quote, as in quality, from \$15 to \$25 to \$32. Left over \$20. ty, Heraldry,

Sheep and Lembe—The market cleared at from #2 to \$4,0

\$4.50, which latter figure is an advance on last week's quotations.

XUM

New-Dork Evangelist.

Summer View from the Catskill Mountains. Though the Catskill Mountains have for several years been a place of fashionable resort, there are yet many of those who most admire and best appreci ate such scenery as is found there, who have little idea of the rich variety of all that is wild, and grand, and beautiful, reposing on their noble summits, or buried in their deep ravines, which so amply repay

The road to the Mountain House, though in places necessarily steep, is kept in fine order, and all arrangements in reference to coaches, drivers, &c. are | well-known peculiarities of his school are set forth made with the utmost care, so that the ascent is at once safe and delightful, while the views, constantly varying around you, would fully repay a lover of the wild and beautiful, were there nothing beyond. Here | question the truth of these perversions of Calvinism. you look down some deep ravine where the mountain torrent is dashing wildly around among the rocks far below you, there to the top of some peak tude of Scotland; but we should suppose that the that towers above, crowned with battlements of rock like the hoary castles of the Rhine. Now you admire the graceful slope of the mountain side, clothed in its rich foliage of ever-varying green, or catch for a moment through an opening in the forest a glimpse of the vast prospect which is to be revealed in wonders when the summit is attained.

After ascending about an hour, where nothing meets the eye but the grandeur of God's own workmanship; perched upon a platform of rock which projects boldly from the mountain top before you, a value of everything from the pen of Miss Fry. large and beautiful edifice bursts upon your view, to whose pure white columns, and fine architectural proportions,* a peculiar effect is given by the wildness of the surrounding scenery. Another curve and short ascent, in which you seem to be going directly from the desired resting-place, and you sweep round upon the broad platform of rock on which the Moun-

I hardly know how to attempt a description which shall convey any adequate idea of the prospect which bursts upon you, and stretches almost illimitably away, as you stand upon the rock in front of the Mountain House. It is vast, imposing, wonderful.
The declivity of the mountain, which sweeps like a
curtain of green to the valley below, being steep, you
look almost directly down to its base, from which the vast extent spreads out like an immense panorama A peculiarly softened effect is produced by the elevation from which you view it, while the diversity of cultivated and wood land, golden harvest and freshly ploughed field, with farm-houses, villages and towns, acattered about in every direction, give a most sin-gular and beautiful variety to the scene. In a clear state of the atmosphere, the eye commands the whole extent of country for nearly one hundred miles north and south, and from forty to fifty in an easterly di-rection; while the summits of hills and mountains in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New-Jersey, are distinctly visible. About eight thousand square miles lie within the scope of vision. In the midst of this vast scene, the Hudson rolls majestically along, dotted with sails and steamers which, to the naked eye, seem like Lilliputian miniatures. There are points upon the peaks north and south of the Mountain House, where the view is considera-bly more extended, and additional boldness is given some fine peaks of the mountains which are no visible there. But from whatever point viewed, the prospect is wonderful, and to one alive to impressions of the grand and beautiful, as the whole bursts upon you, at once and for the first time, it is almooverpowering. Though not a very extensive traveler, I have seen many interesting points of natural scenery, but no scene has ever produced the impressions made by this; and it has often been delightful and full of profit, after becoming familiar with its particular features, to take a place on some rock which overhangs it all, and drink in the inspiration of the whole vast scene, and forgetful of everything else, give up the soul to the many interesting reflections so naturally awakened.

The vastness and perfection of the creation ! This ne seems vast. It is seldom that so large a por pass of our vision. Yet with all its vastness and variety, it is but a hand's breadth compared to the spreading valleys and lofty mountains of the little phere we live upon, and this, with myriads of others, systems on systems, all various in their organization, yet all complete, was called into being at a wordall set in motion through their complicated orbits, and obedient to one common law, kept wheeling in harmony through the boundlessness of space at the nod of the Great Creator.

How perfect the sense which commands all the

vastness and all the minuteness of such a scene, and conveys it with such perfection to the mind! How minute must be the individual impressions made on so small a point as the retina of the eye; yet how so small a point as the retina of the eye; yet how perfectly the whole is pictured to the soul! How mysterious that connection which links the discerning, reasoning spirit within to the delicate organizations of its earthly companion so intimately, while there is such diversity, that no sooner is an impression made upon one of the senses, those sentinels of the soul, than by more rapid than telegraphic companion, it is made known at the seat of thought. munication, it is made known at the seat of thought

within!
How little do the aims of selfishness appear when viewed amongst the associations of such a scene. How little do the selfish aims of too many appear around us. As I have looked from some of these high places upon the towns and possessions of thou-sands below, I have often thought how much planning, and toil, and intrigue, and wrangling there often is to gain a few acres of the surface of the earth given

sual favor, we do not know. It will undoubtedly dispose many here to purchase it, who will be This is no place for any critique upon so large and

abored a work of philology and hermeneutics; but that they can be easily indicated. The excellent author being a Scotchman, a thorough-going hyper-Calvinist, whose thoughts or theories never presume to transcend the limits of the triangle, felt himself bound to receive no light whatever from modern research and learning in philology, especially if imported from Germany. The labors of Stuart, and Tholuck, and Barnes, are accordingly held in due abhorrence, as well as those of Macknight. All the with most perspicnous candor, without gloss or concealment, with a dogmatism worthy of his lineage, and a superciliousness towards all who venture to which is more amusing than troublesome. The work may do very well for the latitude and longiwary and considerate championship of Dr. Hodge would prove a better defense of the school in the land of Edwards, Hopkins, Bellamy, and Smalley.

THE SCRIPTURE READER'S GUIDE to the devotional use of the Bible. By Caroline Fry. R. Carter.

A brief, but very perspicuous, sensible, and impressive treatise on the motives and the method of reading the Bible. Excellent feeling, judicious advice, and no little learning are displayed in the work.

Those who have read the Listener will know the his return home, and was in the forward car. De-

A STOTEM OF INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY. By Rev. Asa Mahan. Second edition. Harper & Brothers. We have intended, for some time, to do as much with this work at least, as to present an outline of its theory, with what remarks upon it might occur to us. We can now barely announce it, with an expression of a hope of returning to it again.

THE VERDICT OF THE POOR.

BY EDWARD YOUL. Sits a maid upon a stone, Singing slow in under-tone Comes a man across a moor-He is old, and lame, and poor. "Riches are a glorious boon, As is night beneath the Moon.' Singeth slow, in nnder-lone. "Not for hoarding ;-daily care Dwells where hoarded riches are :-Not for wasting ;-sinful deed

"But for giving ;-God above Gives to all men in bis love. Hoard or squander-desperate sir Thy sad heart bath drunken in." Came the n.an across the moor-He was old, and lame, and poor;

And the maid, upon the stone, Spake him thus, in under-tone " Here is gold :- the wretched feel Miseries which the Rich can heal." But, abashed, be bangs his head, Asking not another's bread.

"Heav'n hatb daughters-daughters three, And one's name is Charity; She is fair, but more I prize Her sister of the bandaged eye "Mercy treads with glorious feet;"-Thus be makes her snswer meet-"She is fair, but most I prize Her sister of the bandaged eves

"Industry will up and strive; Sluggard benrt will lose its shame Begging alms in Holy name. Give them that-not rich men's gold; Age has wen its right to rest; Honest work is young man's quest,

"JUSTICE, and no man is poor, Though unother owneith more."— Thus the old man made reply, Taking nonght of Charity. [Howitt's (London) Journal.

Saturday Night and the Sabbath.

" Another six days' work is done." joyful exclamation of the laborer at th the assurance within, that his night's rest is not to be succeeded by a day's toil. "The rest of the

of which the indulger in luxurious idleness through

vigilant, has equal power to give order and security to the nation or the city within itself. No principle of art, no degree of refinement and no measure of knowledge can succeed like the religion of the cross in giving true peace to the household. To destroy in all these relations of society, the tyranny of the vindictive passions, no power is like that of the gospel. Its efficacy to raise and restore the slaves of the baser appetites of our nature, we have already of the baser appetites of our nature, we have already seen. A literature, then, controlled by this gospel, will not be the literature of mere blind passion.

And no principle is so likely to eject from our literature this passion as the great truth of Christ crucified, iterated and reiterated in the ears of our

Sorrows of the Sailor's Family. A missionary on an island on the New-England

coast, writes—
"There are seven young men in the class which
I teach in the Sabbath school. Two have recently joined it, who have returned from sea, and are both orphans. The father of one not long since was drowned, while on a coasting voyage to the South. The father of the other, by a noticeable coincidence, brought his recovered body home to his bereaved family to be buried. The latter had long been a town, and a valuable member of the Congregational society. A few weeks since, he embarked on a coasting voyage to the East, and in consequence of sickness went into a port in Maine, where he soon died. How overwhelming the billows of sorrow often roll in upon a seafaring community l In the case referred to, the wife, hearing of her illness, left in the evening train of cars to visit him. A train was soon met, bearing the lifeless remains of her husband. The attendants dreading to inform ciding at once to return, she with a cheerful kindness replied, 'Don't tell him that I am here—it will be a pleasant surprise when we meet at the depot. On the arrival, as the devoted wife supposed she was just about to grasp the hand of an affectionate husband what must have been her feelings when she learned that he was a corpse! A vast and weeping multitude assembled in our church at his funeral. The widows of both the persons referred to were present, and both mothers of fatherless chil-From both, in concert with the voice of prayer, a loud and heart-rending wail went up into path is in great waters, and whose judgments are a

Such scenes are familiar to this people. And is it not a privilege to communicate the sympathetic charities of those whose lot is securely cast in the valleys and on the slopes of majestic countains, to any good for mankind?—have we been the instrutheir needy brothers and sisters providentially placed on the coasts, exposed as they are to the hardships consequent on a profession so hazardous, yet essential to the welfare of the community, and the universal spread of the gospel through the earth."-American Home Missionary.

Lessons of the Grave. Oh grave I how many sighs hast thou drawn from the hearts-how many tears from the eyes, of those who have been thy visitors? But these sighs and tears were for the good of mortals. "By the sadness of the countenance the heart is made better."
Many are those, who, when they have sat beneath the cypress or willow, that waved over the grave of a friend, have vowed to prepare for the eventful hour of death. There is something in the sighing of the winds that moan over, and in the rustling of the grass that waves around the tomb, which speaks to the hearts of the living; and brings to memory every dearly cherished look and action of our de-parted associates. The solemnity which they inspire, carries us back into the past, to the hour when they left cares and pains for happiness and glorydying mortals, for God and angels; and prompts us to emulate their virtuous examples, that we may We do not wish that the gloomy countenance, and tearful eye, should always be the portion of mortals: but we would cladly see these signals of repenting sorrow upon the countenances of those who have hitherto been thoughtless and

And if the future destiny of man cannot be learn-And if the future destiny of man cannot be learned from those places of the dead, we may well fear that human sympathy cannot be acted upon for the good of dying men. But a feeling is awakened in the Christiania heart of a different character from of the "King of terrors," and looks upon the victims of his conquest. He fears not to meet this mighty conqueror. He knows that death and the grave reaches beyond the tomb, to a glorious land whose inhabitants never die. A land where no graves shall be found—where the wail of the bereaved shall

Looking for Guy Fawkes.

It has been the custom in England, since the famous gunpowder plot, previous to the opening of ish deeds, and other signs of a hardened heart. But Parliament, to make a formal search for similar oh! if they were saved, you would be freed at the great day from the reproach of their ruin. And perhaps plots, by which the worthy members might possibly be troubled. The practice, now become ridiculous, generally gives rise to some pleasantry, amidst if your experience should be that of a parent who said, which, as wisdom and folly are often near neigh-

Section 1. In contrast of the "Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, Sir Au-gustus Clifford, Mr. Pulman, and Captain Kincaid, and I learned through them, that I had a soul."

the circumstance, and notice sent on to New-York by telegraph, to er join the bank there not to pay the

Easy Access to Romanists at the West. I have found the Bibles in many Catholic families, says a colporteur at the West, which were left there some ten or twelve years ago, when these counties were supplied. I have been told of a few nstances, in which the priests have ordered them either to give away or burn them, but most of them remain. I called upon a very strict Catholic, who, I was told, would not probably accept of a Bible.— When she found I had good books, she said she had a Bible that was given her some ten or twelve years negative. The Report was accepted and adopted." ago, but as the print was fine, and her eyes dim, she ould not see to read it any more. I handed her a Bible. "Oh," said she, " I can read this mighty well! As she desired it, I gave it to her. She then inquired if I had any Tracts; saying that a number of years ago, a gentleman had given her two or three, which she had read till they were worn out, and she wanted more. I told her I would supply her. "Give me," said she, "the most cutting ones you have: I want something to make me feel!"

I am frequently asked if I am not a priest, and Catholics pronounce my books most excellent. One prominent man, after examining them, said they were just such books as ought to be circulated every where, and he honed I would sell some to every family. He bought the Saint's Rest, and I have since heard, is delighted with his book.

I called upon an old Catholic lady who could not read, and. at her request, read her the story of Poor Joseph. When I had done, she exclaimed, with uplift-ed hands, and eyes suffused with tears, "I have lived more than fifty years, but never did I hear such reading before." I labored to impress indelibly upon her mind the all-important truths that made such a lasting impression on the mind and heart of Poor Joseph—That it is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save the chief of sinners .- Am. Messenger.

What have we done? We have breathed, moved and lived on the fruits of the earth. Have we made ments of suppressing vice and immorality and promoting virtue and industry? If not, it is high time for us to inquire, What have we done? Certain it is, if we live on in the same dull round, no one will ever point to us as the instruments of good, and we shall pass off the stage of life, leaving the world in a worse condition than we found it. If there is a life that we look upon with a kind of horror, it is such as those characters lead, who never cast a thought to the future, nor care what is the influence they exert, provided they enjoy the present moment and pass away quickly the time that would otherwise hang heavily upon their hands. A laudable ambition we are bound to encourage—an ambition that will prompt to holy deeds and generous impul-ses—that will lead the possessor, step by step, in the path of usefulness. Let all our young men be thus ambitious, and whenever they should feel like asking themselves, 'What have I done?' they could point to much that would give them pleasant reflec tions and make them at last resigned, whenever the summons came for them to prepare for the grave.

Parents & Children.

Send your Children to Sunday School. Bearing these solemn truths in mind hear us when we propose to you that your children should be sent to Sabbath school.

**Mr. Goft, a member of my church, has a child review of the surface. We charterly on our acceptance of the surface of the sur 1. You that care about your own and your child ren's souls. We believe you are seeking out the cannot hold him captive. His Commander has "burst the bars of death, and triumphed o'er the grave," and all his followers will be equally victorious! The Christian knows that when he is counted as dead—that when the storms of earth hasten to decay the monumental slab which is rearred over his grave, that he will not be there! His faith reaches beyond the tomb, to a glorious land whose bors, sometimes grave truths are to be found. The London Times has the following reflections this year, which are too true to be made a jest of:

Next Sabbath another of the boys got himself lamed. I resolved to send them to school to be

Ecclesiastical Action. MR. EDITOR-I am directed by the Presbytery of How mysteriously wrongs are sometimes brought ing extract from their minutes, adopted at their last annual meeting:

"The Committee on Bills and Overtures present

ed the following overtures from the General Assembly:1st.-Shall appellate power be restored to the General Assembly so far as respects Ministers? 2nd.—Shall the Form of Government, Chap. 12, Sect. 6. be so altered as to require the General Assembly to hold its sessions annually, instead of tri-

The Committee recommended to answer the first overture in the effirmative, and the second in the J. Brayton, Stated Clerk. Watertown, Feb. 23d, 1847.

CONFERENCE HYMNS-Adapted to Relig O ious Conferences and Meetings for Prayer; to which is added a selection of favorite and appropriate tunes By Rev. Josiah Hopkins. D.D. late Pastor of the First Preshyterian church, Aubarn, N.Y. The attention of churches is respectfully invited to this nea and excellent collection of Hymns, which, for the use indicated by its title, is believed to be in ndvsnce of any now before the public. The book contains a large variety of Hymns arranged under their appropriate subjects, which from their cevotional and spiritual character, are exceedingly well adapted to social and public worship. Added to these are nearly a hundred Tunes in

different metres—plain, simple devotional melodi-s, yet fice from snything that can give offense to the cultivated ear.

The work contains 309 pages, and forms a convenient pocket volume. It is printed on good paper, is neatly and substantially bound in leather, and sifouded at the low price of \$4 per dozen. Published and for sale by J. C. DERBY & Co. Auburn, N.Y. also for sale by Mark H. Newman & Co. New-York.

Conies for expuniation, can be had at either of the above

Lane Seminary, March 20, 1945.

The work is also highly recommended by Rev. Drs. Hickok and Dickinson, Auhurn Theological Seminary; Rev. Luther Halsey, D.D. Perth Amboy; Rev. B. Cox, D.D. Brooklyn; Rev. Wm Patton, D.D. New-York; Rev. Drs. Cleveland and Stowe, Cincinnati; Rev. Prof. Allen, Lane Seminary, &c. &c.

The work is got up in heautiful style, large type, and sold at he low price of 75 cents. A liberal discount made to clergype en, Sabbath school teachers and others, where a quantity is taken. Iddress

J. C. DERBY & CO.

Publishers, Auburn, N.Y.

Publishers, Auburn, N.Y. M. H. NEWMAN & CO. New-York. DR. BANNING'S BODY BRACE-For the R. BANNING'S BODY BRACE—For the relief of weakness of the voice, lungs, heart, spinal, nervous female and digestive system—including dyspepsia, constipation, piles, drooping and distortion so common to children and young adies, also bleeding at the lungs. Is a perfect substitute for the corset and constraining shoulder brace, with none of their pernicions tendencies. Unlike all others, it acts by supporting the small of the back, making it the fulorum, and by lifting flexibly the whole internal pile of organs. Reference given to many distinguished clergymen, who have been rescued from superannuation, from debility and bronchitis. Pamphlets and book 'Common Sense,' giving information, can be had at the office, 423 Broadway. A lady in attendance on lattice.

Nov. 17th. 1846

MORE ASTONISHING CURES,

4. The teeth restore the snape of the industry, and give the patient no pain or inconvenience.

Among the many testimonials which have been received, the following is selected. The subscribers are of the opinion that it will be for the interest of those requiring artificial teeth, residing in the country and in other States, to visit their office and secure their method of dental operations.

"New-York, Oct. 1st, 1846.

"I am extremely gratified, in addition to the well-deserved testimonials of professional skill you have received in this city, and elsewhere, to certify that the set of teeth you made for one of my family, is not only superior in lightness and elegnnee, but in perfect adaptation to all the purposes of natural teeth.

"This, with many rare instances of dental ability in my own experience, connected with your well-kne was character as philanthropists and gentlemen, entitles you most justly, in my opinion, to the patronage and best regards of all who may require your professional services.

"I have the pleasure to be, yours most respectfully, Sons Gaises, Rector of the church of the Crucifizion, N. York."

Particular attention paid to filling carious teeth. All operations warranted.

ations warranted.

A liberal discount to clergymen.

Apply to HITCHCOCK & BLAISDELL, Dentists,
341 Broadway, New-York.

REFERENCES—Rev. W. H. Bidwell, Rev. E. N. Sawtell, Rev.

870-tf Nov. 24th, 1846. Nov. 24th, 1846.

MISSIONARY MAPS.—Just published, at the office of the New-York Evangelist—
A New Map of India, embracing Hindustan, Burmah, Siam, and adjacent Provinces. By Rev. O. B. Bidwell. The dimensions of this Map are six feet by six feet and a half, presenting the names of Missionary Stations and important places in large characters, so as to be distinctly seen over a lecture room. More than 200 Missionary Stations, belonging to nine different Societies, American and European, are indicated on the map. The chief prominence is given to the stations of the American Board, the Presbyterian Board, and the Baptist Board of Missions. The countries embraced on this map contain s population of nearly 160,000,000.

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