

THE VANISHERS.

Sweetest of all childlike dreams In the simple Indian lore, Still to me the legend seems, Of the elves who fit before.

Our Correspondence.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

One of the most difficult, yet important departments of missionary work, is the thorough training of our native helpers.

Next to training schools, we have adopted the special plan of these periodical examinations of our assistants on subjects previously assigned.

One of the most sensible of their authors says, 'Heaven was formless, an utter chaos. . . Order was first produced in the pure ether, and out of it the universe came forth.'

acute explanation, like Hesiod's notions, was too subtle for the common people; they wanted to personify and deify these powers and operations.

How beautifully our glorious Christianity sweeps away such puerile absurdities, as witness

The Essays. These, as prepared by our assistants, were necessarily brief, and my diminishing space admonishes me to limit myself to a few passages from each, as specimens merely.

1. On original spirit. This is the great soul of the body, immaterial, invisible, inaudible, unfathomable, untraceable and uninvestigable by material things.

2. On the Primordial essence (or substance) which produces all things. Is that so? Was there only this essence at first, and did it beget all things?

3. On the Yin and Yang, or dual principles. They say these two produce all, but their language is extremely vague and shadowy.

4. On the No Limit and the Great Limit. The writer, Chiochu, says, the former is "no-thing," formless, before the time when there was nothing, outside of the Yin and Yang, voiceless, and without scent, shadow or echo.

5. Does Confucianism speak of a ruler of heaven and earth? The "Confucian doctrines" come from Yao and Shun and other ancient worthies, not from the sage only.

Such in brief are the views of these young men in reference to the doctrines which the curious restless minds of native writers have created out of nothing. I have given, not strict translations, but the essence and spirit as well as I could.

Missionary Responsibility. 'Ours is the momentous task of striving to guide these elements of native power. The work is manifold.

With such doors open before us, with such resources as our Church possesses, with such a prestige as God has given us before the people, is it not a shame that we are doing so little to evangelize the country?

THE DEMAND FOR MEN. Presbyterian Rooms, 150 Nassau street, New York, Sept. 1, 1865.

Dear Brethren: You will observe that the last annual Report of the Home Missionary Committee, which has been sent you by mail, makes an earnest appeal for more laborers with which to prosecute the Home Missionary work.

The late General Assembly also called attention to "the great destitution of ministers of the Gospel, and the fields opening 'white for the harvest,'" in the following words:

That, in view of the loud call of Providence at the present time for a great increase in the number of earnest and faithful ministers of the Gospel, pastors and elders be enjoined to make this a subject of earnest presentation to all the churches.

But as yet the Committee experience no relief. It is not time that they should from such sources. Meanwhile the demand grows more and more pressing every day.

Says one of our District Secretaries: "I need eight or ten men—I need them now. I know of but two men to whom I can write with any hope of success."

A missionary in the North-west, who preaches at four different stations, says: "Most of the time I preach to full, often crowded houses; I have had to refuse quite a number of requests to go and preach in destitute places."

Whatever may be said of ministers at the East without charge, or the great number of candidates ready to occupy permanent positions, leading some to suppose there is an excess, it is unquestionably true that there is

a very great lack of ministers in our connection.

Such Presbyteries as Utica and Watertown, and Cayuga and Western Reserve lament the great difficulty in filling the pulpits of their vacant churches.

Long lines of railroad can be found on which Presbyterian churches are located only at wide intervals.

And yet the people were never more ready to hear the Gospel than now. Wherever the minister of Christ goes among them they gather in great numbers in school-houses, and at almost any hour on the Sabbath, to hear the Word.

It is the universal testimony of missionaries that a great harvest might be reaped, and rapid and indefinite expansion given to our Church if we only had the men.

So God has set before us an open door, and we are sending men to the West continually. But we cannot find half an adequate supply.

There are, indeed, men who are willing to go and occupy the prominent positions—take possession of growing towns and great railroad centers. But the men who are willing to go and lay foundations, create their own fields of labor and usefulness, as young physicians or lawyers do; who are willing to reap that on which they have bestowed no labor, and willing to endure the hardships for Christ which other men endure for gain, are very difficult to find.

With such doors open before us, with such resources as our Church possesses, with such a prestige as God has given us before the people, is it not a shame that we are doing so little to evangelize the country?

We make our appeal, therefore, to pastors and elders, and especially to Presbyteries and Synods, about to meet, to consider this matter and see if the requisite number of the right men cannot be found.

We beg to be informed of any such that we may enter into correspondence with them; and that they speedily may be "about their father's business."

At the same time we are persuaded that the demand will be so great for years to come, that an adequate supply of ministers cannot be found for the work of our Church unless a far greater number of young men are induced to enter the ministry; and therefore we cannot do less than cordially endorse the action of the Assembly, hoping that this subject will be presented to all the churches, that if possible "godly and able young men" may be prevailed upon to prepare for this sublime and most honorable service; and that the whole Church will pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers, "for the harvest is great and the laborers are few."

By order of the Committee. H. KENDALL, Secretary.

TESTIMONY TO A FAITHFUL MINISTER.

Messrs. Editors: Rev. J. Ford Sattou, the esteemed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this place, having accepted a call from the Western Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia (the late Dr. Gilbert's), has left here for the field of his future labors.

While we deplore the loss of so dear a friend and so able a pastor, we cannot but admit and acquiesce in the consideration of Christian duty and zeal for the increase of the Master's kingdom which actuate him in removing to a more extensive vineyard and an enlarged sphere for Christian influence and exertion.

Christian experience. Of genial manners, he was universally beloved. Of fervid, earnest eloquence, he was powerful in the pulpit, arousing and inciting all, and leading many to Jesus.

City Religious Press.

The Methodist does not fall in with the conclusions of Dr. Dexter, in his recent able and laborious work on CONGREGATIONALISM.

The "fundamental principle" of Congregationalism, according to Mr. Dexter, is: "The Bible, interpreted by sanctified common sense, with all wise helps from nature, from history, from all knowledge, and especially from the revealing Spirit is the only and sufficient and authoritative guide in all matters of Christian faith; as it is in all matters of Christian practice, so that whatsoever the Bible teaches, by precept, example, or legitimate inference, is imperative upon all men, at all times; while nothing that it does not so teach can be imperative upon any man at any time."

This definition strikes us as rather "cool." Mr. Dexter is laying the cornerstone of a peculiar system; and he takes one which belongs to Protestantism as a whole, and claims it for his own little edifice.

After this, our readers will learn, with some amazement, that among the "arguments" for Congregationalism Mr. Dexter claims that "it furnishes the most effective barrier against heresy and false doctrine." The logic of this "argument" is very pleasant.

Here is a problem, indeed! There is no other system within the range of Christendom which keeps one "avowedly and fatally heretical" church within its limits, not to speak of "thirteen or fourteen hundred." But Mr. Dexter admits that Congregationalism does this, and yet asserts that it bars heresy most effectually. How reconcile these contradictions? Mr. Dexter naively says (p. 296) that "nothing is easier than to do so"; and considers "enough to say" that these churches have fallen by ignoring "two of the fundamental principles" of the system, namely: that the Bible "is to be taken in its uttermost exactness of literal meaning as our guide"; and that "hopeful piety is an indispensable condition of church membership."

What confusion of logic is here? It is claimed that the Congregational order—that is, the completeness and independence of the local church—bars heresy better than any other order. To this claim it is replied that the "Congregational order" has more heretical churches than any other. Mr. Dexter answers, with a great air of satisfaction, sure that he is "saying enough," that these churches became heretical by deserting—what? the Congregational order? No; but—certain "fundamental principles" which belong to other "orders" as well as the Congregational!

The Observer, having in mind the recent serious differences between the North and South, closes a sweet and timely article on "Confessing our Faults," thus:

While we believe most fervently that the South never had any justification whatever for disturbing the peace of the country, and plunging us into this awful war, we believe, with equal sincerity, that, as a people, we have said and done many things for which we ought to repent, for which we have repented, which God has forgiven, and in this spirit we rejoice to see the North extending the hand of friendship to the South, and saying loudly and clearly, COME BACK. The Government of the country, through its Presi-

dent, says COME. The Church of Christ, through its ministers and its presses, says COME. The voice of a once united, happy, and mighty people, says COME. A few, comparatively few, would keep them away, but the heart of the country yearns for perfect Union. The root of bitterness is gone. We are now one.

We may be mistaken as to the noise, but we imagine we hear also the vacant pages of a once "united, happy and mighty," subscription book chiming in—Hold not back!

The Christian Inquirer, and indeed all the organs of "Liberal Christianity," are jubilant over the prospect of Governor Andrew's becoming the President of Antioch College, an institution, as most of our readers know, located one or two ranges of counties southwest of the centre of the great State of Ohio. And we are disposed to join in the good feeling, so far as to express our gratification at seeing one of our most prominent and honored Governors choosing such a post of duty. We can but reflect how much more his life-work will count at the infallible inventory, than if, as most in his position would feel constrained to do, he should throw away all the preparation and much of the prestige that his control in affairs has imparted, and return to his law books. The Governor is looking in the right direction, if he would not fail in striking an effective blow at the things that have vexed his soul in his public career. Having been down among the ribs of the Republic—indeed, himself a rib—during a great and straining crisis, he has discovered the places of her power, and as a true patriot and wise statesman he enlarges himself to the work of serving her with less ostentation, but with undiminished effectiveness. Says our Unitarian contemporary:

No name could, perhaps, have aroused so much or such generous feeling! Distinguished and successful as Gov. Andrew is, as a patriot, a statesman, and a public man, every one who knows him must feel how much more remarkably the purity of his heart, the gentleness of his spirit, and the essential moral qualities of his nature, fit him for direct contact with youth, than for the more general affairs of the world. In a time of great public elevation and disinterestedness, Gov. Andrew's high and pure soul might find a fit sphere in National and State politics, but with the subsidence of this high tide of common feeling, he would find political life, we fear, a very ungenial field. Nobody would be willing to see him returned merely to private life; and how can he be put into such vital relations with the public as in the headship of a great institution of learning and education? We are not among those, therefore, who wonder that Gov. Andrew should listen favorably to this call. He is a man, too, to gather about him an enthusiastic, homogeneous, and united band of professors and tutors, to give them the direction and momentum of his own large and loving spirit, and to communicate through them a general devotion and gentleness to a large body of students collected by his reputation and held fast by his various attractions.

We assume with confidence, and without waiting for any positive testimony, that Governor Andrew will go to Antioch, because of the fitness of things. We assume that the friends of Liberal Christianity will not be so crazed and stupefied as not to remove every pecuniary obstacle from his pathway. We assume that he will not be permitted to leave Massachusetts after five years' self-sacrificing service at the helm of the State—during which his private fortunes have suffered utter and necessary neglect—the poor man those very years given out of the very harvest-time of his profession, have made him. We assume that the necessary endowment of Antioch will be either at once raised, or promised by such a reliable and competent body of men as to leave the Governor essentially certain of not wanting college funds to carry out his enlightened policy.

The Intelligencer's correspondent thus writes of the spirit of the State Sabbath School Convention at Syracuse:

An observer could not fail to be impressed by the earnestness that pervaded the whole assembly. The matter in hand engaged the undivided attention of every one with rare exceptions. The countenance gave indication of a mind thoroughly at work. Scores of persons were using their pencils to make sure of some good thought or illustration. The whole aspect of the assembly was business-like, and you felt that all this immense throng from every part of the State were gathering materials for a work in which they were greatly interested at home. There was a most delightful evangelical tone pervading the body. We do not know how it could have been more thorough. The Bible must be taught, and the Bible alone. This was the precious, imperishable seed. The discussions only had reference how best to teach it. The scholars were not regarded as little innocents, but sinners needing conversion, to be taught, labored with, prayed for, and brought, with faith and patience, to the cross. The doctrine that the blood of Jesus Christ alone cleanseth from all sin, could not have been more clearly demonstrated as the faith of the assembly, if it had been written on every forehead. It was a grand sight to see that multitude crowding that immense hall from day to day, discussing the direct question, How shall we bring the blood of Jesus Christ, our Saviour, to wash away our thought to sins? And what a blessed thought to know that that multitude was composed of actual workers in the Lord's vineyard, and yet only represented other thousands all over the State.

The Children at Home.

SOME THINGS I SEE IN THE COUNTRY.

Every day, as I look from my east window, I see smoke curling up the sides of 'Indian Mountain,' just over the borders of Connecticut. I see too that the smoke rises from light-colored heaps of earth piled upon the sides of the mountain, where the axe of the woodman has cleared off all the heavy growth of timber, and left only the tender saplings to replenish the forest—in some places not even these are left, as the owner of the soil intends to convert it into cultivated fields; these places are cleared of all trees, great and small. I was half sorry when I first looked from my window and saw this change on the mountain side; I was almost ready to exclaim, 'I wish the merciless hand of improvement would let these glorious mountains alone! These bare fields and smoky heaps are but an eye-seer now to me, where once were the thick masses of green trees adorning the mountain side.' However the shock is nearly over now, and I watch the wreaths of ascending smoke with less of regret if not with positive pleasure. The circular heaps covered with sand on these clearings are coal pits, where charcoal is made; and wagons loaded with the freshly burned coal pass here often, on their way to the ore beds of iron, not far from here, where it is used for smelting purposes.

arts, painting, sculpture, their Gobelin and Beauvais tapestry, Sevres china, and artificial flowers even, cannot assist them much in the making of charcoal. Yet there is one thing that undoubtedly does assist them, both in their fine and coarse arts, and that is, close and continued attention to their work—more it may be than we hurrying people are willing to give to the apparently simple art of charring wood. They are said to be able to place their pits, or rather mounds—I know not the reason they are called pits, as no hole is dug for them—upon an inclined plane, for instance, a hill-side, while we usually level the ground to a horizontal plane in our preparations for one. This being done, the wood is placed upright, each stick or log being about four feet long, and side by side, all over the circular plane, then a second pile is placed on the top of the first, the second being inclined towards the centre. Sometimes a third is added, which is still more inclined, so that the pile forms a flattened cone, or rather half sphere. This mound of wood is now covered with sand some eight inches deep, so as to completely hide the wood. It is now about the size of a large hay-stack in circumference, but not nearly so high, being as I have said, a half sphere. A fire is now lighted in the top wood, a few holes made here and there through the sand, just enough to create a slow draft. The fire fed only by the slight draughts of air through these holes, slowly and surely chars the wood to blackened logs and sticks of coal, and this we call charcoal.

poor little sufferer's hand, and told him I would always take care of Reuby. He understood me, and had just strength to look at me, as if he would thank me, then the light went out of his blue eyes and in a moment

Washburn, when recently in Boston purchasing furniture, went to Mr. Simpson to buy the carpets, and told him it was for the General's house, Mr. Simpson said nothing could be bought of him for this purpose, but they should go and select what was wanted, even if of velvet.

When I was conducted through the whole house, "Nothing is lacking. The beds are ready and made up, the hired help is on hand; they even had the stove heated, and all things are ready. The view from the house is most beautiful, and from different windows differs. From one is a scene of woods and shrubbery; from another the river between the hills, another is the town and the heights beyond, another the General used to live in a rented house on \$480 a year; from another are the heights beyond the Mississippi, in Iowa, distant seven or eight miles in a straight line. The place being new, there are no shade trees, but it is thought there will be time to make shade by the time the General needs them."

STATIONERY. TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND...

PHIPP'S U. Female Seminary. Located on the Niagara Falls Railroad.

Morris Female Institute, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Elmira Female College, UNDER CARE OF THE SYND OF GENEVA.

MISS HAVENS Will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on Monday, Sept. 18th, at 250 Madison Avenue.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.

Farrard's Collegiate Academy, 635 Sixth Avenue, offers better advantages to a limited number of boys than any other school in the city.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.

Young Ladies' Institute, Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR FRIENDS...

Charlier French Institute for Young Gentlemen 45 and 50 East 34th Street.

The Abbot Collegiate Institute, (Formerly 'The Spangler,') For Young Ladies, Park Avenue, cor. 38th Street, will reopen Thursday, Sept. 21st.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, At 144 Broadway near 26th Street.

Deer Park Female Institute, Port Jervis, Orange Co., N. Y.

Advertisements.

ROBINSON & OGDEN, BANKERS. AND DEALERS IN Government Securities, No. 4 Broad Street, NEW YORK.

U. S. Six per cent. Bonds of 1881, Registered and coupon.

U. S. Six per cent. Five-twenty Bonds, Registered and coupon.

U. S. Five per cent. Ten-forty Bonds, Registered and coupon.

U. S. Six per cent. One-year Certificates of Indebtedness.

U. S. Seven Three-tenth per cent. Treasury Notes (Old and New Issue).

U. S. Six per cent. New Five-twenty Bonds

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New Publications.

THE BIBLE HAND-BOOK; An Introduction to the study of Sacred Scriptures.

This is an excellent Manual on the subject upon which it treats, embodying the latest results of critical study in connection with an Introduction to the Bible.

The author of this volume, Albert G. Brackett, has, in his varied official positions, enjoyed favorable opportunities for acquainting himself with his subject.

LESLIE: A Story of the Days of Martyrdom in England Three Hundred Years ago.

All these volumes are published by Carlton & Porter for the Methodist Sunday-school Union.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, always readable, presents even more than its usual variety for the month of September.

WORKS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, have in press, and nearly ready for publication, the complete works and memoirs of Philip Lindsay, D.D.

The Atlantic Monthly, always readable, presents even more than its usual variety for the month of September.

The new edition of Irving's Works, in portable 16mo volumes, now issuing from Hurd & Houghton's Riverside Press, has reached the sixth volume.

THE BANK STATEMENT.—The money market showed great ease, the supply of capital being in excess of the demand at 6 per cent for call loans.

THE COAL TRADE.—The Schuylkill coal region is sending forward an immense coal tonnage, according to a Philadelphia daily.

trustworthy American correspondent. The New York Letters over the signature of 'A Yankee,' which appeared weekly in that paper, were written by Mr. White, and were not only admirable in statement, argument and tone, but were skillfully adapted to the minds they were intended to inform and influence.

The author of this volume, Albert G. Brackett, has, in his varied official positions, enjoyed favorable opportunities for acquainting himself with his subject.

The following is an extract from a letter of the 10th of August, 1865, written by David Wills, Esq., of Gettysburg, to a gentleman in Baltimore, who had made incidental inquiry in regard to the discovery and burial of the fallen soldier.

The public could not know the falsity of the rumor exposed above, and in proportion as the rumor was circulated, damage was done to an effort which is enlisted deep interest in our Eastern cities among the Sabbath schools.

The publisher of the Sunday School Times, Philadelphia, Pa., generously acts as agent to furnish by mail copies of the picture above and of the music, on receipt of the price.

Will not Superintendents send orders to have their schools supplied at an early day?

Commercial and Monetary. TUESDAY, September 5, 1865.

THE BANK STATEMENT.—The money market showed great ease, the supply of capital being in excess of the demand at 6 per cent for call loans.

THE COAL TRADE.—The Schuylkill coal region is sending forward an immense coal tonnage, according to a Philadelphia daily.

would be increased on the 1st of September. This, we believe, has been done, and as a consequence the retail price of coal has advanced from 50 cts. to \$1 per ton.

COFFERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE TO THURSDAY P. M. American Gold coin 100/100/100

The Public Debt.—Secretary McCulloch on Saturday published a statement of the public debt, as it appears from the books, treasurer's returns, and requisitions in the department on the 31st of August, 1865.

As contrasted with the statement of the public debt published on July 23 the principal has been increased by \$205,000 within the last month, while the interest on the debt has decreased nearly \$281,000.

The Board of Public Works of Chicago have let the contract for building the tunnel under the river at this time, and the work will be commenced forthwith.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.—Business is very heavy and prices are very high.

PRINTS. Merriam, D. 33/34 Arnold, 28 1/2

GINGHAMS. Glasgow, 30/30/30 Roach, 30

REMAINED GOODS. New York Mills, 44 60

DELMANES. Manchester, 27 1/2 Hamilton, 37 1/2

BROWN DRILLS. Manchester, 34 1/2

STRIPPED SHIRTINGS. Amoskeag, 37 1/2

TICKETS. York, 32-inch, 62 1/2

New York Produce Market.

Reported expressly for THE EVANGELIST, by Van Allen Brothers, Produce Commission Merchants, 184 Washington street, New York.

WHEAT.—There has been a good inquiry since our last and prices are firm.

BEANS AND PEAS.—Rates have slightly increased since our last, and for choice mediums there has been a good demand.

BUTTER.—There is no material change in butter to be noted since our last. It remains quiet and firm.

FLOUR.—Following our last there was a depression in the price of flour of nearly all grades, and indeed our quotations for to-day are lower than last week.

GRAIN.—Prices of wheat have fluctuated much the same as flour, being better than at the close of last week, yet not so good as when last quoted.

POULTRY.—Large supplies are on hand and arriving, and prices are lower, given at 20c above last week.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET. TUESDAY, Sept. 5, 1865.

BEVES.—There is very little change in prices of cattle from last week, though the numbers are less—only 3,100 at 44th street to-day against 3,900 last week.

TEMPERATURE.—The Journal of the American Meteorological Society for Sept. 6 is so replete with important matter that it should be widely circulated.

ERIE RAILROAD. Trains leave depot foot of Chambers street, via Favonia Ferry.

TEACHERS!!!

BARNES & BURE, 61, 53 & 55 John Street, New York,

PUBLISHED THE NATIONAL SERIES OF Standard School Books, EMBROIDERING

Send for an Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue, describing in detail upwards of 300 School, Academic and College text books.

NIAGARA Fire Insurance Company,

CASH CAPITAL, Jan. 1, 1865, \$1,000,000

HOME INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, 135 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL, Jan. 1, 1865, \$4,000,000

This Company insures against loss or damage by FIRE and the risks of INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION.

THE MORRIS Fire & Inland Insurance Co.,

Columbian Building, 1 Nassau Street, JUNE 1st, 1865.

Authorized Capital, \$5,000,000.

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN, AND SURPLUS, \$803,137.

Policies of Insurance against loss of damage by Fire, issued on the most Favorable Terms.

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HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S GRAND FAVORITE

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES FOR FAMILIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO., ELIAS HOWE, JR., PRES'T, 639 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WEED'S HIGHEST PREMIUM Shuttle Sewing Machine,

Has only to be seen and Operated to be Appreciated.

Call and see for yourself before purchasing. Please bring sample of various kinds of thread, such as is usually found at stores.

WEED MACHINE, with its little trouble, makes it equal, if not superior, to all machines combined.

WEED SEWING MACHINE CO., 606 Broadway, New York.

Wholesale Prices Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED FOR THE EVANGELIST.

WHEAT.—Duty: 15 cts. ad val. (See Produce Market.)

RYE.—Duty: 15 cts. ad val. (See Produce Market.)

BARLEY.—Duty: 15 cts. ad val. (See Produce Market.)

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