Ru Me Taylor

he New-Work Evangelist.

COOLIDGE & LAMBERT, PROPRIETORS.

DEVOTED TO REVIVALS OF RELIGION, DOCTRINAL DISCUSSION, PRACTICAL GODLINESS, RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

NATHANIEL E. JOHNSON, EDITOR.

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TERMS.

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THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.

For the Evangelist.

Great Schism in the Dutch Church in America The history of the attempt to unite the church with the state in Massachusetts and Connecticut and its disastrous effects; and the difficulties in regard to the adopting act, which contributed their influence in producing the schism of 1741 in the Presbyterian church, are so many illustrations of the struggle of European population to perpetuate European institutions and habits on this continent. European institutions and habits on this continent We have one more great schism, viz. in the Duict where the original reformed churches were Presby-terian substantially, the English Presbyterians and the Dutch originally belonged to the same synod. About 1618, there were several English Presby-

terian congregations in Holland, Zealand, Utrecht viz. in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordretcht, Leyden Hague, Middleburgh, Flusbing, Veere and Utrecht In each of these places there is one congregation excepting Rotterdam, in which there are two, one English and the other Scotch Presbyterian. The English ministers in Amsterdam, Middleburgh Flushing, and Utrecht, are members of the Low Dutch classes to which the cities respectively be long. (Christian Magazine, Vol. III. p. 158.) The Lutheran congregations in Holland belonging to the Dutch synods, are presbyterian in form.
The largest is in Amsterdam, which is under the superintendance of five ministers, ten elders, and twelve deacons. (Christian Magazine, Vol. III.

p. 361.)
The ministers in the Dutch churches in America received license and ordination from Holland until 1755. The design was to hold the courch in America in subordination to Holland. A few ministers were ordained prior to this time in America, by agecial license granted them by the classis of Am sterdam. These did not cherish the same attachment to Holland with those who had been educated and ordained there; and they opposed the efforts made both in this country and in Holland to prevent licensure and ordination in America, and to keep the churches under foreign control. Mr. Freling New Jersey, was defeated in an attempt to put himself under the care of the Synod of New York, by opposition made to it in this country. The re-presentation was made to the Synod of Holland, that the Synod of New York was no proper Presbyterian synod, but merely a company of Independents. (Edwards's Life, by Dwight, p. 509)

These steps led to animosity, division and violence, which continued a number of years, and sometimes scheme laid, both as to its sides and angles, in the great field of truth. threatened the very existence of the Dutch churches in America. Ministers were arrayed against each other, and congregation against congregation Some congregations were divided. One party closed the doors against the other; ministers were assaulted in their pulpits, and some evangelical ministers were deposed. A formal separation en sued. The party opposed to subordination to Holland erected Queen's College in New Brunswick,

in 1770; and this step confirmed the separation of the parties. (Christian Magazine, Vol. II. p. 1-Through the agency of Dr. John H. Livingston, a student of theology from this country, then residing in Holland, a plan of pacification was adopted in Holland, which, at his return, was accepted in America in 1772, which secured to the churches in this country independence, and full liberty to trans act their own affairs, without regard to Holland. (Christ. Mag. Vol. II. p. 265-72.) Thus it cost the Dutch churches in America a struggle of more than seventeen years to emancipate themselves from the power of Holland; and this schism was of the same duration with that in the Presbyterian

church, viz. seventeen years. the American party in the Dutch church were able to raise up ministers for themselves, the young people educated in this country, began to desire preaching in the English language. Ministers were called from Scotland to meet this demand. Dr. Laidlie was the first minister of the Dutch church who officiated in the English language in America. He was a native of Scotland, and arrived America. He was a natin New York in 1764.

Thus the Congregational churches in Massachu setts and Connecticut, the Presbyterian and Dutch churches in America, at different periods before the American revolution, all had a severe struggle to disengage themselves from the power of fereign church establishments and from European influ-

The first Presbyterian church in New York was organized in 1716. Mr. Anderson, their first minister, was ordained in Scotland, and accepted the Call from the church, and removed to New York in October, 1716. He removed to New Donegal, Pa. Mr. Pemberton succeeded him in 1727. This church was composed of emigrants from Scotland, and also from New England. In 1722, the New England party in the church withdrew, and called President Edwards; but he having de-clined settling, they returned to the church. Being unable to obtain a charter, the church (now Wall street,) was conveyed to the Moderator of the Church of Scotland, and the commission thereof to the Moderator of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and the Procurate of the Church of Scotland, and to the Principal of the College of Edinburgh; and they received in return a guaranty of the use of the property for the Presbyterians of New York. The manner in which the house was erected is described in the following extract, viz:

"In the archives of the state of Connecticut, at Hartford, there is an original manuscript letter, ddressed to 'His Hon, the Governor, Lieut, Gover nor, Members of Council, and Representatives of the General Court of Assembly, convened at Hartford. Conn. May the 12th, 1720, from the represen tatives or trustees of the church in New York, viz :

'May it please your Honors:

We humbly conceive your honors may remember, that about a twelve month agoe, we addressed this honorable Λssembly, for granting us a hriefe for a general and voluntary contribution your colony, for assisting us in building of our house of worship, which being begun, we could not finish without the charitable aid and assistance of others, which address or petition was cheerfully unanimously and readily granted. Now, with recrave leave to acquaint this Assembly that by the assistance we expected from Connect cut, we were not only encouraged to goe forward with our building, (which otherwise was like to received, enabled actually to get it under roof, so that now we with joy enjoy the ordinances disposed therein. Now with all sense of gratitude, we sin-

you and your colony, in such a measure that there may not be roome to receive them, for you, for your opportune, free and liberal assistance of a small, despised handfull, who (we hope) design nothing else but the honor of the glorious Lord and the eternal good of the souls, both of ourselves and our nesterity, in this place where the Diring Providence. posterity, in this place where the Divine Frovidence has ordered our lotts. And although by the instigations of Satan, false and malicious reports were dispersed among your people, of us and our under takings, whereby the affections of some (other wise well-meaning and charitably disposed Christians, were cooled and their charity lessened, and a ready excuse put into the mouths of others who were never willing to give, and thereby collections fall short of what perhaps both you and we expected; yet we doe not blame any for this but the accuser of the brethren, who hath indeed all along opposed this good work with the uttmost malice. But this does not in the least discoverer we but rather dedoes not in the least discourage us, but rather de-monstrates to us that the work is God's, who as he bath brought it this length, will undoubtedly finish the same, in opposition to Satan and all his instru-

'Recommending you to the Divine conduct, we subscribe ourselves 'Your Honors'
'Obliged and Humble serv'ts,

PATRICK MACKNIGHT, JOHN NICHOLS, Jos. Sennel, John Blake, Represent'ves THOMAS INGLES, New York, 9th May, 1720."

This extract shows that Presbyterians then were not afraid of New England or Congregationalism. In 1750, Rev. Alexander Cumming was settled as colleague with Mr. Pemberton. Difficulties soon arose respecting government. Some contended, that under the name of Presbyterianism, Congregationalism was introduced. A difficulty arose also in regard to the introduction of Watts's Psalms in regard to the introduction of Watts's Psaims instead of Rouse's version. Complaints were laid before the Presbytery by the rigid Presbyterian party, against their ministers. The Presbytery acquitted them. The ministers immediately resigned. The party of the cburch which was dissatisfied with the psalmody, seceded in 1756, and called Rev. John Mason, a professor in the Anti-Burgher Seminary, in Scotland, as their pastor. He was succeeded by his son, Dr. John M. Mason, in 1793, who established a theological seminary. in 1793, who established a theological seminary, and collected funds and a library in England and Scotland, and educated many young men for the Presbyterian, Dutch, and Associate Reformed churches. At the union of the Associate Synod with the Presbyterian church, in 1821, this seminary, with its library, was transferred to Princeton. By a recent decision of the Court of Chancery, this library is restored to the Associate Reformed church.

THE TRIANGLE.

This remarkable work, which was published in name of Triangularism to certain opinions unto this day. Yet many use the name without being aware of its origin or import. We propose to extract from The Triangle a description of its several corners, as they are defined by the author,

ONE CORNER OF THE TRIANGLE. There are a few points which go perpetually into the strain of preaching of certain gentlemen; and their scheme may be compared to a Triangle, from which they never depart, and in which, if they step out of one angle, their next step is into another; the succeeding one, into the one from whence they started.

phole human race are guilty of the sin of Adam independently of their own conduct, and for that sin are truly deserving of eternal punishment. We are apt to take our opinions on the credit of venerable names; and very many names deemed venerable, if weighed in the balance of unerring truth, would be found to have derived their importance from a long and industrious propagation of er-ror. Probably no individual man yet had time, candor, patience, and resolution, to examine and sub-stantiale, on proper evidence, the whole mass of his

Few men proceed to any considerable ength in this arduous work. They take their opinions, nay, their articles of faith, as they do the fa-shion of their garments, not upon a careful inquiry, whether they are the best, but upon the testimo of the tailor who makes them, that they are in the

The doctrine of original sin, as just stated, is thus received by its advocates. It has descended from the lumber and trash of the dark times of ignorance and superstition, mysticism and bigotry. The great reformers did nobly, but they did not do everything. They merit the approbation of men, and met with divine acceptance for what they did, and are certainly to be excused for what they omitted, in their great work. I speak as though the re-formers held the doctrine of original sin according to the tenor of the preceding statement. Some of candid examination of the sentiments of the fathers all Christians are commanded to flee. -of the most learned and judicious divines in Eu

beyond all dispute, that the above statement of the loctrine of original sin has never been the general or prevailing opinion of the Christian church. Yet you shall hear it inculcated from Sabbath to Sabbath in many of our churches, and swallowed down, as a sweet morsel, by many a gaping mouth, that a man ought to feel himself actually guilty of a sin committed six thousand years before he was born; nay, that prior to all consideration of his own duct, he ought to feel himself deserving of eternal damnation for the first sin of Adam. besitate not to say, that no scheme of religion ever propagated amongst men contains a more monstrous, a more horrible tenet. The atrocity of this

rope, before the reformation, and since, will show,

Zendavesta, all give place to this; Rabbinical legends, Brahminical vagaries, all vanish before it. The idea, that all the numerous millions of Adam's posterity deserve the ineffable and endless torments of hell, for a single act of his, before any one of them existed, is repugnant to that reason which God has given us, is subversive of all possible conceptions of justice. No such doctrine is taught in the scriptures, or can impose itself on any rational mind, which is not trammeled by education, degree zled by interest, warped by prejudice, and bewil-

lered by theory. This is one corner of the triangle above men-

This doctrine perpetually urged, and the subse quent strain of teaching usually attached to it, will not fail to drive the incautious mind to secret and practical, or open infidelity. An attempt to force such monstrous absurdities on the human under standing will be followed by the woist effects. A man who finds himself condemned for that of which he is not guilty, will feel little regret for his real

> For the Evangelish. A READY ANSWER.

A member of the Baptist church coming into the blacksmith shop of his Presbyterian neighbor a few days ago, said, "Good morning, brother—Christ called his friends brethren." "Yes," said the Presbyterian, " and Christ sat at the table with his

How happily does this simple reply expose the with our building, (which otherwise was like to drop and goe to ruin,) but were also thereby, when extend the hand of fellowship, and invite us to take part in the ministry with them; but they will not keep company with us-no, not to eat. I have been therein. Now with all sense of gratitude, we sin-cerely return you our hearty thanks, praying that the great Jahovan and the would the great Jehovah may preside amongst you, may direct and councill you, may bless you with peace and plenty, yea, may plentifully pour down the blessings both of the upper and nether springs upon

From the Vermont Chronicle. OXFORD TRACTS;

OR POPERY IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. A few months ago, we met with an English ger tleman, who gave us some account of the semi-Popish doctrines and proceedings for which the Popish doetrines and proceedings for which the University of Oxfold is becoming notorious. Having a brother who holds a distinguished place in one of the colleges there, our informant had naturally become pretty familiar with the new things that had been transpiring. It is by no means to te supposed that the whole University has gone over. There are distinguished men within her walls who oppose the novelties with becoming derision. A-mong the innovators, are men of distinguished learning and taste—such as Keble, the poet, Pusey, Newman, Hook, and others. They read prayers with their backs to the people, after the Popish manner; and maintain doctrines respecting justification, the sufficiency of the scriptures, and the authority of the church, in matters of faith, which are condemned

as decidedly anti Protestant.

These divines have published a series of tracts. entitled "Tracts for the Times," and various other works, in which their views are more or less developed. Since the interview referred to, we have given more attention to this movement, as we find exhibited in the Episcopal papers; and we do not wonder that some of the n are alarmed. The new school evidently finds considerable favor in this country, and that in some of the high places of the denomination. A republication of the Tracts above

mentioned is proposed in New York.

To give our readers a better notion of the charac ter of the movement-which is certainly one of considerable importance—we copy a few paragraphs

from different sources. The Bishop of Chester-an orthodox and pious man-in a late charge to the clergy of his diocese,

says:"Many subjects present themselves, towards which I might be tempted to direct your thoughts. One more especially concerns the church at present; because it is daily assuming a more serious and alarming aspect, and threatens a revival of the worst evils of the Romish system. Under the specious pretence of deference to antiquity, and respect for primitive models, the foundations of our Protestant church are undermined by men who dwell within her walls, and those who sit in the Reformer's seat are traducing the Reformer. It is again becoming matter of question whether the Bible is sufficient to make men wise unto salvation; the main article o our national confession, justification by faith, is both openly and covertly assailed; and the stewards of the mysteries of God are instructed to reserve the truths which they have been ordained to dispense and to hide under a bushel those doctrines which numbers in this city, some years ago, has given the the apostles were commanded to preach to every

Rev. George Townsend, known in this country by his chronological arrangement of the scriptures,

says, in a late publication:—

"The plague has begun. In spite of the loathing of these doctrines, on the part of so many of the most attached and zealous of our latty, our brethren at Oxford are continuing to revive the obsolete-to rate continual to revive the obsolete—to be not continued the foundations of the old and unendurable pretensions on which all the power of Rome was founded—and to render, therefore, the Reformation, which is nothing but the re-establishment amongst us of spiritual and scriptural Christianity, a by-word and a reproach. My Christian brethren, forgive man for so long occurring court time. forgive me for so long occupying your time. Per-mit me again, as the last word 1 may have an opportunity of speaking to you in this official manner, to charge you and to implote you to stand fast in that liberty from the old bondage, from which Christ, or the conviction of the necessity of holiness, pro-ceeding from faith in his atonement, hath set free this country and its holy church. I charge you, as you value the salvation of the people-the spirit of the ordinances of the church—the happiness of your own souls—peace of conscience, and the faithfu discharge of your solemnly sworn duties-to preach the doctrine of the atonement without reserve, on all occasions, explicitly and prominently, as the foundation of all your hopes of usefulness."

We add only the following:-"At a meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Ardagh, Ireland, specially convened by the Vicar-General, pursuant to requisition, held in Longford Dec. 10th, 1838, it was unanimously resolved,

"1. That we cannot but view with extreme sor row the progress of certain opinions which have emanated from a few divines in Oxford, and which it is to be feared, have found some advocates in this country also, tending to overthrow the fundamental grounds of the protest raised in the 16th century by the blessed reformers against the apostasy of th

"2. That we would feel ourselves unworthy the name of Protestants, and more especially of ministers of the church of England, if we did not lift our voices in opposition to sentiments (proceeding from whatever quarter they may) which make light of the awful errors of Popery—errors denounced by God in his word, as marking the spiritual them did, others did not; and the truth is, that a Babylon, from whose soul-destroying abominations

"3. That venerating, as we do, the memories of repious forefathers, who loved not their lives unto ur pious forefathers, the death, in contending against the Pope as "the Anti-Christ" of the New Testament, and the papal system as "the apostasy of the latter days," we can never consent to relax, in any degree, the high stan-dard of Protestantism bequeathed to us by those holy martyrs, or confound the everlasting distinc-tion between the word of God and the traditions of

men which they have handed down.
"4. That we have met as a diocese to recor these our unanimous and deliberate opinions, in the ope that our biethren generally may see fit to ador the same course, and thus endeavor, by sounding th alarm, under Divine blessing, to arrest the progress of an evil which is threatening fatal consequences doctrine is beyond comparison. The visions of the Koran, the fictions of the Sadder, the fables of the our church insidiously and dangerously in the house of her professed friends.

" Signed on behalf of the clergy, GEORGE CRAWFORD, LL D. Vicar General of Ardagi Lowering the terms of Salvation. It appears, from what has been said, that lower

ing the terms of salvation has no tendency to allure men to heaven. Let heaven be properly described, and let natural men really understand wherein its enjoyments and employments consist, and they would not be willing to comply with any terms that could be proposed, in order to obtain admission into t. Let external obedience, common honesty, or ommon decency, be substituted in the place of suseme love to God, a cordial approbation of his eternal purposes, and unconditional submission to his absolute sovereignty, and men be told that they need not believe and love such doctrines, in order to be saved: they would no sooner comply with the lowest, than with the highest terms of salvation, in a clear view of heaven. The experiment of lower-ing the terms of salvation has often been made. But what effect has it produced? The effect is well known. It has only made such as were ignorant of their own hearts think that they desire to go to heaven, and were actually going there, while they possessed their natural heart, which is enmity against God, and totally unfitted them for heaven. This was the case in Christ's day, who told his into the kingdom of heaven. It is extremely dan-gerous for those who preach the gospel, to lower and also the Danish Isles of St. Thomas and St. down the terms of salvation, so as to please the natural heart. It may allure some to perform the extraples of religion and to enjoy a horn of even in the same ernals of religion, and to enjoy a hope of escaping the wrath to come; but such a false hope is exremely dangerous; and instead of bringing men nearer to the kingdom of heaven, pushes them the furtherest from it, and must be removed in order to thirds of whom are of African origin. The number

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Evangelist. Resolutions of the Presbytery of Oxford, on subject of Slavery,

Passed at their meeting, March 19th, 1839. Whereas, it is apparent to the serious observer of the signs of the times, that the sin of slavery, long cherished, as it has been, by many members of the Presbyterian church, is a prominent cause of that anger of the Lord which lately covered with a cloud this daughter of Zion; and whereas, it is at all times, but especially in seasons of Providential chastisement, like the present, the duty of ministers of the gospel, and officers in the house of God, whether in their individual or associated capacity, to cry aloud and spare not—to lift up their voice like a trimpet, and show the Lord's people their trans-gression, and the house of Jacob their sins; and gression, and the house of Jacob their sins; and whereas, several of our ministers, and presbyteries, and synods, particularly in the Southern states, have expressed themselves on the subject of slavery in such a manner, as, in our opinion, to call evil good, and good evil—to put darkness for light, and light for darkness—to put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter—while there is reason to fear that, in regard to this important matter, too many of Zion's watch-men are silent; and whereas, there is ground to be-lieve the there is ground to heal the burt of the daughter of our people slightly, say-ing, Peace, Peace, when there neither is, nor can be peace—that some are builling a wall, and others

peace—that some are building a wall, and others daubing it with untempered mortar: Therefore, Resolved, 1. That in the view of this Presbytery, the General Assembly of 1818 declared the truth of God, when it said, "The voluntary enslaving of one part of the human race by another, is a gross violation of the most sacred and precious rights of uman nature, utterly inconsistent with the law of God, and totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the gospel of Christ, which enjoins, that 'all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.'" See Di-

gest, p. 341.
2. That buying or selling our fellow-beings for the sake of gain; violently dissolving the marriage relation; separating husbands and wives, parents and children; withholding from those whom we may call slaves the word of God, the ordinances of the gospel, religious instruction, and the opportunity of ordinary education; using their service without wages; in short, all the distinctive features of American slavery, are great sins in the sight of

3. That we deem it our duty to remind our slaveholding brethren, of whatever name, in a spirit of kindness, as we would warn other sinners of the wrath to come, that the Lord of Heaven has pre-nounced a fearful "woe" against "him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong-that useth his neighbor's service withou vages, and giveth him not for his work."

4. That we instruct our commissioner to the nex Assembly to use his best efforts to obtain the enforcement of the act of 1818 on this subject, as a least a commencement of the great work of purify ing the church from the heinous sin of slavery; and ing the church from the nemous sin of slavery; and, in rursuance of this object, that be be required to lay before the Assembly a copy of these proceedings. (A true copy from the minutes.)

J. W. SCOTT, Clerk.

N. B. The following members of Presbytery re-orded their names as dissenting from the vote on the above resolutions, viz.: Arch. Craig, and John M. Crabb, ministers; James Brison, Sam'l Smith, P. B. Millspaugh, and George Arnold, elders. The whole number of members of Presbytery was 31; one or two of whom had left before their presents. one or two of whom had left before their passage.

By way of preamble, there is a recitation of reasons urging to sustain colonization. The following sug gestions are mainly relied on :-

"Because it proposes to remove from among us a legraded, useless, and vicious race." "Because we consider the measure, of all others, best calculated to preserve good order and proper discipline among our slaves."

"Therefore, we deem the plan of removing them from the United States the most effectual method of counteracting the abolitionists. It is known that they are the most violent opponents which the scheme of colonization has to encounter. Their penetration has discovered its tendency, and they denounce it as a scheme originating among slave

Thus reasoned the slaveholders of Baldwin coun ty, Alabama, December 3d, 1838. They regarded colonization as essentially and effectually the oppo nent of abolitionism. For that reason, and for the reason that colonization was a handicraft of slavery, they resolved to sustain it. Its "tendency" t sustain slavery is freely admitted, as is also the fact that this "tendency" has been "penetrated" by abolitionists.

How remarkably, time and object, do these avowls correspond with the views of colonization recently expressed in the Cincinnati Gazette! The war upon abolitionists, and the reason why, are distinctly avowed. "Their penetration has discovered its tendency!" Mr. Gurley has just left our city, we presume, with the two thousand dollar tribution levied upon it, for colonization, in his pocket. It was contributed by those whose penetration could not or would not compass their "ten-dency." Many mechanics, who built churches for the contributors, suffer for their pay. There is no charity in Cincinnatians paying an honest debt, equal to colonizing the free negroes of Virginia!-Cincinnati Gazette.

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES. England, the Roman Catholic Bishop of South Carolina, in a letter written 1836, but just publish ed, estimates that at least three millions and three warters of persons whose ancestors belonged to that denomination, are to be found in Protestant churches. He remarks that the natural increase of he Catholic population should give them five millions of members, whereas they have less than one nillion and a quarter. He says:

The question is not whether the number of Catho-

lics in the country has actually increased; because to answer this you have only to look at the cities the towns, and country, and every where you have the strongest and most irrefragable evidence of accession of numbers, in thousands who rise up before ou. There can be no doubt of the multiplicatio

of missions, and of priests, of the erection of church es, of the opening of colleges, of the creation of monasteries, of the melioration of schools, of the estab lishment of printing presses, and of the dissemina-tion of books; however injudiciously the publishers may have acted in several instances. I do not, then mean to say that the number of Catholics is this day less than it was fifty years ago, nor as small as was five years since; but I do assert, that the los of numbers to the Gatholic church has been exceed ingly great, when we take into account the Catholic population at the time of the American Revolution the acquisition of territory previously occupied by Catholics, the arrivals of Catholic emigrants, and the conversions to the Catholic religion.

CATHOLICISM IN THE WEST INDIES -By a recen satement of the Rev. Mr. McDonnel, Vicar Apos tolic of the English Antilles, we learn the state of Catholicism in his Vicariate, which embraces isciples that except their righteousness exceeded Trinidad, the residence of the Bishop, Grenada and the external righteousness which others had been the Grenadian islands, Tobago, St. Vincent and its taught to depend upon, they should in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven. It is extremely dan-Antigua, Nives, Mont Setrat, and St. Christopher, The sum of the population, and the number Catholics in the different Islands is stated as fol-

lows;-La Trinidad contains 70,000 inhabitants, two of Catholies is 60,000.

Grenada has 30,000 inhabitants, of whom 28,000 St. Vincent has 26 or 27,000 inhabitants, of whom about 5,000 are Catholics.

Barbadoes contains 140,000 inhabitants, but few

St. Lucy has a population of 25,000 inhabitants,

of whom about 2,000 are Catholics.

La Dominique has 18,000 inhabitants, 17,000 of whom are Catholics.

Nives, Antigua, St. Christopher, and Mont Services. eat, ancient English colonies, contain a population of 68 or 70,000 inhabitants. There are only about 2 000 Catbolics in them, who are without altars and without priests. The missionary of St. Vincent

visits them once a year.
St. Thomas has 18 or 20,000 inhabitants, 8,000 of whom are Catholics, attended by one priest

only.
St. Croix has 15 or 16,000 inhabitants, two thirds of whom are Catholics, having one priest and two churches.

Tobago has 9 or 10,000 inhabitants, of whom the Catholics are but a small portion.

CATHOLICISM IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The last number of the Annales de la Propagation de la Foi, published in January of the present year, 'contains (says the Philadelphia Catholic Herald,) a letter from the Right Rev. Dr Fraser, Vicar Apostolic of Nova Scotia. He states the population at about 150,000, and that of Cape Breton at 40,000. Of the privalent of the population at about 60,000 are Catholics who are attended entire, about 60,000 are Catholics, who are attended by eighteen priests. There are about 1400 Indians, the remains of the ancient tribes, scattered in various parts. They have four or five chapels, which they decorate in their own style: their attachment to the faith and their zeal are spoken of in terms of com-

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN 1838 .- The clergy of Scalborough and the neighboring parishes, advertise, that they are forbidden by law to read the service for the burial of the dead, over any person who shall happen to die unbaptized; and that they shall be obliged to refuse Christian burial in all those cases, where they are not satisfied that children have not duly been baptized with water, in he name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

A Corrupted Clergy.

Of other care they little reckoning make, Than how to scramble at the shearers feast. And shove away the worthy bidden guest: Blind mouths! that scarce themselves know how to hold A sheep-hook, or have learned aught else the least, That to the faithful herdsman's art belongs !

What recks it them? What need they? They are sped: And when they list, their lean, and flashy songs Grate on their scrannel pipes of wretched straw : The hungry sheep look up and are not fed, But swollen with wind, and the rank mist they draw, Rot inwardly, and foul contagion spread : Besides what the grim wolf, with privy paw, Daily devours apace, and nothing said.

Milton's Lycidas.

BELGIUM. A short time since we referred to an article on the religious state of Belgium in a number of the 'Nederlandsche Stemmen' which we had received "Nederlandsche Stemmen" which we had received from Holland. The account given in it was very encouraging as to the prospect of dissemination of gospel truth in that hitnerto benighted country so strongly under Popish sway. In the New York Cobserver of last week, we find a letter from their European correspondent G. De F., in relation to Belgium giving similar information. He speaks of the favorable position in which that country is now

1st. The Belgians, at least the lower classes, have not adopted the infidel opinions which are so widely spread among the French people. They have adhered faithfully to the religious sentiments of their fathers, and hardly know the names of the sceptical writers of the last century. Many superstitions exist among the Belgians, but there is little infidelity. it is easier, as experience shows, to lead to the having contracted the habit of scoffing at every thing nd of deifying their own reason, obstinately the exhortations of Protestant preachers, or even traces of extensive ancient cultivation. refuse to bear them. These unhappy infidels are spiritually dead. But men who are sincere Papists,

ave at least a certain docility of mind, and feel the need of religious sentiments, and are thus accessible to the instruction of evangelists. In one case, all is dead; even the root of the tree is withered; in the other the tree is alive, though bearing parasite bran-ches. To prine, to cut off what is superfluous, is not so difficult, humanly speaking, as to form an entirely new work. The Belgians should therefore, in proportion to their population, embrace Protesism in greater numbers than the French, and his has been the case for some years. 2. Belgium possesses complete liberty of worship; it is in advarce of France in this respect, This reli-gious liberty was established in the following man-

The popish priests and their friends leagued with the democrat party, in 1839, to drive away king William of Nassau. Each of these two allies had its own views and intentions; the clergy did not wish to be subject to a Protestant mor democrats aspired to shake off the your of a foreign master. The Belgian revolution broke forth under this two-fold influence; a new kingdom was erected, and the constitution changed. Then the liberals demanded the three fundamental rights of representative states, namely: liberty of worship, liberty of the press, and liberty of instruction. The priests, who had professed democratic principles to mask their anti-protestant feelings, dared not refuse these constitutional securities to the liberals. Religious liberty was thus freed from every shackle in Belgium, and formally asserted in the national charter. Any person can open a chapel, preach the doctrine which he regarded as true, and collect around his pulpit those who consent to hear. What an advantage, and what a field of usefulness for preachers of the good news of salvation! Plainly, the way is better prepared than in France, where the government still oppose so many obstacles to the free propaga-tion of the doctrines of the Reformation.

3. It must be added that the popish clergy, after

the victory of 1830, often abused in Belgium their power over the lower classes of the people. They assumed a proud, arrogant tone, and set up intolera-ble pietentions. The liberals, their old. allies, have arted from them. Now the schism is avov oth sides, and becomes wider and wider. Politicians, literary men, lawyers, physicians, merchants, wealthy proprietors, all who are elevated above the common people, except the nobility, feel the necessity of opposing the ambition of the priests, and the adjacent hills. Ascending the low hills north forcing them to confine themselves to spiritual affairs. This contest is very warm, sometimes accompanied with gross insults, especially at Drussels that re-Liege, which are great centers of light. The re-sult is, that men of the democratic party favor Pro-sult is, that men of the democratic party favor Pro-Jacob often lived! Here Samuel made his sons the authority of the Romish ecclesiastics."

He then proceeds to give an account of various the success attending their labors. He also represents the distribution of Bibles and Tracts, as being more systematic, and extended, and accompan with cheering results. At the close of the letter he

says.
"These facts certainly encourage us to hope great things for Belgium. I do not know if I am under a delusion, but I ithink that this country will soon contain thousands of Protestants, and will become a centre of Evangelization for the Northern Provinces of France. Let us not forget that Belgium was filled with members of the Reformed Church in the 16th century, and that many martyrs there sealed their faith with their blood. Will it not please God to reward the fidelity of the fathers in their chil/lrea?

WHOLE NUMBER 474. Will he not again raise up his Church in this country, where it was formelly so flourishing? The Duke of Alba could destroy it for a little while, but this ferocious Papist, who boasted that be had s'ain 70,000 victims, cannot rise again in Belgium. The Spirit of God will now make use of religious liberty as a powerful means of restoring his kingdom and the glory of Chris.'s name in this part of Europe.'

From the Biblical Repository.

TRAVELS OF PROF. ROBINSON. PROM AKABAH TO JERUSALEM.

We left Akabah late in the afternoon of April 5th, and recrossing the plain of Wady Araba, began to ascend the western mountains by the great Hadj route. We soon encamped for the night; and from route. We soon encamped for the night; and from this point we had seven long days' journey to Hebron. The ascent afterward is steep and difficult. The way is almost literally strewed with bones of camels, and skirted by the graves of pilgrims; all testifying to the difficulty of the pass. On arriving at the top of the pass, we soon came out upon the great plateau of the Western desert; and found our plateau of the Western deserts are plateau of th selves higher than the mountain peaks we had seen from below, and through which we had just ascend ed. Not far from the top of the pass we left the Hadj route; and turning off in a direction about N. N. W. we launched forth again into "the great and terrible wilderness.

For the first two days, the general character of this desert was similar to that between Cairo and Suez,—a vast unbounded plain, a hard gravelly soil, irregular ridges of limestone hills in various directions the wivest and carefully the William of the carefully soil. tions, the mirage, and especially the Wadys or water-courses. All our Arabs gave to this part of the desert the name Et-Tih, the desert of wandering. The Wadys are here frequent; at first they all ran N. W. into the main water course of this part of the desert, Wady Jerafeh; which, having its head far to the south, runs in a N. E. course to join the valley El Araba nearly opposite to Wady Musa. We crossed Wady Jeraseh about the middle of the second day; and were struck with the traces of the second day; and were struck with the traces of the large volume of water which appearently flows through it in the winter season. On the morning of the third day we reached the water summit (Wasserscheide) of the desert; after which all the Wadys run in a westerly direction into the great water course which drains the more western part of water course which drains the more western part of the desert, and flows down to the sea near El Arish. Almost from the time we entered upon this vast plain, we had before us, as a landmark, a high con-ical mountain, apparently isolated, along the western intain, apparently isolated, along the western base of which we were to pass. It bears the name Araif en-Nakah; and a lower ridge extends from it eastward. For nearly three days this mountain of the desert was before us. As we approached it on the third day, the country became rolling and une-ven, and the hills more frequent. After passing the mountain, our course turned more towards the N. N. E and the character of the desert was changed, On our right, to the northward of Jebel Araif, was a mountainous district, composed of irregular lime-stone ridges, running in various directions, and oc-cupying the whole region quite to Wady Araba, as we had afterwards an opportunity of learning. This mountainous district is penetrated by none of the roads which lead from the vicinity of the Red Sea to Gaza or Jerusalem; but these roads all fall into the one we were travelling before reaching Jebel Araif, or not far from that mountain. All these circumstances go to show, that our route could be no other than the ancient Roman road from Ailah to

Colonization.—In corroboration of the views recently presented in the Gazette, respecting Colonization, we offer some extracts from the Society's own publications. The African Repository of March last is before me. It contains an account of organizing a society in Alabama in December last. By way of preamble, there is a resistation of could discover no trace of ruins. In the forenoon of the fifth day, we diverged a little to the left to visit ruins which had been described to us under the names Aujeb and Abdeh; and which are doubtless the remains of the ancient Eboda. They consist of the walls of a large Greek church, and an etensive fortress, both situated upon a long hill or ridge overlooking a broad plain covered with shrubs Reformed faith superstitious Catholics, than avowed and tusts of herbs. Connected with the fortress are infidels. The followers of Voltaire and Volney, cisterns and deep wells, walled up with uncomcisterns and deep wells, walled up with uncommonly good masenry. On the S. side of the hill and below, are the ruins of houses; surrounded by

We were now crossing a more sandy portion of the desert; and in the afternoon of that day, we had our first specimen of the Simum, or south the desert. It came over us with violence like the glow of an oven, and filled the air with fine particles of dust and sand so as to obscure the sun, and render it difficult to see objects only a few rods distant. This continued for about four hours. We encamped in the Wady Ruheibeh, where we had never heard of ruins. But on ascending the hill on our left, we discovered the remains of a city not much less than two miles in circuit. The houses had been mostly built of hewn stone; there were several public buildings and many cisterns. But the whole is now thrown together in unutterable confusion; and it would seem as if the city had been suddenly overthrown by some tremendous eartbquake. ancient city this can have been, I have not yet been able to learn. The Arabic name suggests the Rehoboth of scripture, the name of one of Isaac's wells (Gen. xxvi. 22); but the other circumstances do not

The Wady Ruheibeh opens out towards the North into a fine plain, covered with grass and herbs and bushes; in crossing which our ears were regaled with the carols of the lark and the song of the nightingale, all indicating our approach to a more fertile region. Towards noon of the sixth day, we reached Khulasah, the site of ancient Elusa. It was a city buildings are everywhere to be traced; and several large unshapen piles of stones seem to mark the site of public edifices. Fragments of columns are occasionally seen; but no cisterns. A public well, which is still in use, seems to have supplied the

After crossing another elevated plateau, the eharacter of the surface was again changed. We came upon an open rolling country; all around were swelling hills, covered in ordinary seasons with grass and rich pasturage, though now arid and parched with drought. We now came to Wady Seba; and on the north side of its water-course we had the grantfaction of discovering (April 12th) the had the gratification of discovering (April 12th) the site of ancient Beersheba, the celebrated border city of Palestine, still bearing in Arabic the name of Bi Seba. Near the water-course are two circular wells of excellent water, more than forty feet deep. They are both surrounded with drinking-troughs of stone for the use of camels and flocks; such as doubtless were used of old for the flocks which then fed on of the wells, we found them strewed with the ruins of former habitations, the foundations of which are with gross insults, especially at Brussels and at distinctly to be traced. These ruins extend over a judges; and from here Elijah wandered out into the southern desert, and sat down under the Rethem, He then proceeds to give an account of various or shrub of broom, just as our Alabs sat down unevangelical ministers now employed in many of the principal cities and other places in Belgium, and swelling hills the flocks of the patriarch roved by thousands; we now found only a few camels, asses, and goats.

From Bir Seba to Hebron we traveled 12 1-2 hours: here equivalent to about thirty miles. The general course was N. E. by E. After an hour and a half we came out upon a wide open plain, covered with grass, but now parched with drought. Fields of wheat and barley were seen all around; and before us were hills, the beginning of the mountains of Judah. At Dhoheriyeh, the first Syrian village, our good Towara guides left us; and we parted from them not without the kindest feelings and deep from them not without the kindest feelings and deep from them not without the kindest feelings and deep from them not without the kindest feelings and deep feelings. regret. For thirty days they had now been our companions, and not the slightest difficulty had occurred between us, The hills and pastures horses, asses, and camels, in the true patriarchal style of ancient days. We took other camels and proceeded to Hebron.

Bu Me auchor

Here the "pool" over which David hung up the assassins of Ishbosheth, still remains, and fixes the site of the ancient city. The cave of Macphelah cannot well have been within the city; and there fore the present mosque cannot cover its site. could not but notice the fertility of the surrounding valleys, full of fields of grain and of vineyards yield ing the largest and finest clusters of all Palestine and likewise the rich pasturage of the hills, over which were scattered numerous flocks and herds Yet to a careless observer the country, in general can only appear steril: for the limestone rocks ever out upon the surface, and are strown over it in large masses to such a degree, that

more stony or rocky region is rarely to be seen. We took the direct road to Jerusalem. It is laid with stones in many places, and is doubtless the ancient road, which patriarchs and kings of old have often trod. But it is only a path for beasts; no wheels have ever passed there. We hurried ou-ward, and reached the Holy City at sunset, April 14th, just before the closing of the gates on the evening before Easter Sunday.

There is religion in every thing around us-calm and holy religion in the unbreathing things of nature, which man would do well to immitate. It is meek and blessed influence stealing, as it were, upon the heart. It comes quietly and without excitement. It has no terror-no gloom in its approaches. It does not rouse up the passions, and it is untrammelled stitions of men. It is from the hands of the author, and glowing from the immediate presence of the great Spirit which prevades and quickens it. It is writing in the arched sky. It looks from every star. It is on the sailing clouds and in the invisible It is among hills and valleys of the earthwhere the shrubless mountain pierces the thin at-mosphere of the eternal waters—or where the mighty forest fluctuate, before the strong winds, with its dark wave of green foliage. It spreads out like a legible language upon the broad face of the unsleeping ocean. It is the poetry of nature. It is that which lifts the spirit within us until it is tall enough to overlook the shadow of our place of probation—which breaks, link after link, the chain which binds us strong to materiality, and opens to our imagina-tion a world of spiritual beauty.—J. G. Whittier.

NEW-YORK EVANGELIST.

NEW-YORK: SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1839.

PAYMENTS .- Will our Subscribers and A; ents en bruce the opportunities now offered to remit their subscriptions to us, hy the hands of merchants and others visiting the city. The terms of our paper, gree first page, are strictly

EVANGELICAL DOCTRINE.

MORAL GOVERNMENT. REQUIREMENTS OF THE DIVINE LAW. Probationary Adaptation of the Law.

The great principles of the divine law which are unfolded in the ten commandments, and adapted to the circumstances of his probation, not only hind him, in his individual responsibility, but in all his procedures in the concerns of civil government. The governments of the earth are bound to act upon the basis of these commandments, and to regard them strictly in all their acts of legislation. Originating from the necessity of human condition, and sanctioned by the supreme authority of God, they are responsible to him for the laws which they enact, and for their manner of maintaining and defend ing them. The constitution, the law, and the judiciary proceedings of any nation, should be fashioned by the ten commandments. All human legislation will be compared with the divine law, in the councils of heavon; and the operations of Divine Providence in the disposal of nations, demonstrate that the claim of Jahovah to be the Supreme Lewgiver of nations cannot be disregarded

Having now discussed to some extent the require ments, we shall proceed to consider

PENALTY OF THE LAW Holy, most holy, only holy, art Thou, Refulg nt God! thine heart of love—thy Boundless alike, and thy serenest brow Of majesty, with awful mignt combined— These are thy glory! Hallowed be thy name These are thy name. Be thy pure lawe obey'd-Thy sovereign laws, for evermore the same? In all the beauty of thy soul array'd, Blees'd b. .. y law! Oh! blessed he its flame Which in .ne loyal heart benignly hurneth— Bless'd he it arm of wrath, which overturneth The haughtiness of rebele! Joy to thee, Deer, ahoreleas ocean of eternity! And joy to thee, broad rolling flood of time!
Joy to creation, in its realm sub ime, Of intell ctual being-joy far d wn-Far upward-where its endless hillews roar? Praise, that with life he doth his servants crown? Gladness and glory, that upon the throne Of wide existence sitteth evermer love, and power, and beauty, God alone! Yea, joy to thee, unfathomable occan Of mind, forever young, forever growing In knowledge, and volition, and emotion, With light, and grace, and grandeur overflowing! infinite, all-penetrating soul Of God, thy sovereign, rules thy mighty heavings. Onward in splender shall his empire roll; His foces shall perish in their own deceivings— His foes and thine. And those who boast to day Of wild disorder, shall o'erwhelm'd to morre Sink in the anguish of eternal sorrow.

Glory to Thee, O God! who through thy truth Thy righte us will, in winning words unfoldest. Creation smiles before thee in her youth; And Than the wonders of her growth beholdest. And Than the wonders of her growth beholde Breathe Thou upon her—let thy perfect law Lift her on high, with all its eweet attraction, While thine own hand, with ite peculiar ection, Shall of thy glorious face full many an image draw.

It may at first appear surprising, that in introducire the audject of the penalty of the divine law, we should insert lines so expressive of gladness and exaltation. Yet in ao doing, we act only in accordance with the great principles which we have endcavored to develop, and with the real design of the penalty. We ask, then, is it, or is it not des rable, that a system of government so infinitely perfect-that rules of action so just, so haly, so ber svolent in their nature, should be carried out in al their perfection, and enforced by the Eternal Lawgiver in all the extent of his dominion. We know the response of the linnan conscience and of the loyal heart will be unequivocal-Let this government be sustained. It is therefore a cause of juy, that we can be assured that the infinite Jehovah has engaged all the perfections of his nature, that they shall be sustained and will be enforced. The design of the penalty is to enforce obediencevindicate forever the purity, justice, and authority of this eternal government. Shall we not then rejoice that God has avowed his determination to do it? Shall it not be matter of high congratulation, that the inconceivably glorinus interests which it is calculated to protect will never be forgotten? The penalty is threatened to deter from tran-gression, and should therefore be considered in the order of its real import as previous to the existence of sin. Whatever wretchedness may arise from its in fliction is not the fault of the law, but the transgressor The nature of the penalty and its justice will be subjects of discussion in soveral successive papers.

The Cause of Freedom .- Slavery Discussion in Ecclesiastical Rodies.

The course of action which, in our editorial of the 6th of April, upon this subject we suggested and the principles which we stated, have net with decided ep. probation, among a number of intelligent and candid men, whose influence in the cause of abelilion will, we hope, be happily exerted. The discussion of the subject in onr e clesiastica bodies, with the spirit of Christian kin inesa, and in ou religious publications by men who have the confidence of the chure ies, cannot fail to exert a most tleasing and effectual influence up in the cor science an he rt o' Christian men atthe Sou h.

I'he Emancipator of .ast week, in view of our recen remarks, inquires if we sup; ose, in the present state . the chare, the anti-slavery organizations can be eafely

It should be remembered, that the system of slavery has two aspects: one, bearing upon the general interests of humanity, and upon our national character and ohligations; and the other, upon the duty of church members, and the honor and prosperity of the church itself. The first of these aspects appeals to all men, and especially to all who are responsible citizens of our young and growing ropublic. Not only the action of in lividual minds, but of voluntary associations, is necessary for tha general diffusion of light; the necessary changes in legislateres, and the forwarding of petitions, and other partments of effort of a similar character.

The other aspect is peculiarly, and in some respect exclusively the field of the church. It concerns her own relations to the system of slavery; the duty of her own ninisters and members who are involved in it, and the effect it produces upon her spiritual influence, honor, and prosperity. In this connection, and with this distinction in view, we made our remarks in the editorial referred to. We desired also to show, what scems evident on cen sideration to any mind, that in this branch of the antislavery cause there was great encouragement, and peculiar advantages for successful lahor. The moral influence of the church, when acting worthily, was powerful on society at large, and her own purification is her appropriete work and imperious duty. We endeavored more ver to state some plain principles of Christian duty in ecclesiastical action, which have commended themselve as we were cortain they would to intelligent and candid

Our object in soliciting discussion, was to enlist in the cause a greater amount of moral isfluence, and awaken a more general interest among Christians at large, especially in the Northern churchos. Wa wished to behold more men, whose names the churchos know, and honor, expressing with all freedom their most matured reflections. Nor did we intend to confine the discussion to the North, or to exclude even the advocatee of the slave system from defending it in our columns, if they chose, in tom from defending it in our columns, if they chose, in a proper manner, to avail themselves of this opportunity. On the other hand, we should rejoice in any disposition to discuss the subject which the Southern churches may manifest. We are desirous that slavery, in all its influence upon the church, should be developed as it is, and ne justified or condemned before the church and the world, according as its real character shall appear.

The communication from Dr. Cox affords evidence ncroasing interest, and we trust will be followed by others, from individuals of high standing in our ecclesiasti-

Feeble Churches .- Come over and help us. We have been called to hear this cry, during the last weck, uttared with great earnestness and decision, by a feeble church, surrounded by a population of many thousands, driven to the last extremity, and fearing that sing and important, and that the enterprise ought to be stained. Yet it is languishing, and threatened with utter extinction. It is not in some half-s ittled country; t is not in a section where professing Christians are few. No; it is hare in the midst of us, in our own city. It is in a place where there is ample ability to sustain, not only this, but all the new churches which may he

considered important and necessary. There needs to be some efficient appeal made to good en in this city, and, we presume, in all other cities and large villages, stirring them up to more self-aac ificing

We do not now speak of pecuniary contributions erely, nor chiefly; but of a genuine missionary spirit; willingness to break up the long-beloved associations of a perticular church, and anter upon a new field, and engage in vigorous labor for the salvation of sinners Why should not the members of the church feel that the great responsibility of making the gospel known all broad, rests upon them with tremendous force?

We would respectfully and earnestly ask those Carist. ians who are now pleasantly located in churches which are numerous and thriving, are you willing to see and know your whole duty in this matter?

There is more than one church in this city which i ow in exceeding great want of immediate assistance They want men, i. e. members. A few going into some five or six churches which we could name, would be the means of relieving from a load of almost insuppo table anxiety, brethren who are now bearing the heat and effort from the ministry, might be of great service to the between a pastor and a lamb of his flock. The young inquiurden of the day. Can we not feel the force of these considerations? Are not some of the readers of this article disposed to take this subject up in carnest, and inquire respecting their own duty in it?

LOUISIANA PRESBYTERY.

At the last session of this body, the pastoral relation etween the Rev. Jeel Parker and the First Presbyterian hurch in New Orleans was dissolved. Mr. Parker have ing also requested a letter of dismission and reco dation to the Third Preshytery of New York, the com mittee which wes appointed upon the subject reported, that they sympathized with the seasion of the church in their high appreciation of the ministerial lahors of Mr. Parker," but do not see any way in which the Presbyters could stand justified, were they to dismiss him, to unite himself to a body known to be hostile to the General As sembly of the Presbyterian Church in these United ! tates of America.

The committee could not recommend the dismission of the Rev Jeel Perker in such a case as this, and regret that it has been requested by an esteemed brother, whom they could willingly recommend to any regular Presby. terian body.

The committee, therefore, recommond the adoption of

be following resolution, viz:
Resolved, That thi Presbytery cannot, as good Pres. yterians, recommand one of their member lowship of a body hostila to the Presbyterian church, and whose faith and church polity is not yet, probably, fully scertained.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted The report and decision of the Prasbytory were published in the same number of the New Orleans Observar which contained the intelligence of the legal decision at Phila.

From the Presbyterian Advocate.

THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY. In the event of the decision of Judge Roge:s being ffirmed, what will the Old School do? into the "pogers Assambly," and recognize it as t true General Assembly of the Presbyterian church? hope not. There are aubstantial reasons against such

course. I shall mention only two.

1. The Old Scho 1 have uniformly declared, that their cluef object in the present controversy was to preserve heir dectrines and order, and that the question of funde only secondary and inci ental. But if on the decis ion of the court, they were to go into the Rogers As sembly, their practice would be at variance with their professions: and for the sake of the funds, they would give up, or et least place in jeopardy, both their doc

2. But the most vital and controling objection is, that such a course sould be a concession that the civil cour may, and can determine the ecclesiastical character and organization of the Presbyterian church. To conced this, would be to part with our religious liberty, and make the clurch the vassal of the state. As far as the ouestion of property is concerned, there is no dispute. The decision of the court, when ascertained, must hind; and as good citizens, the Old School will submit. But beyond the ques ion of property, the ourt cannot extend its jurisdiction. The church has a right, independently of any civil tribunal, to decide what shall be her organiof any civil triounal, to decide what and no ner organi-cation—who hall belong to her hody, and sit in e. ju-dicatories. This the Piesbyterian church has done, at different times, and by solemn acta. And after having, by a full majority of her r presentatives, treated and he d the Assembly which met in the First church in Pulladelphia, to be a schismatical body, and not the t up Assembly, it would be the voriest vassalage to the state 10 acknowledge it as the 'rue Assembly, because a civil court has so decided, This can never be done with ant sacrificing religious liberty at the ahrine of civil power.

Of this communication the editor of the Advocate hus speaks :

What course will the Old School pursue, in case the sure of the church, the anti-slavory organizations can be eafely diapensed with.

To this we answer, that we cannot tell what the etate of the church is, until discussion among her members is more general, and her opining more fully expressed. But whatever the state of the church may be, or may become, we do not suppose, nor did we intend in any anner to imply, that the church was to take the place.

What course will the Old School pursue, in case the Supre of Court shall refuse a new trial? Will they note with the New School Assembly? The erticle of one of our correspondents, we think, expresses the views and foolings of all true Presbyterians upon that subject. Indeed, we have not heard a suggestin of the propriety of that course, except as coupled with a determ nation to employ that as the best, if not the only method, at once if securing the funds of the Presbyterian church in her was hands, and extended to the propriety of the course, except as coupled with a determ nation to employ that as the best, if not the only method, at once if securing the funds of the Presbyterian church in her was hands, and extended to the propriety of the course, except as coupled with a determ nation to employ that a the best, if not the only method at once if securing the funds of the Presbyterian church in her was the take the place.

As we exchange with What course will the Old School pursue, in case the

a thousand times greater calamity than the loss of much more than all the property held by the Presbyterian

The liberty of which the Old School is deprived, the liberty of cutting off heir brothren without triala most grievous deprivation! "D. E." spurns the idea of coming into the Constitutional Assembly at all. The editor seems to hold that it would be lawful to come in or rather, that there might be a propriety in it, provided the only object be, to get possession of the funds and to cut off their brethren. Is this in accordance with the morels of a party who have professed to hold pecuniary considerations in such contempt? Is this the liberty the Christian liberty, for which they prefess to he contending? It is Indeed evilence of a bad state of society when a pro'essedly religious edi or can, without the blush of shame, suggest the propriety of a party coming back into a Christian assembly with the hrand of GUILTY fixed upon ther hy a o urt of law, for the pur lose of seizing on funds, and committing anew the very offenses which a court of justice has condemned as forhidden by all law, human and divine. Such is the evident mean ing of the paragraph. Such an avowsl demends the severe reprehension of all who value the safe protection of justly administered law. While we have a pen or voice, we shall rehuke such sentiments, come from what party or what source they may.

HERESY .- The editor of the Beptist Banner and Pionee published in Louisville, Ky., in relation to the arrowcharged by the Okl School Presbyterisns on their brethren, ssys:

The Presbyterian Case,

The argument for a New Trial was commenced before "the Court in Bank," by Mr. Hubbell, for the Reform party, on Wednesday of last week. Judges Gibson, Rogers, Kennedy end Houston on the bench. Judge Sergeant, it is said, declines taking pert in the case. Mr. Hubbell spoke Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, three days, in support of Gutter Acceptions of the case of the case of the case. fifty-two exceptions, or points of elleged errors in judgment, on the part of Judge Rogers, on which he relies in support of the motion for a new trial.

Mr. Meredith commenced his argument against a ne trial on Mondsy, and finished on Tuesday at 12; having spoken about seven hours. Mr. Randall followed on the ame side, and it was expected Mr. John Sergeent would conclude for the Old School. Our readers mey expect the decision in our next.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- Thanks to them all for their fe ors. We have now upon the editorial desk, a number of they shall be obliged to sell their house of worship. It stricles which cannot be admitted, at present, because there is universally acknowledged that their location is promis no room. We have not been in the habit of talking much with our correspondents before the public, nor of informing, respecting A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, that they have sent u prose or poetry, which we have concluded, for some wise reason, not to insert. Our correspondents may be assured however, that their communications are not withheld from the public, without such ressons, as wa think, should be regarded. Sometimes an article which was just the thing, could it have sppeared a certain week, is necessarily excluded by the condition of the paper, denying it any room, and then shortly after, as a new espect comes over the public, the same article is not quite as good as something else more recently provided. We hope that our numerous end respected corspondents will continue their favors, and we will endeavo to afford them as fair an opportunity for usefulness as the size of our sheet will permit. It is also our full conviction, although we deeply regret the circumstance, that our own editorial judgment is not by any means infallible.

> To our FRIENDS - Those who feel interested for the exnsion of our circulation, are reminded that it is the season of the year, when merchants, ministers, and others, are visiting the city, and when a few hours spent in obtaining good subscribers, may be attended with years of substantial to whole families and neighborhoods.

A SUGGESTION TO MINISTERS .- Those brethren in the ministry who desire to have their people the better prepared

PROSPECTS OF THE EVANGELIST .- When we write su notices as those above, we are influenced by an anxiety for the extension of our means of doing good. Feeling that the departments of Christian effort, which we are endeavoring to courage, ere important, and the principles which we advo cate substantially sound, we are anxious that the number of copiea which we circulate should be as large as possible. As the encouragement which the paper receives, in meny expressions of incressing good will, and in the aubscription ist, we have reason to be thankful ourselves, and to cougratu-

THE FORTH COMING REPORTS OF THE TRIAL IN PHILA-ELPHIA -A circular has been issued from the office of the Presbyterian, stating that a report is to be given of the triel in Philadelphia, by a member of the bar. This publication s entirely distinct from the one which we announced as rthcoming two weeks ago. The one which we recommended, will, we have reason to think, be correct and impa tial. Undoubtedly this will be the design of both, but as such important principles of ecclesiastical and legal truth, are connected with the case, those who believe that these principles were sustained by the decision of the court, would robebly wish to understand that there will be two distinct

The editorial articles of Mr. Chester, while connecte hem, it may be inferred that the " Thinker" of last week, having the same signature, was from his pen. Such was not the fact.

Commissioners from the Third Presbytery to PRINCIPALS .- Rev. Erskine Mason, D. D., Rev. Asa D. Smith, Ministers. Mr. Elijah H. Kimhall, Mr. John L Mason, Elders.

ALTERNATES .- Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., Rev. Absalom Peters, D. D., Ministers. Mr. William A. Booth, Mr. Stephen Haff, Elders.

ORDINATION AND INSTALLATION .- The Third Presbytery f New-York heve adjourned to meet on Wednesday evenng next, 1st of May, at half-past 7 o'clock, in the church astor of that church.

LITERARY NOTICES.

INFANT SERIES.-This is an interesting series of little ooks, written in a simple end sprightly style, for very small trusting in God, and using preper means for the prote children, and put up in peckagee of 12 each. Price 6 cents package. Published by the Massachusetts S. S. Society and for sale by John S. Teylor, New-York.

ASLEEP IN CHRIST: a short Narrative of Mary Harbridge n English Sebbath School Scholar. By her Pestor. Pubished and for sale as above. There is nothing remarkable in the fects on which this book is founded; but it is written in a pleasing and instructive style. THE VOICE OF A FRIEND: or Youth instructed from the

Published and for sale as above. A good subject, end a good

For the Evangelist Anniversary of the Adelphic Society.

Mr. Editor-The fourth anniversary of this Society ook place in the Allen-street Preshyterian church, on Wednesday evening of last week. The audience was large; and all asemed highly gratified with the exercises. Soldom have I seen an assembly, on such an occa i n so nniversally and closely attentive-so deeply and in-

croasingly interested to the very last. It may not be known to some of your readers, that the Adelphic Society is connected with the Connectus N. etitute, a classical school under the care of the New Yerk Yo ng Men's Education Society. It is the chief object of this school to afford facilities to young men in the city who wish to fit themselves for the gopel minis try, but have not the means of obtaining aneducation.

The school being preparatory to college, those connected

poke them; and while they were all very respectable ome of them would, to say the least, have done ne dis nonor to a college commencement. They were annour ced in the order of exercises as follows:

1. Address by the President-The American church. Latin Oration-Education. Horace H. Reid. 2. Latin Oration—Education. Horace H. Reid.
3. An enemy in disguise. James H. Dill.
4. Influence of Sabbath Schools. David H. McCoy.
5. Practicul Infidelity. S. Newell Rice.
6. Free Institutions. Henry Sutherland.
7. Capital Punishment. William H. Griewold.
8. Greek Oration—Eulogy on Washington.
Anastasius J. Collyrus.
9. Dehate—Will sects ian divisions cease to exist i

Afr.-William P. Breed. Neg.-John W. Sanderson.

 Every Christian a missionary. Alexander Reid.
 Our country. William H. Wilcox.
 Poem—Cain's Soliloquy. Robert Aikman, Jr. The exercises of this anniversary have strengthen my confidence not only in the able and faithful Principal the Cornelius Institute, the Rov. John J. Owen, but in the plan of that school, as fitted to develop sanctified talent, and train it for the gospel ministry. The terms of the school, it may be proper to state here, are very low-only five dollars a quarter; and even this, I have understood, may be in some spacial cases remitted. The arrangements of the school are peculiar in this respect, that its two daily sessions are in the morning and even ing-none in the afternoon. The afternoon is thus left open to those students who wish to defray their expensos, wholly or in part, by their own lahor. Other importan advantages, also, are secured. Young men who desire to fit thamselves for the ministry, lut cannot free them. selves at once from engagements during the day, can pursus their stu lies at the evaning session. 'I'hose, also, who are in doubt whether their talents are suited to study, can try them, for a time, at the evening school, under a judi ious instructor, without relinquishing thei present husiness. An institution affording such advantages can hardly fail to be always well attended in a city like this. Applications for admission may be made, as the last Report of the Young Men's Education Society states, to the Principal of the School, at 183 Orchard streat, or to the Rev. Asa D. Smith, Corresponding Sec

A. E. H. From our Correspondent at Western New-York. Cincinnatus, N.Y. April 6, 1839. REV. N. E. JOHNSON- The decision of the Court on "th

retary of the Society, 87 Rivington street.

Church Case," has filled many hearts in this region with joy. Thanks should be given unto God, for this triumph of just tice and truth. Had the decision been the reverse of wha it is, we should have been in great danger of indulging a wrong spirit, and probably our danger is no less now, than i would have been in the supposed evant. It befits us, as Contitutional Presbyterians, to watch and be sober. We must ruard against attempting to make too many and too gree changes in our system of government. If we find, after maing some changes, that more are required by the interest of Zion, it will be much easier to make them than to retrace our steps after having proceeded too for in the work of inn "The ancient landmark," which our fathers have vation. set, must not be removed without aubstantial reasons.

THE LAST SNOW-BANK.

From the window where I am now seated, I have for se eral days wetched a number of snow-banks, holding their osition in an orchard which is situated on a side-hill facing he east. One after enother has yielded to the influence of the rays of the sun, and only one now remains. That one s but a small remnant, and probably before this day shall close (April 6th), it will disappear. From this we may be encouraged to hold up Truth, for the purpose of melting way | rejudice. The idea which I have in my mind, may be ound in the 19th Pselm : "In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun. His going forth is from the end of the heaven, and his circuit unto the ends of it; and there is nothing hid rom the heat thereof. The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul; the testimony of the Lord is sure, making

THE PASTOR'S ILLUSTRATION.

It is evident that some persons de not understand the s timent which is sometimes advocated in the Evangelist, viz. to understand and appreciate their pulpit instructions, will that the more the Christian savances in holiness, the more procure the important aid which a weekly paper, such as he will see of his own sinfulness. This induces me to relate they can recommend, would necessarily furnish. A little a conversation which occurred more than fifteen years since, rer said to his experienced teacher, "I do not fully understand | Bowl be what you preached to-day. You observed, that the more a capacity of this particular vessel, that large supplies are ne child of God increases in holiness, the greater his own sinfulnese appears in his view. Is the man reelly growing The coachman called my ettention to a fine marble worse while advancing in holiness? The watchful pastor, 'apt to teach," smiled, and thus replied: "I will illustrate the idea. Suppose a dark room, which for a long time hes of a foul murder which had been committed, some years not been cleansed. You enter it, and view it by moonlight; you say that it is filthy. More light is introduced, and more. and more. During this process of introducing mere light, a cleansing process is also going forward. But though much filth has been removed since you began to examine the room. yet it now at pears to you ten-fold more filthy than when you first surveyed it by the aid of mere moonlight." The youth saw and felt the force of the illustration; and while writing this, he distinctly recollects the appearance of the affectionate pestor, as he geve it. "Fred my lambs."

Dryden, Tompkins Co. 12th April.

REV. N. E. JOHNSON-The Rev. Luther Clark, bishop of the Presbyterian church in this place, states that last Sepember the Lord granted the influences of his Spirit up he people of his charge. This blessing was connected with prntracted effort for the anivation of souls. Since that eeting, 34 have been added to the church, including 11 added by letter. The past year this people have raised \$100 for foreign missions, and \$50 for domestic missions. But a few years since, this church received aid from the Home Mission with the Evangelist, having his initial "C" attached to ary Society. Let such facts encourage us to sustain the cause of Home Missions.

The Tioga Presbytery has been in session in Dryden for three days past. The Preabyterial sermon was preached by Rev. Henry Ford: the theme, "Christian Fellowship."-Some interesting statements were made in Presbytery, concerning the state of religion in aeveral churches.

Saturday, 13th April. The Tioga Presbytery have appointed commissioners to the next General Assembly. The Presbytery manifested much interest on this subj.ct .- The Commissioners' Fund is a matter of some interest. The churches of Western and Central New-York ought to support their own commissioners, and not expect eid from any other ex urce. All the commissioners must be on the ground to attend to the organizaorner of Houston and Thompson Streets, for the purpose tion of the Assembly, and to watch every movement, from of ordaining Samuel D. Burchard, and installing him as the list to last. 'Ten commissioners' being one hour too late, may cause themselves end others much grief. The delinquency of one may be allied to events most deplorable. We are now in an important crisis. Our motto must be-"The It is vain to try or think to prevent the people of this sword of the Lord and of Gideon." We must go forward of our rights, and God will establish our goings.

A SPECIAL DANGER, to which we are exposed. It is this - we are in danger of un

dervaluing religious awekenings, because they are so frequent. If we hear of a revival which resulted in 100, 150 or 200 hopeful conversions, we think it worthy of some atten tion. But if we are told that some 15 or 20 professed their Saith in Christ, this is so common an event, that we do not realize the greatness of it in eny proper degree. Because word of God. By J. W. Baynes, Minister of the gospel. water is so free and plenty, we do not appreciate its value.-But what a sin! what a sin! it would be in na, if we grieve away the Spirit, by disregerding his work, because it is so frequently performed. The conversion of an individual sinner does not make that impression upon our minds, which it ought. It is a common event. Is it so? then

" Hourly, as new mercies fall, Let hourly thanks arise."

LETTERS FROM DR. BEMAN. For the Evangelist,

London, March -, 1839. (Continued.)

'The eaptein who had been uniformly kind to me, es ar avalid, and who had received, as he said, a special charge rom the agent in New-York, to take good care of me, sa ne securely seated, on the box, before he left me, and we were, in a moment, under full speed for the great metropolis Coech travelling is much finer, in Englend, than in any other part of the world. Every thing is nearly perfect in its kind. of a common nature, would prompt us to respond affir-The roads are smooth and hard "not large, matively to the appeal, Am I not a man and a brother?

pieces were composed by the young gentlemen who the coach is in motion, or not. Ten miles, per hour, is the ual speed. And, then, there are no delays on the road. One minute is enough to discharge one team, and take anoher. In all the changes which take place, there is an entire racdom from that furious and hurricane manner which I nave often observed elsawhere, and which is very annoying throne! o a quiet traveller. I know not what truth and justice may require ma t., record hereafter, but so far as my trip to Lendon, is concerned, I can say, that I witnessed none of that importent swaggering, none of those low and limping at-tempts at wit, nothing of that downright profane and broad

rulgarity, which, I am sorry to say, characterize too many ol

he public conveyances of our own country.

My observations on the country may be compre few particulars. The road from Portsm 11th to London oes, hy no means, pass through the most picturesque or pro ductive part of England; leut still the country, especially to stranger, is not without its interest. The fields, though antagonist principles, than a supersedess that excludes at the commencement of February, were clothed in the me beautiful and perfect verdure. The wheat fields, especially, vere very attractive. The grain is planted, by a me drills of al out four inches apart, and the young and tender blades appeared as unifor : and even as if every seed had been deposited by hand. The cattle and sheep were grazing, et large, up on the heaths and commons-the former not remarkable for size or beauty, certainly not superior to those which are ordinarily met with in our own country, but the latter were peculiarly fine. Those which feed upon what are called the south downs, furnish the tenderest and the finest flavore | mutton in England. Whether it is owing to the particular kind of sheep, or to some peculiar quality in their food, I am not able to say. It is not improbable, however that it is to be attributed to the last named cause. The farms are in a state of high cultivetion, end the farm-houses present a perfect picture of neatness and economy. Every thing appears to occupy its own appropriate place, and nothing is threwn away, or wasted. The large estetes of wealthy gentlemen, and of the nobility, a few of which are seen, here and there, upon this road, present a picture of elegance and grandeur. To a native of America, who has never before been in Europe, they have many attractions, and not the lesst emong these is their novelty. He cannot have seen anything of the kind before. The stately mansion the pleasure grounds, the forests, the artificial pouds and fountains, the grevel walks, the lawns, the landscape gardens, are all in a style peculiar to an old and highly cultivated country; and while they speak, in no equivocal terms, of a proud and lordly a:istocracy, yet, viewed as the combined productions of nature and of art, they will be looked at, and idinired, even hy a plain rapublican. I could not envy the taste of that man, who is not moved and delighted by the mhinations of finished elegance, and venerable antiquity, which are thrown around them. Among others, wa passed the seat of the Duchess of Kent, the mother of the present Queen of England. It was formerly the residence of Prince Leopold, now King of Belgium. We passed by one ancient and venerable ruin, during the day, the remains of a Roman Catholic Chapel, said to have been erected more than 800 years ago. Its mouldering columns, and half demolished walls, read, to the passing treveller, a grave and thrilling lecture upon the mutability of things. Man and his proudest monuments of art, must soon decay. The memory of both will be blotted out, so that the places that now know them,

The country between Portsmouth and London abound with thet kind of commons, called heaths, covered with a plant of the same name, which makes a very fine appearance when crowned with its multitude of gay and brillient flowers One of these commons, called Black Heath, is more especially worthy of notice. It is vast in sxtent, broken and rugged in its surface, and, clothed as it is, in its dark brown nantle, presents a wild and romantic appearance. In the sandy heights of this heath, there is a gulf or chasm, around which the read winds, in fearful nearness to the brink, called THE DEVIL'S PUNCH BOWL." It is circular at the upper end, near the public highway, and, in its form resembles bowl, while, at the lower end there is a narrower channel furnishing an outlet for the water which, in rainy weather nust accumulate, in great quantities, at this particular point The chasm, like its name, is terrific. How it came by its cognomen, I am not informed. That it resembles a bowl of nost enermous dimensious, a single glance of the eye can couse some one has secretly discovered, that satan is fond of "the good creature," in this particular form, or because it i large enough to satisfy the thirst even of such a being, if he hat lerge potations of the beverage are necessary, in order to retain the allegiance of his devoted subjects, 1 shall submit to the curious in such matters to decide. At all hazards, the listry, and has the church in her appropriate sphere, at appropriation of the name, plsinly indicates, that the Punch all to do. If any one allege that it has but one aspect, it may he, to the embraces of a widowed mother, to bless he

shall know them no more

cessary in carrying on and perfecting the schemas of cvil. ment, standing upon the very margin of this great bowl, with an inscription upon it, intended to perpetuate the memory since, on this very spot. The victim was a sailor, who, perheps, after braving the dangers of the deep, in quest of gain, or who after sustaining the flag of hie country, on some far distant seas, was now hastening home, with his little savinga,

Nor friende, nor sacred home."

" It was a wild and strange retreat

As e'er was trod by outlaw's fee

And when, in connection with this sad story, it was an-

Bowl," the picture seemed complete. Murder and the gal-

lows, were never more fitly associated, than when placed sid

hy side, upon the margin of the Devil's Punch Bowl. The

For the Evangelist.

"Sunt lachrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt."

many a southron. I was hence led to write some prin-

disposal. The topic is of its own nature and urgency,

country from canvassing it. It will force itself npon

or when affiicted to ferget the malady which is eating

our life. The policy is short-sighted and finally impos-

the better. O if this great evil were done away, what a

country of wonders, and honors, and hlessings, incom-

Who has not admired the fine sontiment of Æneas, in

mark which he makes to his faithful Achates, which

appears as the motte to this paper, and which may he

Things suffered, ponder'd, and confess'd.
Mortal affairs the mind engage,
And touch the heart of youth and age.

Truly, we ought not to be unmindful that what we allow

to others, we may ourselves endure. The conaciou

Not here for fictions must we weep;

Realities our thoughta molest,

The real sorrows of mankind

Thus own their anre original

narable, would ours become!

paraph ased as follows:-

We might as well resolve never to be diseased;

Respectfully,

N. S. S. BEMAN.

adapted to deeda of blood.

at some future date.

REV. N. E. JOHNSON:

requisite to abolish the system. II. The worst facts of abuse and enormity should be closing daya; or possibly he was returning to the amilea of an effectionate wife and prattling children. "Alas, Nor wife, nor children more ahall ha behold,

He was here met end muidered by three Irialimen. They hey certainly belong. were at rested and tried, and, upon conviction, wern finelly executed upon this very spot. I surveyed the dark scene that spread around me, and it appeared more then ever

reat and excellent truth, but plainly one of the characeristic and fundamental truths of our religion. The varieties of human complexien, figure, and habits, that discriminate different districts and latitudes of the earth. like the degrees of refinament and civilization observable in all Christendom, are hut varieties of the same speciea; ounced by the coachman, "this is the Devil's Punch owing to causes of climate, food, education, ar national location and other influences, incidental to the several species of all other animal existence on our globe. Human natme is one tree, with many branches; but one great instigator of murder, had, no doubt, as preparatory to the fearful deed, administered the fetal and deceitful poison. only trunk, one only root-ADAM.

We arrived in London early in the evening, where I will 13. National diffarences are inconsiderable to the gos pel, and practically nnknown to the present dispensation; rest awhile, and of whose wonders you may expect to hear. where there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumsision no uncircumcision, barbarian, Scythian, bond, or free: but Christ is all in all.

14. To hate a human being, a fellow-creature for whom Jesus Christ, our Savior, disd, is wickedness; to hate im for what he cannot help, is peculiarly unreasonable and criminal; to hate him for being what our commen Dear Sir-Your editorial remarks in a late number on Creator made him, ia wholly impioua; to hate him for the subject of slavery, as displaying thought and wisdom, his color, or stature, or any other attribute, impressed on particularly pleased me. They were also frank and full, his person by the Great and Sovereign Architect of his eviucing a calm benevolence and discrimination, on that eing, is the spirit of Cain, or Judas, or Satan, rather great and stirring topic, which, it strikes me, will not than of a Christian. fail te command a gonerons response in the bosom of

15. Prejudice is the characteristic of minds un ted, week, or vain. Its spirit is opposed to evidence, oiplea in the same relation, which I now commit to your truth, candor, philosophy, and virtue. It is more injurious to its subject than its object; proving the meannes of the former but not of the latter; affacting ladeed the surface of him on whom it acts, but pervading the spirit, infecting the hrain, and dishonoring the character, of him hy whom it acts and in whom it dwells. To be clear of prejudice, is to be the nasophisticated disciple of sible. It will not be consigned to eilence-God will not vidence; is definitive of true wisdom; ie congruous to permit it. The sooner the nation awakes to it, wisely, the character of a Christian. It is also enjoined by that law. more of glory than of gold, which briefly says; the shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. 16. Amalgamation, or the matrimonial

he races and colors, has nothing to do with the anhject Virgil, when, recently (ahout seven years) escaped from of which we treat; and is objected to it only hy those the destruction of Troy, and more recently from ship. who desire to throw contempt and confusion on the oause wreck, he awaita in the temple of Carthage the arrival of genuino liberty : it is therefore an impertinence of the of Queen Dide; and seeing there the pictured scenes of nost despicable sort, and worthy of no regard. Trojan battles finely represented, it affects him. He had figured in the stern originals. But he generalizes in the

17. A principled course of conduct, in this or any simlar cause, in which the laws of trnth and righteo are to be asserted, in contrariety to every selfish habitude and affection, must calmly anticipate obloquy, misrepresentation, and persecution, in a certain degree and from certain individuals; but the way to meet this is not in the same spirit, nor with the elements of wrath and malignity retorted: it is safe to trust in God, to read his promisea, and be tranquil in all, as it is the dnty of a Christian, and indeed of a man, to be always meek, benevolent, and forgiving. 18. Freedom of speech, of discussion, and of the pre-

is as sacred as the duty of not abusing our liberty. No man may rob us of our proper freedem in these relations accountable as we are to man and to God, if we perver or in any way abuse its Protestant and Christian

XUM

around Dhoheriyeh were covered with mingled flocks of sheep and goats, and herds of neat cattle, horses, asses, and camels, in the true patriarchal associations.

We can, as Christians, pray without ceasing, for the more creditable to their elegance, but generally with it are, of course, in the first stage of a liberal edulation, or that the great enterprise journals from all parts of the land, we are enabled to give it as the sp rit of the Oil School press universary made and fleet; and it is never necessary to take a minute of the more creditable to them. The land, we are enabled to give it as the sp rit of the Oil School press universary made and fleet; and it is never necessary to take a minute of the more creditable to them. The land, we are enabled to land, we are enabled to give it as the sp rit of the Oil School press universary made and fleet; and it is never necessary to take a minute of the more creditable to them. The o, men, so overrule all interests and all events, as to answer our prayers, dissipate onr fears, and exceed our hopes. He can bless our country with the boon of universal freedom, equal laws, unity, strength, and salvation! So might it be, with an Este perpetus from his

SAMIJEL HANSON COX PRINCIPLES. 1. The system of slavery is advorse to the system of the gospel; and consequently, as this predominates that

must yield and retire. 2. All antis and negatives are secondary, in the order of nature, to pros and posi ives; and these are also to be preferred on the ground of benevolence and wisdom: even as the gospel proposes less the extermination of error, than the propagation of truth; less the demolition of sin, than the production of holiness; less a war with them, hy the ascendency of the good, the benignant, th just, and the true.

3. Light and love are the proper elements of Christian ratorm; and speaking the truth in love, is the only authorized canon of evangelic eloquence, oral or written, from the pulpit or the press. Hance all apithets gratuiously severe or avoidably offensive, are too bad to ass'st a good cause and congruons only with a bad one; while the law of kindness, with all possible constructions and concessions of charitableness, as well as suavity and courtesy, to persons, should be practically, as well as incarely, manifasted, and maintained in all contreversy, and especially and pre-eminantly in this peculiar nomentons one of slavery.

4. The integrity of the Union is to be incalculatly vaued and maintained; and both the necessity and the desirshlenass, as well as the practicability, of perpetuating it, is to be acknowledged and avowed, in all our discu

sions, sentiments, motives, and views. 5. The power of education, tradition, and ancestral nebits, is to be recognized in favor of many yat implicated in the sin of slavery. They have not enr degrees of ligit. They are of course more interested, committed predisposed, and prejudiced, in favor of error, and against the light that would correct them, than we, whom a higher latitude and a more anspicious influence have dis tingulshed and affected differently, in reference to the

atters of sin and duty in this relation 6. All masters, owners, and parties to the slave system n our country, are not at all equally criminal, or equally incorrigible. Some are more lenient, reasonable, hu mane, than others. Some are undoubtedly Christian, whose sin is mainly one of ignorance in the matter. Some, very probably, indeed, very certainly, sustain the relation passively alone; not approving of it, hat griev. ing at it, deprecating it, longing for the time and the opportunity of their own release from it, and yet net diserning, in their present circumstances, what to do, besides waiting and praying, amidst their trying and perplexing relations; while we do not say or mean at all that they are not too supine, and too easily conquered into inaction by surrounding difficulties. There is, un. questionably, a prepared and a large amount of moral sensibility and Christian conscience, in the slaveholding states, condemnatory of the system.

7. A man who professes repugnance to the system and his cordial desire for its dastruction, and wisely andeavors to subserve that end, is not therefore at all committed to any particular measures which others may approve and nact, nor to any partisan theories or interests in the natter; nor to defend or appropriate the acts of others, however sincere in the canse; nor is he pledged to anything but the object professedly sought, the banishment f slavery from the face of the earth hy the prevalence genuine and universal freedom.

8. All expediency of thought or movement, which is net contrary to principle or inconsistent with it, is to be risely considered, and may be approved and adopted by the hest and the purest disciples of liberty: as doubtless nany things might be right, in some relations, and at some times, which would be wholly inexpedient and im proper, as well as wrong, at others. Wisdom is profit the to direct.

9. The whole systam of slavery has, in palpahla fact, two distinct aspacts, the one mainly accular and political, as well as politico-partisan, the other mainly ethical and were a toper, or because it has been shrewdly conjectured, theologico-moral. The former is plainly secondary and inferior, the latter prior and superior in importance, to the other. With the latter mainly have we of the minhat it is political alone; and thet therefore the church and the ministry, and the evangelical press, has nething at all to do with the subject; let such an one prove first that it has no relation to the ten commandments, the first or the escond table; none to the gospel and its ebjects, none to conscience and the judgmant-seat of Christ: let him preve all this-in his premises

10. The political oconomy of the subject may be very roperly included in our arguments, to show that, ever on the lowest ground of secular and aocial expediency, it

known, being well authenticated; not as specimens of the whole actual usages of the system; it may be that they are extraordinaries or even exceptions in the vieinity where they o curred; but mainly as they show the andancies, liabilities, and evils of the system to which 12. The identity of the human apecies is not only a

18. There is no good end to be answered hy disparaging the South. The South and the North, the East and the West, are all our country; and who will not say, with the sweet British hard,

-With all thy faults, I love thee still, my country!

We home common interests and relations, ordained by the God of naturo and of man; properly indissoluble amplifying with the roll of years, augmenting to future ages, and commended to our veneration hy all that hinds the fathers to their children, or us to a long-enduring and innumerable posterity. Basides, at the South, with all their faults, there is intelligence, learning, magnanimity, the elements of a meliorated condition of society, gentlemanly manuers, refinement, conscience, Christianity, philanthropy and Christian pinty. It is unfair to select the worse specimens, and publish them as samples

of the whole Southern community.
19. The sin and the misery of the servile system, in certainly national. We are all reati criminis. participes facti, implicated in some way, we and our fathers, in the moral, as we are in the social, evils of the system. We ought not to forget our own guilt, therefore, in announcing that of others. When thou sawest a thief, then thou consentedst with him, and hast been partaker with adulterers. The Just One, of whom ye have been now the betrayers and murderers. We are verily guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his saul, when he besought us, and we would not hear; therefore is this distress come upon us. We appropriate wrong hy approv. ing it. On this principle, we are all chargeable with the sin of those who crucified the Lord of Glory; for virtn. ally we all did it. We ought therefore to feel that we are all, in different degrees, guilty in the matter of slavery; that its evil is properly and truly national, and that we ought unitedly to repent, to repair the damage and the wrong, and also to sustain proportionally the cost of the great work of universal emancipation; as we should all reap slso its glorious benefits and its immortal honors.

20. The evil will never correct itself or grow hetter hy neglect. It grows only greater and greater, only wors and worse; menacing all the promise and all the peace and happiness of the nation.

21. We ought as Christians to pray God for his own all-sufficient guidance and benedict

For the Evangelist. The Sabbath-Dr. Channing

Mr. Editor-The celebrity of Dr. C. induces me le direct the attention of your renders to a passage in his Address lately published on Self-Culture. In the 54-5 page, he recommends the Lord's Day to be given to "intellectual and moral culture." The subjects are, "instruction in the works of the Creator—in the histories of the church and the world." &c. &c. The reasons are, "God is in nature, God is in history." But if these ressons are good for the study of natural, ecclesiastical, and eivil history, on the Lord's Day, I would ask, What study will they not justify? The argument is just this: God is in mathematics, God is in chemistry, God is in the laboratory, God is in the recitation room, &c. But, in truth, God is overy where, and at all times, and therefore

no time need be specially consecrated to sin, but may be employed in the study of any art or science. Such appears to be the legitimate conclusion in the logic of Dr. C.'s theology. Have you seen, in these days of daring, such a direct Havo you seen, in these days of daring, such a direct attack on the Sabbath. Need one wonder at Congressional violation of the Sabbath? Surely, God is in the Capitol, Gad is in public husiness! Where must we, where can we stop? If I mistake not, multitudes in this day of Fanny Wrightism will gladly seize upon this senction of the Rev. Divine.

May the great majority of this nation treat this argument for Sanday-desecration as the Senate of the United States did one of their own body, who sought by exactly the same kind of argument to lead them into the sin of legislation on that day! It was proposed to adjount till

legislation on that day! It was proposed to adjourn till Sabbath morning. Mr. Frelinghuysen strenuously objected, and Mr.—, a very distinguished statesman, replied in substance as follows: "I am of opinion with a celebrated professor of mathematics, who said that ther was sanctity enough in mathematics to fit them for the Sabbath—so I think there is sanctity enough in legislation to make it suitable for Sunday. Of course, this polition to make it suitable for Sunday. Of course, this polition professed the highest regard for the Sabhath, while he was opening the door for all sorts of profantion of it—just ss Dr. C. does in the lecture before us. But "by their fruits ye shall know them." The Senate rejected the temptation by a lerge majority; but, we are pained to add, that the continual repetition of such arguments, year after yeer, seems to have awfully perverted the minds of Congress, as the same sort of reasoning may the conscience of this whole nation.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

For the Evangelist. SAND WICH ISLANDS. LAHAINA. Sept. 10, 1838.

Rev. N. E. Johnson:

DEAR SIR-I have thought that a letter occasionally from a missionary at the Sandwich Islands might not be uninteresting to you and to your numerous roaders. I shall, therefore, as time and opportunity will permit, send

It is about eighteen months since our reinforcomen arrived at these islands; and during that time I have learned that many of the notions which I had when in the United States in regard to the conversion of the world, were founded in fancy, and not in a knowledge of heathen character, nor in a knowledge of the work to be done. I am convinced that the great majority of Christians are greatly ignorant on these two points : and t is evident that such errors must be rninons to million

of dying heathen.
It is true that much information has been written home by the missionaries, giving a correct account of heathen character and of the missionary work; hut Christians have not understood it. To illustrate what I mean: I send you an account of a heathen who has been converted from heatheniam, in which I commend been converted from heathenism, in which I commend him for his modesty and intelligence; now you at once associate him, in your mind, with some modest and intelligent Christian of your acquaintance; whereas, I compared him with the heathen about him. So in regard to everything olse. Here, then, you see the church is in danger of concluding that the work is nearly dono, when in fact it is not begun. I do not mean to say that the church overestimate what has actually been done. By no means. More has been done already than has entered into the imagination of the most enthusiastic admirer of the missionary work; but it has been done for mind more degraded than a civilized and refined people ever contemplated. The truth is, Christians have never measured the depths of sin in a heathen land; they know not the labor that must be put forth before the highways of holiness will be thrown up throughout the dark places of the carth, and the elect of God, in every eline, shall be seen marching in heaven's highway of

And how should they know? they put forth almost no effort to learn the condition of the perishing millions, and much less to save them. O, that Christians would awake! Sin is doing its work of death; generation after generation goes down to the pit of wo; and all this time, the professed followers of the Son of God, who "went shout doing good," are living as though God had commanded them to convert the world into their own pockets. O, is it not true that seven tenths of Christians encounter more self-denial to gain a few lundred dollars than they do to save the heathen? If I may be allowed than they do to save the heathen? If I may be allowed the figure, may it not be said of the usands in the c'urreh, "these are they who have become rich at the expense of the blood of heathen soula?" What if the church can count a few thousands who have thrown their goda of wood and gods of stone to the "imoles and to the bats," are not the millions still enveloped in midnight darkness? And where are the men who will go ferth and preach to them the gospel of Jeaus Christ? There are men enongh, hut where is the spirit to lead men forth into the vine-yard of the Lord? Here is the difficulty. Ministern will write and make speeches, and laymen will give a few

And where are the men who will go ferth and preach to them the gospel of Jesus Christ? There are men enough, but where is the spirit to lead men forth into the vine yard of the Lord? Here is the difficulty. Ministers will write and make speeches, and laymen will give a few dollars; but where are the men to do the work? If speech making would convert the world, the millenium would have been ushered in long ere tais. But it want movel it wants thousands to "go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature;" and nntil this done, the sternal despair of the heathen world will utter itself in the condemning ery, "no man cared for our souls."

It is now about twonty-seven years since the first American missionaries went to India. The men who she a missionary spirit in our children. Well, their children have grown up, and now occupy their fathers' places, and they say the rising generation do as they are doing? Why should they not? Will they not have the same excuses? And will it be any more their duty to go to the heathen than it is their fathers'? O, that the pression of the heathen than it is their fathers'? O, that the pression of the heathen than it is their fathers'? O, that the pression and give themsolves to the work of saving this sin-rnined world! Then would salvation flow in the dark places of the agree of the racetal on of ministers and laymen would go? We are to give an account to God for the meaching of the gospel to the pagesant of the restaining of the pages of the pages are felore God.

But I must close. What we do we must dq quickly. world: Then would salvation now in the dark places where earth, and sin would no longer have dominion over the sous of men. Who will go? We are to give an account to God for the preaching of the gospel to the rresent generation, and not for those who have gone to appear before God.

But I must close. What we do we must do quickly. Death does not wait. The heathen are dring; their

For the New-York Evangelist.

Ossian, Allegany Co. April 13th, 1838. Ma. Entron—I have been long looking for a narrative, or at least a notice of some of the wonderful displays of God'a power to save in Western New York.

To my personal knowledge, this year thus far to many churches leas been a year of the right hand of the Lord. To withhold this intelligence from the Christian public, I have thought might grieve the good Spirit so gracious-ly present with the churches.

present with the churches. occupied in revival scenes since the con ent of the year have been my labors. I have scaroely

had ti ne to write a newspaper persgraph.

Among the churches signally owned and blessed, and where I have personally lab red, is the church of Victor. where a meeting of days was conducted by Samuel G. Orton. Seen after the close of this meeting, I was called to conduct a meeting at West Bloomfield, which resulted in the hopeful conversion of nearly one hundred souls. I was then called to aid hrother Eli S. Hunter, of Scottsville, in a continuous meeting. At the time of my leaving, the work of the Lord was progressing with great power, and many had turned to the Lord. I am now which ting a meeting in the church of Ossian, which has been in progress ten days. Sinners of almost every

ge are turning to the Lord. I have as yet seen no notice of the work of the Lord at Almont, Allegany Co. Under the labors of the Rev. Augustus Littlejohn, which results in the conversion as is supposed of several hundreds.

A meeting has just closed at Burns, which has been ahundantly blessed of the Lord.
Why should the work cease? May the great Lord of the harvest mercifully dispose the hearts of God's people to sond up their united cries for the descent of the Holy Spirit without measure npon the land! Let the church listen te the mandate of her King: Awake, awake, O Zion! Put on thy strength, O Jorusalem, and have faith in God. And may we not have a reign of the Spirit compared with which the visitations at the islands of the Pacific are mere mercy drops. Why not multiply meet. Pacific are mere mercy drops. Why not multiply meetings like Hezekial's passover throughout the land? Who can tell but God may repent of the evil that he thought o do unto us, that we perish not?

For the ains of this Sabbath-desecrating nation, and

er spiritual wickedness in high places and ought not the churches to cover themselves with mourning weeds, and like the Ninovitea raise one universal te the Ged shat made the sea and the dry land?
Yours truly,
ABIEL PARMELE.

The Church and Slavery. Revival.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER, DATED Knoxville, Knox Co. Ill. March 27th, 1839. DEAR BROTHER CRESTER - Y u can assure our constitu-ional brethren "in the east," that they can never chain us tional brethren "in the east," that they can never chain us to the putrid carcase of slavery the second time. Every attempt, to this effect, must prove abortive. The members of our little presbytery are united on that subject, and are resolved to wash their hands clean, from all participation, acquiescence, or compromise, in a sin so palpable in its nature, and so dangerous in its tendencies.

We believe God has commenced the work of revolution; although our "modern reformers" claim, for themselves, the exclusive honor of "purifying." And we believe, moreover, he will "turn and overturn," until the elemental principles of moral conduct are clearly developed, and appreciated

ciples of moral conduct are clearly developed, and appreciated by the church; and perpetuated loo, until man shall no more invade the rights of moral agency. Then, the whole earth will be prepared to "amalgamate" with heaven. Then, there will be none to make afraid in "all God's holy mountil the man and the This will be the consummation of God's plan, as set tain." This will be the consummation of the two comprehensive commands: "Thou shall forth in the two comprehensive commands: "Thou shall love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and the neighbor and slaveholding as thyself?" Oh, how slaveholding theology and slaveholding Christianity will appear, when the law of love, which "worketh no ill to his neighbor," is studied in the upper temple, under the immediate tuition of the "Great Lawgiver!" I wonder if the "Assembly's Act of '18" will then reflect upon the morality of the "southern church"?

REVIVAL. I must now give you an account of what the Lord has I must now give you an account of what the Lord has cone for us, in this frontier settlement of the west. The church never has a more impressive illustration of the electrine that there is "one Spirit," than in a revival. The young convert hreathes the same spirit, whether found under the equator, or amid the snows of Greenland—whether in New-England or on our western prairies. Diversified climate, habits, or condition, "make no change" in his feelings. As the offspring of the same spirit, simplicity, meekness, spiritual ardor, and filial confidence in God, constitute his leading characteristics. The truth of these remarks has been exemplified in the recent effusions of God's spirit in this town.

Although our congregation has been large and solenn Although our congregation has been large and solemn during the winter, no special seriousness was manifested until the last of January. The first cases of conviction, and hopeful conversion, occurred among the members of my Bible class. An anxious meeting was next appointed, which was well attended, and others professed submission to Christ.

This state of things continued until the last of February, when we held a protracted meeting of eight days. Rev. Floratio Foote preached for us. The former part of the time was spent, mostly, in efforts with the church. A faithful exposition was given of the sins of God's people; stumbling-blocks were pointed out; the faces of the self-deceived and hypocrite were drawn; old hopes were sifted and torn away, and the ploughshare driven through soil that had not been broken up for years before. To this thorough dealing with the church, God added his blessing.

servant of the Lord said to the whole church. "Thou art the man," they confessed their sins and humbled themselves. Christians of other denominations were also benefitted. In all the churches backsliders were reclaimed, the lukowarm

all the churches backsliders were reclaimed, the lukowarm revived, and the desponding encouraged to plead the promises with increased confidence.

But the work was not confined to the people of God. Jehovah begins at his sanctuary, but he does not end there. When the store-house is full of tithes, the windows of heaven are opened and the promised blessing descends.

The whole number of conversions, before, during, and after that meeting, is not definitely known. Last Sabbath, thirty were added to our church—four by letter, and Iwenty-six on examination. This was the most interesting day ever with the same that we have the church in our little village. A number more will unite with us; some will connect themselves with the Methodists.

When I came to this place, a year since, our church nun bered forty-eight. Last summer, while the process of purili-cation was going on, seven of these wers severed from our body, to constitute the "reformed church." Now our numher has increased to seventy-eight. Thus the Lord has heen an helper amid the fierce conflicts of the past year. Zion shell be increased and beautified, "for the mouth of the Lord

hath spoken it." The influence of the revival here and at Golesburg, has been felt through the surrounding groves. Some who attended the meetings found the dear Savior ready to wash out their sins; and they returned to bear the glad tidings to their friends and neighbors. The Lord speed the day when these specious prairies shall resound with "high praises" to his

Yours in love for a bleeding world, JOHN J. MITER. "This remark applies to the members of our church only.

For the Evangelist. Sevival in Wheaton Female Seminary, at Norton, Mass.

The last Thursday in February-a day regarded with

so much interest by the Christian community, especially by Christian parents, and those engaged in the cduca. tion of the youth gathered in our literary institutions— han passed. All the results of this day will be disclosed only in eternity: then, when the records of time are spread out, how will Christians be amazed to know of the signal blassings God has granted in answer to the prayers which have been put up at the throne of grace, on this day. As a stimulus to greater effort, as an cn. couragement to more earnest prayer, God graciously permits us to know something of his readiness to answer the petitions of his children, while they are yet hearing the heat and burden of the day. Christians might be encouraged to pray on, if even hut one sinner turned frem the error of his ways. How much more encouraged should they be to hear that God is visiting any part of his vineyard, graciously watering it with the dewa of divine grace, and turning many to right sousness. The writer of this article has been much interested in an acount of the revival in the Wheaton Female Seminary in Norton, which commenced on the day above alluded

Wheaton, and consecrated hy its friends to the cause of Christ. The miles of God seem to have rested upon it ever since its commencement. During almost every term there has been a revival, and no term has passed in which some have not given evidence of a change of heart. It is, indeed, a seminary in which the development and culture of the religions and moral charso er

he pupils hold the highest place in the estimation of it riends. Of its high literary stand, its peculiar advanta ges, and its pleasant locality, it is no part of our present object to bring before the mind, though much might be said on these points. We do trust it will long live to be a blessing to our land and to the world at large, and that will be fountain from which shall issue many strea o make glad the city of our God.

The Baltimore Meeting...Robert J. Breckenridge So many other things claimed our space, that we have nitted till this time the insertion of the resolutions passed y certain Presbyterian ministers and clders in Baltimore We give them below as published in the Cincinnati Daily azette, with the editor's remarks. Charles Hammond, Esq. the editor of the Gazette, is a lawyer of no ordinary standing

and surpassed in mental powers by no editor in the country

He is an Episcopslian.

JACOBINICAL .- It is not often that a more exceptionab document than the subjoined, comes from a source so respect-able as sends it abroad. The whole is essentially and pro-ligately jacobinical. The veriest felon overtaken by the band of justice, can but vituperate the court that condemns him. He is accused as a desperado, in desperate circumstances and it is in accordance with his whole life and conduct, to dis and it is in accordance with his whole life and conduct, to dishonor the law, and the tribunals that enforce it. Will the newspaper press, will the moral sense of the country remain unmoved at this denunciation of a judicial opinios already given, and of a final judgment yet to be pronounced. We find that the Ballimore Chronicle gives the paper publicity, without s word of remark. We cannot hold ourselves excused either to suppress it altogether, or to publish it without an effective brand of reprolation.

"The Pastors and Ruling Elders of the First, Secon Third and Fourth Presbyterisn Churches, in the city of Bal-timore and commonwealth of Maryland, having learned with great astonishment the substance of the decision of Judge Rogers, of Pennsylvania, in a case involving the legal exist-ence of the General Assembly of the Presbyterisn Church, and the title of our Church to all its corporate property;— and being advised by learned and honest counsel, that the laws if the country, rightly administered, do no more tolerate the idea of investing an erroneous and schismatical minority of the Church with all its rights and franchises, than, as i appears to us, common sense, simple justice, true honor, or pure religion can spprove any such attempt—and having seniously employed ourselves in the consideration of our affairs, in their present difficult and inportant juncture; and having sought humbly of God through Jesus Christ divine direction, as to the course of condent with the interior of the course of condent with the course of condent and the conden is to the course of conduct at this time becoming in us, as orderly citizens and evangelical Christians:—ws do now, in public meeting assembled, cordially adopt the following pro-positions, as expressive of what is proper and wisc, on our art, and the part of all our brethren, and of our beloved

'Ist. As the Church has been hanled before the civil tri unals, we think it due to the occasion, to the wishes of our deceased benefactors, to the magnitude of the interests at take, to the character of the Church at large, and to the law itself, that the opinion of a single Judge should not terminste this great affair, but that the case now decided against the Clurch, by Judge Rogers, should be vigorously, effectually, and as we should not doubt, successfully prosecuted, to the

"2nd. We are of opinion, moreover, that steps should be taken to carry some branches of this subject into the Courts of the United States, and if necessary, into the Supreme Court; so that from the highest and most competent seats of justice, the Church may learn what protection she may expect from the civil power, and to what extent religious liberty and the health court size of Church 18. ty, and the absolute separation of Church and State, do exist amongst us. Or if we have all been deceived in supposing that those things were so, that the country and the Church may be undeceived clearly and from the highest authority.

"3rd. We consider, also, that the property of the Church is widely scattered, and exists in various States—legal and property steps should be taken in order to the state.

proper steps should be taken in order to obtain the decision of the tribunals of other States besides Pennsylvania; seeing that even should the extraordinary decision of Judge R gers he fully at proved and sustained by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—it will only decide the particular case; or at the farthest, will only affect the interests of the Church in Pennsylvania and will not be forced. Pennsylvania; and will not be of any authority, and should not be considered of any weight, in influencing the conduct of the Church in other States, whose laws and decisions have been, and we doubt not will be directly opposite to the law and decision of Judga Rogers.

"4th. It is, however, our clear and decided judgment, that

fever, and whenever, upon full trial, the laws of our coun-ry shall have finally decided to take our corporate property nol franchises from us and vest them in others, no matter whom; then, having done what righteously we might, to prewhom; then, having done what righteously we might, to prevent such issue; our duty, as orderly and law abiding men,
will require full and complete obedience to ascertained law in
its appropriate sphere; in that case, the civil authorities, and
not the Church, being justly responsible for the result.

"5th. But at the same time, believing our doctrine, discipline and order, to be in full accordance with the revealed will
of God our Savior; and denying to all human tribunals the
least peritie of suthority to meddle with any certifolies. least particle of suthority to meddle with any particular of specific were drawn; old hopes were sifted and torn away, and the ploughshare driven through soil that had not been roken up for years before. To this thorough dealing with the church, God added his blessing.

There was no fault-finding, no excuse-making, and no brinking from the severity of merited rebuse. When he church itself having by decided majorities, solemnly, deliberately, repeatedly, and we still believe, rightcously decided, that this is sontroversy involving in the last nine years.

There was no fault-finding, no excuse-making, and no highly in the last nine years.

Lake Eric open at Buffalo. either of the three; and the Church itself has hurch, are, in fact, in grievous error as to all: We the Church, sre, in 1set, in grievous error as to sil: We there-fore ner fully prepared, and firmly resolved, to stand by cur ancient laith, discipline and order; and to carry out in what-ever circumstances Providence may place us, such ecclesias-tical netion, heretofore begun, or hereafter to be instituted, as aball separate the true Presbyterian Church from all fo-

ign elements, and vindicate and maintain her scriptural s. We solemnly invite the attention of all the Presty. teries to this important subject, hoping that their commis-tioners may come up to the approaching General Assembly, fully possessed of the matured purposes of their respective

fully possessed of the matured purposes of their respective Presbyteries in relation thereto.

And if the Presbytery of Baltimore approve, we desire that this instrument be laid as our overture, by its commissioners, on the table of the coming Assembly.

R. J. BRECKENRIDGE, Chairman.
G. W. MUSGRAVE,

J. C. BACKUS. Baltimore, March 30, 1839.

ORDINATION .- Ordained and installed by the Presbytery Ordination.—Ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Otsego, over the First Presbyterian church and congregation in Cherry Valley, on Wednesday the 10th inst. Rev. A. V. H. Powell. Invocation and reading of scripturea by Rov. Mr. Allen; Sermon by Rev. A. E. Campbell, of Cooperstown; Ordaining and installing prayer by Rev. Mr. Davis, of Springfield, who als 1 presided and proposed the constitutional questions; Right hard of lellowship by Rnv. Mr. Boyce, of Westford; Charge to the pastor by the Rev. Mi. Storrs, of Exeter; Charge to the people by Rev. Mr. Howell, of New-Haven, Conn.; Benedictien by the pastor.

INSTALLATION .- The Rev. Moses Jewell was installed April 10th, Bishop of the Congregational Church at Peru-ville, (Graton) Tompkins Co., N.Y. Installation services conducted by the Cayuga Presbytery.

SECULAR INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE WEST INDIES .- We have received a file of the FROM THE WEST INDIES.—We have received a file of the Kingston (Jamaica) Morning Journal to the 31st of March, and of the Falimouth Courier to the 4th of April—but they contain no news of general interest. The Jaurnal gives minute reports from a great number of plantations, showing the conduct of the laborers, and the condition and prospects of the crops; with a few exceptions these reports are highly favorable, thawing that where the laborers are well treated and fairly paid, there is no difficulty between them and their employers, and no lack of the industry requisite for the making of good crops.

The Journel publishes Levid Durbern' report on the Ganadas, and commands it as of high importance to the West India colonists, on questions of principle.

Complaint is made of some rascally speculator, who has imported a great number of the U. Stetes dimes and half dimes, new coinage) and palmed them off on the unwary at rates considerably above their valus, taking advantage of their resemblance to English sixpences and three-penny pieces.

The Falmouth paper contains little besides disputatious articles and caragraphs, mostly levoled at the Bapuiste, and Mr. Knibb—[N. Y. Com. Adv.

cles and oaragraphs, mostly levoled at the Bapitste, and Mr. Knibb — N. Y. Com. Adv.

From Mexico.—The N. Orleans papers announce the cessation of hostilities between France and Mexico. The Louisianan of April 10th, says:

The French war steamer Meteore arrived here yesterday afternoon, and fi ed a salute opposite the city.

The Meteore brings the news of the ratification of the treaty of peace between the two powers, concluded at Vera Cruz.—Advairal Baudin had the goodness to transmit to us a copy of his Order of the Day, promulgated a few days after the arrival of the ratification, to wit:

On board the Nereide, harbor of Vera Cruz, March 29 h. 1839.

The admiral announces to the crews of the quadron and to the garrison of Ulloa, that he has just received from the Mexican government the ratification of the treaty of peace concluded on the 9 h of March, between France. and Mexico.

These ratifications are such as the admiral required. The cahuest of Mexico has renounced the pretensions which it had avowed. The doubts which had been raised of its sincerity, at this moment have been dissipated.

The admiral, representing the kind and generous intentions of France, least imposed moderate conditions upon Mexico. The object of the expedition, nevertheless, has been fully attained. Mexico pays an indemnity of three millions of fronca to those four countrymen who had put in their claims before the war.

The necessary guaranties for the fu ure security of persons and property of Frenchmen are obtained.

The amount of indemnity to those who have suffered through the law of expulsion, will be fixed by arbit rators.

Our commerce with Mexico hereafter is placed on the same footing with that of the most favored nation.

In consequence of the peace, the fortress of Ulloa will be restored to Moxico. This restirution will take place in the first deys of rest month. The squadron will then return to France, with the exception of a small number of vessels required for the station.

a willing sacrifice to the service of her Redeemer, till nearly every member of the institution is rejoicing in the hope of paradoning morey. Seldom do we witness so operated in a work useful and plotious to France. The ceum try against which you have fught, and to which you had it in grant a display of God'ts grace as has been here manifested in hringing so large a proportion out of nature's darkness into his marvelous light.

The history of this institution is rejoicing in the hope of paradoning morey. Seldom do we witness so the properties of in a work useful and plotious to France. Scamen, artillerymen, marines! each of you, in quitting the cast of Mexico, will carry in his heart the satisfaction of having to operated in a work useful and plotious to France. Scamen, artillerymen, marines! each of you, in quitting the content of the most of having the properties of the service of her Redeemer, till nearly every member of the institution is rejoicing in the hope of paradoning morey. Seldom do we witness so the root operated in a work useful and plotious to France. Scamen, artillerymen, marines! each of you, in quitting the case of Mexico, will carry in his heart the satisfaction of having to operated in a work useful and plotious to France. The ceum try against which you have fught, and to which you have fught, and to which you prover to do much harm, will bless your moderation and your power to do much harm, will bless your power to do much harm, will bless your power to do much harm, will bless your power to do much harm, will operate the satisfaction of having to operated in a work useful and glotious to France.

Calvary.

I am, dear brother, yours very trnly,

CHARLES McDONALD.

The history of this institution is well known to the power of the station.

Scamen, artillerymen, marines each of your power to do much harm, will be work useful and glotious to France.

The ceum try against which you have fught, and to which you have fught, and to which you have fught, and to the power of the station.

Scamen, ra

THE GREAT WESTERN .- This ship departed on Monday ecompanied for seme distance by the steamer Massachusett with a band of music and large company of citizens, who too that epportunity for a pleasure excursion. The G. W. was ful of passengers, and many applicants were necessarily rejected .-The packet ship Siddons was also said to have had all her births angaged some days before sailing.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

VALPARAISO, Jun. 1, 1839.

This is always a duli season of the year; but it is particularly so at present, and we look for no improvement before reat month. A large part of the cargo of the Natchez has been sold at good prices. Copper can be shipped at \$15.4 *181.5 *1. Hides \$11.8 \$1.7, and Sperm Oil 65 cis. on board. We have advices from Lima to the 3d ultimo. The troops of Gen. Sante Cuz were being sent into the interior for the benefit of the climate, as it was found impossible to pursue the Chilians while their ships had command of the ocean. The country was in a miserable state, with hut hitle husiness doing. A vessel fitted out by Santa Cruz had captured a Chili brig of war, and there was some probability of taking other vessels of the squadron as they had but few men on board. This Government oppears determined to continue the war usil Santa Cruz is driven out of the country. We fear we shall not soon have peace.

Our Correspondent at Buenos Ayres writes, under date of 5th February, that the blockade of that place still continued.

DE-TRUCTIVE FERE, ANN LOSS OF LIFE —Between eleven

DE TRUCTIVE FIRE, AND LOSS OF LIFE -Between elev

DE-TRUCTIVE FIRE, ANN LOSS OF LIFE —Between eleven and twolve o'clock last night, our villagers were sroused by the cry of fire, and sad and gloomy are the results. About one half of the business shops of the village are now a heap of ruins. The rewards of many years' toil and skill have disappeared in a sight, and left behnd only the sad memorals of desolation, in place of the comforts and enjoyments of yesterdsy.

The fire originated in the barn and sheds attached to the building formerly knewn as the Ogdensburgh Hotel, and burst out with such fearful rapidity, that the buildings on hoth corners of Ford and Is. hells streets were in flames in a few minutes. It extended itself from thence through the whole b'ock on both sides of Ford street and in o State street, to, and including the Ogdensburgh Bank, and up and down Isabella street, from the place of its origin, so as to include several buildings.

The loss is entirely unknown It must be large in amount, though the stock of goods in the buildings was comparatively small, as the merchanish had reduced their goods very low, and had not received their spring stock.

This morning the vanages of a human being were discovered.

multi as the merchan's had reduced their goods very low, and and not received their spring stock.

This morning, the remains of a human being were discovered in the ground where the barn of Hamilton Stewart stood, supposed to be Peter Lansing. It is presumed that he must have one into the barn and lain down in a state of intoxication, as he fire did not communicate to the huilding is which be must have been till an hour or more after the alarm.—[Ogdenshurgh Times of April 17,

FIRE IN ALBANY.—A fire broke out between five and six o'clock last Saturday night in Albany, in a stable in the rear of the Pearl Street House, kept by Mr. Brown. From Rose street, the buildings were hurnt through to Lydius street, numbering about fourtern bouses, several of which were good huidings Some ten or twelve houses, including the Pearl Street House, were burnt upon Pearl Street. The buildings destroyed in Rose street were old, snd of moderate value. The church in Herkimer street, which was destroyed, took fire from the sparks bornothither by the wind. It was built in 1837.

We have seen a gentleman (says the Commercial Advertiser) just arrived from Albany, who informs us that the fire was a very afficient one—that many tamilies were rendered houseless—samy of whem found an asylum at the residence of Governor Seward, who had opened his house to receive them. The loss is estimated at \$80,000. FIRE IN ALBANY .- A fire broke out between five and six

Homicing .-- Yesterday evening, two men named Freel an ter, while drinking in a public house at the Wallabout, had a rrel, and Carter struck Freel with his hand, and in return, eel, who had by this time got curside the door, took up a largs me and struck Carter on the head with it, and killed him on

Honriste Accident .- On Saturday afternoon, while the Brooklyn railroad car was passing at a rapid rate through Atlan-ic street, a lad about 14 years old, named McLaughin, ran at rate of the cars, and while attempting to catch held of it, fell be-peath the wheels, which passed over him, and severed his head

Genorea's Inquests.—On Saturday, at the City Hospital, on the body of Charles W. Pimont, a notive of Virginia, but whose residence was near Hartford, Gonecticut. About eleven weeks back, he, in a fit of intemperance, cut his throat with a razor. The wound was sewed up, and he partially recovered, but still suffered extremely from it, and came to this city on Friday last, with the view of obtaining surgical assistance, and on Friday afternoon went to the City Hospital, where he died about ten o'clock on Saturday forenoon. Verdict accordingly.

NAVIGATION OF THE LAKES OPENEN .-- Now navigation of Lakes Erie and Champlain has commenced. Of the navigation of Lake Erie, the Buffulo Commercial Advertiser of the 12th 88 V3--

Never was any city taken more by surprise than ours last evening, when it was announced that a beat had arrived from Detroit. The Chesapeake, Capt. Howe, glided gent y into our harbor last evening, to the utter asionishment of every one. She was followed soon after by the Eric, Capt. Titus—both of these boats having made direct trips from Detroit. We understand that they encountero floating ice for some thirty miles above this city—but it was so soft and yielding as to (ff r no serious impediment to their progress. These boats took us more by surprise, from the fact that for the last few days the lake had been hid from us by a dense fog, and we were unable to judge of the state of the ice.

Navigation is open! and every body in Buffilo 16 breathes deeper and freer. When the word was passing last evening throughout the city, like electricity, that the Chesapeake had arrived, every eye beamed with new flustre, and every countenance was lit up by a smile of renewed hope. This morning all is life and antimation. The spell is broken—our business men are moving about with a quicker step, and every thing seems to have

and animation. The spect is broken—our business men are moving about with a quicker step, and every thing seems to have received a new impulse from this arrival.

To-morrow the Erric leaves for Detroit, and the boats that have been refitting in our harbor, will follow as speedily ss they are ready to take their places in the line.

		6 h April	1835			8th May
		8th May	1836			26th April
		27th April	1837			22d May
		28 h April	1838			4th April
		6 h April	1839			
	Nav	rigation comme	enced at	Cleve	land.	
		3 April	1835			26th March
		29th March	1836			14th April
		28th March	1837			20 h March
		2d April	1938			25th March
		1st February	1839			21st March
				٠.	-	
T OF	KATI	ROADS.—The	cost of	sund	гу К	all Roads is

Boston and Worcestor road, Boston and Worcestor roa Boston and Providence, Norwich and Worcester, Western Rail Road, New Jersey do. Columbia and Philauria Alleghany and Portage,

Utica and Schenectady, Stonington. Hartford and New Haven, about Accidental Deaths ann Suicines in France .- Ac

20,000 15,000

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUIGITES IN FRANCE.—Ac cording to an official report, lately addressed to the king by the minister of justice, the number of accidental deaths in France during 1835 amounted to 6529, or 337 more than in 1835. One half of the persons who so perished were drowned.

In 1836, 2340 individuals committed suicide, being nearly seven per day, and 35 more than in 1835. Of these 1775 ware men, and 565 females. The department of the Seine (Paris and its subarbs) furnished alone more than a sixth of the whole number—425; Il of these auicides were under 18 years of sgo, (five of them were residents of the department of the Seine); 186 were septuagenarians, and 37 were above 50 years of age.

The proportion, as respects the tradea and professions of the suicides, were—

and 37 were ah.

suicides, were—

1st class—Laborers and workmen,
2d da Artizans,
31 do Bakers, butchers
4th do
5th do lat class—Laborers and workmen, 20 pr ct.

2d du Artizans,
31 do Bakers, butchers and porkvenders, 2—

4th do Hatters, tailors and washermen,
5th do Merchants,
6th do Carmen and carriers,
7th do Innkeepers and servants,
7th do Liberal professions,
9th do Prsons without professions,
16—
Of the whole number 789 drovned themselves; 672 hanged or strangled themselves; 478 killed themselves with fire arms;
156 by sufficcation with charcoal (122 belonged to the department of the Selne); 87 put an end to their existence with cutting instruments; 47 took poison; 94 threw themselves from elevated places, and 17 had recourse to other means of destruction.

olevated places, and 17 had recourse to other means of destruction.

In 1836, as in 1835 the month of July was the one in which the most surer less occurred, and December furnished the fewest. If divided into periods of six manbs each, it will be seen that suicides are more frequent in the oping and summer months than in those of autumn and winter, of which the following is the proof. There were suicides in December, January and February,

Soptember, Ortober and November,

489

March. April and May,

June, July and August,

The motives assigned for these suicides were various. The greater number proceed from mental diseases; next follow donastic grief, physical sufferings, misery and loss of fortune. A great proportion was likewise occasioned by the immoderate use of wine and spirituous liquors.

Be it even so humble there? No Place Like Home.—

BE IT EVER SO HUMBLE THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME.— We think the annals of prisons will hardly furnish a parallel te the following facts, for which we are indebted to a correspon-About the year 1820 James Osberne, of Sherman, in this

About the year 1820 James Osberne, of Sheiman, in this county, was convicted upon a charge for assault and battery, and sentenced to pay a small fine and cost. The precise amount of the whole we do not recollect, but it was quitt inconsiderable. The smount not being paid, he was con mitted to the jail in Danhury, where he remained eighteen years. As the law has stood during that period, he could not be discharged from his imprisonment, only upon either paying the fine and cost, or giving his note for the amount. This he ever steadily refused to do. The judges of the Guenty Genri, the sheriffs and state's strongys, have all endeavered to get rid of him, and to persuade him to execute the note, neither one nor all of them had any authority to release him. But all has been in vain, and he has remained a tenant of the prisen.

authority to release him. But all has been in vain, and he has remained a tenant of the prison.

Luring the session of the legislature in May last, a representation of these facts was made to that body, and a resolution passed ordering him to be forthwith released unconditionally. Even then he refused to leave the jail, and was forcibly turned out. He returned to his native place, but friends and acquaint-ance with only a few exceptions had disappeared. Some had removed, and others were no longer among the living; and he found their places occupied by another generation of men. He was a stranger in the land of his fathers, and sighed for his former habitation within the walls of the prison. He wandered about for a few months, and in October last returned to the jail is Danbury and sought admission. The jailer received him, and there he now is, occupying one of the cells of the jail, and paying the keeper two doltars per wees for his catertainment.

A poetess of some distinction was one morning surprised by I the announcement of a genteel lady visitor, who called, as she said, to request her to teach her two daughters to write poetry!

MARRIED

At Enfield, Mass, on thursday the 18th instant, by Rev J Whiton, Issac M. Dimond of this city, to Miss Sarah Colton Capen, daughter of Leonard Woods, Esq. On the 17th inst, by the Rev Dr Williams, Mr Aaron Rance Miss Murgeret E Hatbaway, all of this city.

WEEKLY REPORT OF INTERMENTS In the city and county of New York, from the 13th day of Apr to the 20th day of April, 1839.

23 men, 25 women, 40 boys, 27 girls-Total 135 Age.—Oil year and under, 2I—between 1 and 2, 16—2 and 17—5 and 10, 4—10 and 20, 8—20 and 30, 8—30 and 40

5, 17—5 and 10. 4—10 and 20, 8—20 and 30, 8—20 and 40, 9—40 and 50, 15—50 and 60, 18—60 nnd 70, 6—70 and 80, 4—80 and 90, 6—Unknown 1.

Places of Nativity—United States 88, Ireland 20, England 3, Scotland 2, France 0, Germany 1, Denmark 0, Nova Saotia 0, Switzerland 0 Sweden 0, West Indies 0, South America 0, Portugal 6, Waies 0, Unknown 1.

Almshouse, Bellevue, 10—Hospital do. 2—Praitentiary Hospital do. 0—City Hospital 1—Long Island 1—Blackwell's Island 0—Westchester Oo, 1—New Jersey 1—Small Pox Hospital 0—City Prison 0.

0- Westchester Ou. 1- New John St. 19 (City Prison 0. Colored persons, 9. HENRY G. DUNNEL, City Inspector. City Inspector's Office, April 20, 1839.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Presbyter Church in the United States of America will meet on Thursday, the 16th of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in the First Presby, erian Church in the city of Philadelphia, and be opened with a termon by the Rev. Dr. Fisher, the Moderator of the last Assembly,

ERSKINE MASON,
New York, April 18, 1839.

Sated Clerk. ermon by the Rev. Dr. Fisner, the tribes embly. ERSKIN New York, April 18, 1839.

NO! ICE -The subscribers will attend in the lecture ro of the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square, in the city of Philadolphia, on Wednesday afternoon, May 15th, from 4 till 6 o'cleck, and on the following morning from 9 till 11, to receive the commissions of commissioners to the next General Accomble.

ERSKINE MASON, Committee of E. W. GILBERT, Commissions.

Now York, April 19, 1839.

NOTICE .-- Arraagements are in propress to secure accom NOTICE.—Arrangements are in propress to secure accumendations of clergymen, visiting this city, during the coming anniversaries. Such as may desire to avail themselves of this provision, as well as other clergymen, are requested to call at the bookstore of the subscriber, and enter their names in a register which will be provided for that purpose.

JOHN S. TAYLOR,

Brick Church Chapel, cor. Park row and Spruce st.

New York, April 19, 1839.

MARINE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.-The monthly

meeting of this Society will be held on Monday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, in the Mariners' Church, Roosevelt street.

Several addresses may be expected from seamen and them

frien's.

All friendly to the promotion of Temperance among seamen, and extending its benefits to the ends of the earth, are invited

New York, April 27, 1899. NOTICE .- The Monthly Concert of Praver for the " Tract

NOTICS.—The Monthly Concert of Frayer for the "Tract Effort," will be held on Monday Evening, the 29th instant, at 7 1-2 o'clock, in the Lecture or Session Room of each of the following churches, viz:—Bowery (entrance in Elizaheth st.)—Laight street—Market street—Brooree street corner of Ridge—3th street between Avenues C and D—Baptist coraer of Christopher and Beefford streets—Baptist in 18 h street—and Forsyth st. corner of Houstoun. This last will be conducted in the German Insurance. New York, April 27.

PEARL STREET CHURCH -The new Presbyterism church in Pearl street, near Broadway, having been dedicated, s now open for worship at the usual hours. The service will be conducted on next Sabbath evening by the Rev. Samuel El. Cox, D. D., of the lst Prosbyterian Church in Brooklyn, at half asst 7 o'clock. The pews of this church are to be offered for also by action, on Monday, the 29th inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. New York, April 27, 1839.

NO IICE.—The fourth anniversary of the New York City Femperance Society will be held in Chatham street Chapel, on Fursday evening, May 9th, at 7 o'clock. New York, April 27, 1839.

NEW YORK MARINE BIBLE SOCIETY .- The 23 NEW YORK MARINE BIBLE SOUTETT, — THE 237 inniversary of the New York Marino Bible Society will be held in the Broadway Tahernacle, on Sabhnth evening, May 5th, at 7 o'clock. The friends of seamen and of the Bible cause generally are respectfully invited to attend.

1. P. HUBBARD, Rec. Sec'ry.

Nsw York, April 27, 1839.

NOTICE.—The pastoral relation of Rev. Daniel Sprague to the church and society in Humpton, Cons. has been at his request dissolved.

NOTICE.—E. Wells would gratefully asknowledge the appropriation of the sum of \$50, to constitute him an honorary member of the A. B. C. F. M. And also \$20, to constitute him an honorary member of the A. B. C. F. M. And also \$20, to constitute him all fedirector of the American Tract Society—by the Prespiration of the sum of \$50, to constitute him an honorary member of the A. B. C. F. M. And also \$20, to constitute him an honorary member of the Arich and congregation of Fort Covington, N. Y. the people of his present charge.

W. W. CHESTER, Treasuror of the Foreign Missionary Society of New York and Brooklyn, asknowledges the receipt of the following guins, viz:

Duane at ch mon con \$50.59 — Brooklyn 2d pres ch coil 154 St. C. G. A. Tallon 10 — Allen at ch a member 0.26 — Duane at ch C. O. Halstet 100, D. Lee 25, S. Wurtz 20, T. Masters 10, M. Ketchum 25, BS Swan 20, DrBuck 5, L. Andrews 5, S. Sievens 10, J. A Sievens 10, Slian Brown 20, J. A Underwood 20, A. Friend 100, ditto 5, coil 45—Mercer st ch P. Perit 260, W. W. Chester 560—Pearl at ch. R. Alkman 5, T. H. Bartholomew 5, S. From Rev. Alexander proudit, presented to the public servers of the present con 4 37—Briek ch mon con 3447—Morcer st ch mon con 23 78

-2d Avenue ch mon con 516—Broad-way Tabernacle mon con
15 78, Mrs S A Brown 10, A Friend 1, Mrs Mary Clark 20,
J M. Comb 25—Murray st ch mon con 10—Brooklyn 1 st pres

ch mon con 20 9—Madison st chh mon con 33—Duane st chh
mon con 18 47—Carmine st chh 46—Bleecker st chh mon con
17 20—Brooklyn 1st pres ch 62—Central ch F Buil 10, mon con
24 20—Brainerd ch mon con 50—4 th Free ch mon con 22 57—
7th pres chb mon con 70 17—2d Avenue chh mon con 443, coll
68 05—NY Cong ch mon con 6, coll 29 12—Village ch mon con
3 75—Broad way Tabernacle mon con 17 32—Brick ch mon con
44 44—Mercer st ch mon con 16 85—A widow's mite Brooklyn
7—Duane st ch Dr E E Pierson 20, M Smith 8, Mrs Mary
Clark 20—A friend, to contitue Mr Themas Masters on honearry member of the American Board 100—Rev Dr Proudit 50

-Mr Edward Crary 50—G C 59.

New York, April 24, 1839.

CLERGYMEN and others visiting the city during the following anniversaries, will find it their interest to call on ROBINSON & FRANKLIN, successors to Leavitt, Lord & Co. at 180 Broadway, where tray be had a MO-TEXTENSIVE assortment of Theological and Miscellaneous Books Promisent among these [which are too numerous to specify] are—Scott's Commentary, 6 octave volumes; do do 3 do do. Carke'e do on the Bible, 6 octave vols; do do on the New Testament, 2 octave vols.

Henry's Commentary, in 6 vols octave; do do in 3 do do. Cottage Bible, in 2 vols octave.

Comprehensive Cemmentary, in 5 do.

Barnes's Notes on New Testament, 5 vols; do de elegant binding.

eding. Encyclepedia Americana, in 13 vols octavo. Encyclepents Americans, in 19 vois octavo. Horne's Introduction, in 2 vois do. Doddridge's Expositor, in 1 vol do. Mackaight en the Epistics, in 1 vol do. Bloomfield's Greek Testament, 2 vois do. Leverett's Latin Lexicon, in 1 vol do. Robinson's Gesenius, in 1 vol do. Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon, in 1 vol.

Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon, in 1 vol.

Here also may be had Quarto Bibles, suitable for families and pulpits, in every style and variety of binding, 31 50 to \$25.

Robinson & Franklin have also on hand a few capies of the Felio Bible, superbly bound in Turkey morocco, gilt edges, with which (very pulpit should be supplied; and may be had at the exceeding low price of \$25.

The above are a few of the mest important theological works which are to be found at 180 Broadway; hesides a complete assortment of Classical and School Books, for Academics and Colleges.

For sale by ROBINSON & FRANKLIN, [successors to Leavitt, Lord & Co.] Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, 190 Brandway.

New York, April 27, 1839.

CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS, who visit New York,

CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS, who visit New York, during the coming anniversaries, will find a large and valuable assortment of theological, classical, and miscellaneous works, which will be sold at wheelessale fraces, (corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.) The following English books, just received per the chin Westminster: Colvin's Christian Institute, 2 vole. 8vo. Chainock on the Divine Attributes, I vol. 8vo. Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses, 2 vols. 8vo. Archbishop Leighton's Works, 1 vol. 8vo. Enfield's History of Philosophy, I vol. 8vo. Hannum's Pulpit Assistant, I vol. 8vo. Smith's Testimony of the Messich, 3 vols. 8vo. Neal's History of the Puritans, 3 vols. 8vo. Baxter's Complete Works, 23 vols. 8vc. Jeremy Taylor's Camplete Works, 5 vols. royal 8vo. Whit field's Sermona. Bishr's Sermons. Bishop Berkley's Works. Pearson on the Creed. Wright's Scripture Interpretation. Mackinglir's Harmony of the Gospels. Milton's Works, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, &c. &c.
Also for sale, as above, Cudworth's Works, 2 vols. 8vo. Wisemen's Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion. Tyndale's Newer Testamente, Townsend's Hatorical and Chronological Bible, 2 vols. price in cloth eight dollars; sheep, nine dollars, in calf, ten dollars, Dick's Theology. American Biblical Repository, 12 vols. Prof. Stewart's Works. Cruden's Concardance. Helwew Bible, new edition; just received, from Leipsite. History of Ferdinand and Isabella. Bancoft's United States. Batton's Historical Discourses. Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.
GOULD, NEWMAN & SALKTON.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOY'S. Rev. SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOY'S. Rev. E. Fairchild, A.M. Teacher.— This school is situ-tied on Mount Prospect, in Brooklyn, two miles from the South Ferry, and shout balf a mile from the turnpike tol-gate. It is a a elevated, airy, and bealthy location, overlocking the cities of Brooklyn and New York.

This school is limited to 15 boys, of the age of 12 years and under, to be subject to the personal care of the teacher, as members of his family.

Terms, \$200 per annum, including all necessary expenses, except bede and bedding, books, and citothing. The year will comsist of 46 weeks, commencing on Wednesday, the 15th of May. There will be a vacation of one week at the expiration of each querter.

REFERENCES. Rev. N. E. Johnson,
Rev. Joshua Leavitt,
Rev. S' S. Jocelyn,
Absalom Peters, D. D.
New York, April 15, 1839.

COMMUNION FURNITURE.-W, are now supplied with a fall assortment of both English and American Communion Furmiture, made of the best Britannia metal. The article causist of Flagons, Tankards, Plates, C. blets and Baptisma Fonts. The price of a full sett varies from \$12 to \$60. For sale at 6 Bur ing Slip, by BOA ADMAN & HART,

NEW BOOKS.—Just published and for sale by JOHN S. TAYLOR, Brick-church Chapel— TAYLOR, Brick-church ComposiSERMONS; by the late Edward Dorr Griffin, D.D. To
which is prefixed a memoir of his life; by Win B Sprague,
D.D. of Albany. Royal octavo, 1200 pages, with a Portrait upon steel. New York, April 27.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE .- The subscri-VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber contemplating a removal to illinois, offers for sale the following valuable property, situated in Clinton, Oneida County, N.Y.

The Farm on which he resides, containing about 100 acres, comprising a good proportion of wood, arable meadow, and pasture land. On the farm there are nmple and excellent buildings, and a large supply of choice fruits. In addition to the excellent quality of the soil, it affords a highly desirable residence for a resultenar wishing to superintend the education of his colen quelity of the soil, it affords a highly desirable residence for a gontleman wishing to superintend the education of his children, being delightfully situated within 70 rods of the saveral places of public worship, and so n'ar to Hamilton College and the other literary institutions of the place, both male and female, as to enable pupils to board nt hame, while attending the same.

2 The Young Ladies' Domestic Seminary. This institution has been in successful operation 6 years. The buildings are convenient and nearly rew, having been erected expressly for the purposes of the Seminary, in a very pleasant and heelthy situation. The location is very eligible for an institution for the education of iemales. Connected with the Seminary buildings, there are from 30 to 35 acres of land. The Seminary property will be sold either with or without the land.

there are from 30 to 35 acres of Isno. The Seminary Property will be sold either with or without the Isno.

Also, in the town of Westmoreland, a farm. centaining 55 acres, now occupied by Ehenezer Kellogg, 1 1-4 miles north of Hampton, on the read leading to Rome.

The titls to the above is perfect. Possession will be given in one or two years from the present spring, as shall suit the purchaser.

The subscriber expects to be in New York from the 6th to the 15th of May, and can be consulted in respect to the property by

The subscriver expects to be in New 10th from the Cart of 15th of May, and can be consulted in respect to the property by application at 150 Nassau street.

N. B. The Young Ladies' Domestic Seminary will continue to be conducted by the subscriber, the year ending as usual. The year is divided into three terms of 14 weeks each, commencing the 1st Thursday of May, 3rd Thursday of September,

and 1st Thursday of May, 3rd Thursday of September and 1st Thursday of January.

HIRAM H. KELLOGG.

Clinton, Oncida County, April 18, 1839.

474—3t NORWALK ACADEMY Fairfield Co. Ct.-The Sum-

NORWALK ACADEMY. Fairfield Co. Ct.—The Summer Torm of this institution will commence on Thursday, the 26th inst. A few pupils from the City can be furnished with board at \$2, or less, per week. Tuition—English branches, \$400. Languages, \$5 60.

This Academy is located at OLD WELL, within 4 hours of N. Y.; steamboats from that oity touching here daily, and stages passing to all parts of Connecticut. Students designing to enter College will be fitted to join either of the classes.

O'd Well, (Norwalk, April 20.

REFERENCES.—S. W. Boardiet, 143 Nasseu street; Amzi Camp, Mott street; David Low, J. Benedict, David Sward, O'd Well, Norwalk.

April 20, 1839.

GRAHAM'S WORKS .- LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF GRAHAM'S WORKS.—LECTURES ON THE SCRENCE OF
HUBLAR LIFE. By Sylvester Graham. 2 vols. 12mo. 1222
pp. This is a thoroughly scientific work, written in popular
style, and equally adapted to interest the learned and instruct
the unlearned, on subjects of the utmost importance to every
human being. It comprehends every thing that relates to the
neture, condition, and relations of man, as an intellectual and
moral animal, and ought to he carefully read by every body.

Just published. For sale by

GEO, W. LIGHT, 126 Fulton street.

Apri 27. 3—474

Apri 27. 3—474

TO TEACHERS, PARENTS, AND SCHOOLS—
From Rev. George Bush, Prof. of Hebrew and Oriental Literatree, New York City University.
From a thorough examination of Town's Spelling Book, paricularly in its new and last revised form, I have no hesitation
in considering it as decidedly superior to any other work of simiar design, with which I am acquainted, in the whole compass
four Elementary Literature. The original design of the book
is eminently happy, and the execution shows it to bave been
carried out in a manner equally to be admired.

GEO. Bush. Apri 27.

From Charles Anthon, L. L. D. Prof. of Languages in Co-umbia College, New York, and author of that invsluable series of Classical School Books, published by Hsper and Brothers, and now used with the highest approhation both in America and Europe.

I have examined Town's Spelling Book with considerable care, and have every reason to be pleased with the work. So far superior is it, in fact, to other Spelling Books, that I feel no hesitation whatever in recommending it to general patronage.

CHARLES ANTRON.

From Rev. William R. Wecks, D. D. well known as one of the mest competent and successful Teachers in our country. Mr. Taytor, Sir—As you have requested me to give you my epinion of Town's Spelling Book, I can state, that I have used it in my school for several months, and think it decidedly the hest Spelling Book with which I am acquainted. And I have no doubt that in its present thoroughly revised form, it will deserve to be ranked first amengat our elementary works.

Newark, April 11, 1838. William R. Weeks.

lished, and must eventually take the place of every other. commend the work to the immediate notice of school commen, examiners, and teachers.

commend the work to the immediate notice of school committee men, examiners, and teachers.

We, the Inspectors and Commissioners of common schools in the city of Albany, fully concur in the character given of the sbove work in the New York Evangelist, and recommend its introduction into the common schools in this state.

J V N Yales, Samuel S. Peck, Daniel D. Winne, Z nax Cobb, Samuel N. Payn, James Tayler,

Beallsville, Fred Go. Md. Sept. 15, 1838.

Mr. J. O. Taylor Sir—Your favor came to hand, together with a copy of Mr. Town's Spelling Book. I have examined it, and can only say it is, in my opinion, decidedly the very book which ought to be introduced into every school house in cur country. It is far superior to any spelling book, as it teaches the meaning of words—and is indeed the book which has long been wanted, to mike all other sohool books better.

Most respectfully yours,

William Metzger.

Middleburgh, Va. March 22d, 1839. Mildleburgh, Va. March 22d, 1839.

J. Orville Taylor, Dear Sir—I shall ever feel indebted to you for directing my attention to Town's works, the Spelling Bok and Analysia. Within the last six months I have intreduced Town's Spelling Book in my seminary. I regard it as a high honor that I am, probably, the first to m-ke it known south of the Petomac.

WM. F BROADDUS,
Princ. of Male end Female Seminary. Terre Haute, Ind. Jan. 7. 1839.

J. O. Taylor, Dear Sir—I have the plearure to state that Town's Spelling Book has received the unqualified examendation of teachers and parents in this region; and although it is difficult to persuade parents at change a school book, yet in this instance it has been voluntary.

ERASTUS FLINT.

ERASTUS FLINT. Among hundreds of teachers who now use this work, (and it is used to a considerable extent in most of the States, as over 80,000 copies have been add within the last six months) it is believed those who have thoroughly losted its merits coacur in its value.

J. ORVILLE TAYLOR, Sec A. C. S. Palue. J. ORVILLE TAYLOR, Sec A. C. S.

Extracts from the Keport of the Regents of the University of the State of New-Yerk to the Legislature, March, 1837, from

he Albany Argus
''Town's Analysis of the derivetive words of sur language has "Town's Analysis of the derivetive words of sur language has been introduced and very thoroughly tested; it is evidently a very valueble work connected with the arquisition of language. The very ingenious plan of first collecting and defining those parta separately, which enter into the composition of so many thousand words, results in the saving of a vast amount of time and labor. By this simple process the mere English scholer, in a few weeks at farthest, learns mest of those foreign parts, &c. which it bas cost the classical scholar many years of laborious study to acquire."

HOW TO MAKE A READING PROPLE.

Youth, heretofore, have studied words—lave learned their spelling and pronunciation, but not their meaning; and hence in after life, they feel little interest in reading, as the i cas of the author are but partially observed. But by learning the meaning founds in Town's Spelling Bock, they will, in marure age, feel a deep interest in reading, for the book will thou be uniterstood.

April 27.

Price Current and Exchange List. CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST. Oxford, at Fryburg.... Wolfsborough, N. H... Essex, at Guildhall, Vt... Manchester... aovisions.-Beef, Mess. Potatoes..... Turks Isl... St. Ubes..... Liverpool, grow Nahant...
Norfolk...
Roxbury...
Rhode Island.
N. York Safety Fund.
Pennsylvania. EXCHANGE.

MARTIN, LAMBERT & CO. Printers, 113 Fullon, between Nassau and William Streets BOOK AND JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY I

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

The Monarch of the Deep. Is there a man, that from some lofty steep, Views in his wide survey the boundless deep, When its vast waters, with their light and shade Wave beyond wave, in serried distance, fade To the pale sky ;-or views it dimly seen, The shifting scenes of drifted mist between As the huge cloud dilates its sable form, When grandly curtained, by the approaching storm Who feela not his awed soul with wonder rise, To him whose power created sea and skies, Mountains and deserts, giving to the sight The wonders of the day and of the night?

But let some fleet be seen in warlike pride, Whose stately ships the restless billows ride. While each, with lofty masts and bright'ning sheen, Of fair apresd sails moves like a vested queen ;-Or, rather, be some distant bark, astray, Seen like a pilgrim on his lonely way, Holding its steady course from port and shore, A form distinct, a speck, and seen no more;-How doth the pride, the sympathy, the flame Of human feeling stir his thrilling frame! O thou, whose mandate, dust inert, obeyed! What is this creature man whom thou hast made!

Grandeur of Communion with God A soul in commerce with her God is heaven! Feels not the tumults and the shocks of life, The whirls of passion, and the strokes of heart A deity believed is joy begun; A deity adored is joy advanced; A deity beloved is joy matured! Each branch of piety delight inspires: Faith builds a bridge from this world to the next; O'er death's dark gulf, and all its horror hides; Praise, the aweet exhalation of our joy; That joy exalts, and makes it sweeter still: Prayer ardent opena heaven, lets down a stream Of glory on the consecrated hour, Of man, in audience, with the deity; Who worships the great God, that instant joins The first in heaven, and se'a his foot on hell.

SABBATH SONNET. Composed by Mrs Hemans a few days before her death and dedicated to her brother.

How many blessed groups this hour are bending Through England's primrose meadow-paths, their Toward spire and tower, 'midst shadowy elms ascending, Whence the sweet chimes proclaim the hallowed day. The halls from old heroic ages gray,

Pour their fair children forth; and hamlets low, With whose thick orchard-blooms the soft winds play Send out their inmates in a happy flow, Like a freed vernal stream. I may not tread With them those pathways-to the feverish bed Of sickness bound-yet, oh my God! I bless Thy mercy, that with Sabbath peace hath filled My chastened heart, and all its throbbings stilled To one Jeep calm of lowliest thankfulness.

EFFECTS OF LIGHT .- The scientific folks of Paris are busied in endeavoring to find out the composi-tion of the plate by which M. Daguerre is enabled to obtain an exact representation of any object or scene. This plate, placed in a camera obscura, reeives from the impingement of light certain impressions, varying according to the intensity; so that in about a quarter of an hour the Cathedral of Notre fect of light; but of this substance and vice versa; nor is the effect permanent. On M. Daguerre's composition, on the contrary, dark spots on the object produce corresponding shade, and that in every gradation of tint. The moon's Daguerre's composition, and reproduces its own image perfectly .- London paper.

THE Lakes .- The extent of the Great Lakes is stated in the report of the Michigan State Geolo-

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It is computed that the Lakes contain more than 14,000 cubic miles of water; a quantity more than half of all the fiesh water on the earth.

Niagara to the Northwestern angle of Superior, in cluding also the area of the Lakes themselves, is estimated at 335,515 square miles.

The rise of water at Detroit, from June, 1830, to August, 1838, is said to have heen 5 feet 3 inch s. The water fell from August, 1838, 10 February, 1839, 3 feet 8 inches, so that it is 1 foot 7 inches above the mark of 1830 .- Ohio Transcript.

TEA IN RUSSIA - The Russians are the most inveterate tea drinkers out of China; with such excel lent tea as they have, the passion is quite excusable. Tea in Russia and tea in England are different as draught. They account for the difference by stating that, as the sea air injures tea, we get only the leaves but none of the aroma of the plant which left Canton; while they on the other hand, receiving all their tea overland have it just as good as when it left the celestial empire. Be the cause what it may, there can be no doubt of the fact, that tea in Russia is infinitely superior to any ever found in other parts of Europe. Englishmen are taken by surprise on tasting it; even those who never cared for tea hefore drink on during their stay in Russia.— Bremner's Excursions in Russia.

In the course of Mr. Calhoun's speech in the Senate of the United States, on the land graduation bill, he enforced his views of the inexpediency of attempting any legislation in regard to the public adverse to the views of the following striking glance at the past, and into

ent discussion, about the growth of the new states; but, if I may judge from the various measures proposed on the present occasion, we have neither re-alized its rapidity, nor the unavoidable changes in our system which must follow in its train. Their wonderful growth is, indeed, one of those realities almost beyond the grasp of imagination. When I go back twenty-seven years, to the period when I first became a member of the other House, and compare what the new states then were to what they now are, I am lost in wonder and amazement. Their growth is without example. There is nothing like it in history. At that time, there was but a single new state, (Ohio.) I exclude Kentucky, Tennessee, and Maine, all of which have been adlimit my remarks to those which have since sprung

up on the public domain.

Ohio had then but one representative in the other House, Jeremiah Morrow, an honest and sensible man, who was at that time at the head of the Committee on Public Lands, and had the confidence of the House so completely, that his voice was the law on all subjects connected with them. So little in-terest did they at that time excite. There were then thirty-two senators in all, of which Ohio had of course two—that is, the one-sixteenth of the whole. In the electoral college, she had three votes, which made her weight abo ut the one-fiftieth in that body-a weight scarcely felt or estimated in

the political movements of the day.
Such, at that time, was the infant and feeble condition of the new states. Since then, in a period but little exceeding that allowed to a single fore ne generation to pass over the stage of life, how derful the changes!

Instead of one, as then, there are now nine new states; and in the place of two senators in thirty-

whole; and already three territories, Florida, Wisconsin, and lowa, are struggling for admission. When admitted, which must be shortly, there will then be twelve new states, with twenty-four sena-tors in fifty-six, which will increase their relative weight in this body to three-sevenths of the whole. But as wonderful as has been the increase in this body, it will be still more so after the next census in the other. It will be taken next year, and a new apportionment of the members will be made under the Constitution; when, instead of a single memcase twenty-seven years ago, the representation of the new states will then stand to the old, at least as forty to sixty, or two fifths of the whole, as calculated by a friend familiar with the subject, and in whose accuracy I have entire confidence. The new states having, as they will then, three-sevenths in this, and two-fifths in the other house, will of course have a relative weight in the electoral college, or the same thing in a choice of a President, com pounded of the two, that is, five-twelfths of the whole. So much for the past.

Now, if we turn to the future, we shall find the cause of this amazing growth so far from being ex hausted or weakened, as acting with increased force, and urging forward the growth of those states with accelerated, instead of a decreasing velocity; so much so, that the past changes in the last twenty seven years will appear as nothing, compared with what will take place the next twenty-seven, unless some unforeseen occurrence should intervene to retard their progress. If my memory serves me, our population, twenty-seven years ago, was about seven millions; and our annual increase then, that is, the excess of births over deaths, including emigration, about two hundred thousand, estimating our growth at three per cent. compound. Since then, our population has increased not less than nine millions.

THE THINKER.

NO. XVI.-SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1839.

Hac vero sive a meo sensu post mortem abfutura sunt, sive, ut sapientissimi homines putaverunt, ad aliquam animi mei portem pertinebant, nunc quidem certe cogitatione quadam, speque delector.

It may seem strange that such an extract, from one of the orations of Tully, should have any pertinence or congruity to the design of this paper. The truth is, I happened, just before, to be reading the last publication of Dr. Skinner. The manner of this writer on the things of God, is so resolved and luminous, so taught of the Lord, and so didactic of his everlasting ways, that I could not but feel the difference and ponder the contrast. What would have been the wisdom of the great ornament of the Roman Forum, had he known the contents of that neat and wise little volume, entitled PREACHING AND HEARING, or Aids to these admirable and related functions of Christian men? Correctly, as well as modestly, are they denominated Aips.

It is not my present object to review the work, hut only to commend it to " preachers and hearers," especially to the younger of the former class; as a manual of original and manly views, on themes well selected and greatly uscful, and expressed in that ornate, perspicuous, and sententious style, which suits the character and the fame of the Author. Minds of some considerable training, in all that constitutes a Christian, a scholar, and a theologian, will best appreciate its contents. Mere learning will not correctly estimate it, nor mere piety; nor Dame for example, engraves itself perfectly on the plate. It was at first supposed to be chlorure of silver, known to be susceptible of change from the eflight produces it may be, without some genuine liberality of soul and sentiment; without a hahituated love of investigation; without the powers and the pleasures of discrimination; without a noble willingness to think had no effect on the chlorure of silver; it has on about truth in all its aspects, and also to grant to others the same divine privilege.

As to my motto, I shall attempt no translation but simply say that it expresses the faith, the fear the doubt, and the hope, of Cicero, in reference to a hereafter, with its possible consciousness of being; and with his own vagueness of joy, and indefiniteity he could avouch, in favor of future existence. was simply that certain wise men had thought so; and yet all his impressions were slight and fover ish, compared with his practical apprehension of posthumous human praise and the acclaim of posterity. This it was that actuated him. The former was a mere opinion or theory. He thought and he felt that his actions would have trumpeters; that unborn millions would live to hear their fame, and that monuments and loud renown would tell to distant ages what Tully was, what Tully did. Ego vero omnia, quæ gerebam, jam tum in gerendo spargere me ac disseminare arbitrabar in orbis terræmemoriam sempiternam. But as for a future state, poor soul, he knew, he felt, he cared, compar-The extent of country drained by the Lakes, from atively little about it. Of the former, he speaks with energy and tact, as realizing it; of the latter, with languor and hrevity, though not without some poetry of diction and lahor for effect. He realized time in its low relations, eternity not at all.

What would Cicero have thought, had this identical volume, done as well in his own dignified vernacular, met his attention, and ohtained his cogitative perusal? How new to him, at once the topics and the style of treating them! The topics, as related to revelation and the functions of the Christian ministry; the manner of considering them, as peppermint water and senna. With us, it is a dull involving the high duty of men and their perfect active be called into eternity whilst reading these flavorless dose; in Russia, it is a fresh, invigorating countability to the everliving God. What knew he lines they would be willing to meet at God the rich.

> MENTAL DISCIPLINE? or of the STUDIES OF A PREACHER? or of Power in speaking, not excepted? What of DOCTRINAL PREACHING? or of

PREACHING ON ABILITY? or, stranger still, who knew he of How TO REPENT? or what of that lofty and holy death.

of these themes in these aspects? What of

service-PREACHING CHRIST? or what of those thoughts o

executed neatly and by a master; looking as well fess to be running. externally as its merits might claim, and yet so religious, so devout, so ethical, and so interesting!

The antiquarian will remind us, indeed, that to the sacred covenant, and vow to be for Christ. We have heard much, Mr. President, in the pres- books were very different things in the days of Ci- and for him alone; when, hefore God, angels, and cero, and through all ages, till the art of printing- men, we renounce the world and the flesh, we are after more than 3000 years-crowned the grand invention of alphabetical writing, and revived the not live to ourselves, but " to him who died for us mental energies of the world, as it has cherished and rose again." them now for near four hundred years. The scroll or volumen is wound no more in one elastic coil: and a book means something-especially as put and expending with as great eagerness and relish forth by TAYLOR-that was never equaled or imagined in the famous Augustan age; which Tully never saw, although he lived a borderer on its period of glory, and was himself a herald and a helper of its advent. Let that pass. If he would marvel itted since the adoption of the Constitution, and at its force and beauty, much more at its thoughts of solemn moment and of lucid strength, touching the present and the future-God and man-heaven

> This work of Dr. Skinner deserves attention and rewards perusal. It requires thought; and, as Milton in his prose would say, it is a good thoughthreeder. It dares to think, and that holdly. It shows the reality, without the affectation, of sincere and independent thought! To blend in one character the qualities of a man, a Christian, a scholar, a gentleman, a theologian, a philosopher, a preacher and a Protestant, and to exemplify the character, seems to be laudably the aim, and not meanly the achievement, of the writer, in the performance be-

Some special kinds and schools of preaching, are stated and censured; especially that, by more than on the other, to crown his Savior Lord of all. The implication, which confounds miraeulous agency warfare is against the power of sin in himself, and two, we now have eighteen in fifty-two-making, with the way of God in regeneration. A great di- the power of sin in others. He is to make advances sia desires to extend her power over Turkey, Per-

unstead of one-sixteenth, more than a third of the whole; and already three territories, Florida, Wisconsin and lower are structured for admission.

Writer of this paper: "It is all of God, immediately example, to allure others into the same glorious berder upon Chica and lower are structured for admission." and absolutely. He regenerates properly without path.

power, as the clay on the lids of the blind man. Some speak of adapted means and second causes! For one, I hate adaptation; or, if I believe it at all, it is wholly in an opposite way. The gospel, as encroachment of worldly pleasures. ber, being less than one in a hundred, as was the related to sinners, is adapted only to destroy them. It is adapted to darken, and harden, and damn mankind!" Here is orthodoxy, I should think, fresh from the Stygian regions. According to this contribute to her sanctification. He will give genhorrid perversion, one would think the gospel no erously to the cause of his Master. blessing; and that such a preacher aimed only to spread mud on men's eyes, in hopes of a miracle, the more probably wrought to open them. It is al- | the poor, not only in choosing them to the privileges most incredible how dark is the philosophy of some and hopes of the gospel, but also in making them learned men! They cannot see-so much mud is on their own eyes-that it is the tendency and example is greater than their obscure condition adaptation of "the glorious gospel of the blessed would lead us to suppose. It is seen through them God," to save men only; and that all other results what the gospel can do in alleviating the miseries are elaborated by them, contrary to its nature, by of man. It is seen how its peaceful influence can perversion of the gospel, and by perversion or per- make a little heaven of the homely cottage. But verseness alone ! No doubt, there is much of materialism in the iron-bound theory we now oppose; much of fatality, much of criminal dotage and perversion, in the theologaster who entertains such a lected donations of their abundance. theory. Such men are to be pitied. They believe in passivity. They never distinguish properly be- their self-denial is in general far more worthy of ween the soul with its faculties, as the work of the cause. Still, let me ask those in humble cir-God, and depravity with its fruits, as the work of camstances, if their charities might not be more man. Such could scarcely read our author, and systematic and more generous? ponder his meaning, without seeing some, at least, of their wicked absurdities. He would recall them yourselves. Can you not, by labor or by economy and others too, from every perversion of the appro-

> with his conclusion, on the point: "The pulpit has been perverted to all kinds of were, for the most part, given to topics which dethe service of metaphysical refiners and systemmakers; and has lent its great energies to the propagation of human science, instead of the simple truth as it is in Jesus and the salvation of men. inculcations; and the prophets, evangelists and Tully, Plato, and other heathen sages. In numberless instances the pulpit has served as the instrument of displaying the wisdom of words, skill and grace in the structure of sentences, the elegances of style, and similar products of human vanity. It upon considering whether more might not be saved has been, and still is, employed by the angry spirit or be earned for the sublime and glorious end for of controversy, to excite malignant, sectarian zeal. which your Savior died? What enormity of evil is involved in these perversions of the pulpit from its legitimate use, is fully hereby insulted and defied. It is to desecrate the from hell? holy of holies, and quench its sacred light."

PRACTICAL RELIGION.

For the Evangelist. PIETY TESTED. No. VIII.

HRISTIANS OF ALL CONDITIONS WILL MANIFEST THE SFIRIT OF THEIR MASTER BY SACRIFICES AND BELF DENIAL. I have spoken in general terms, and to the more

opulent, on the subject of personal sacrifices for Christ's sake. But the duty is obligatory on all. ness of thought, at the prospect. The best author- The rich constitute but a small minority in the church. Her members are for the most part from among the poor or middling classes. Her charities are sustained by numerous small contributions, be unto God that it is so! The whole church is and habits of the Turks, favorable to the future pro her members as well as the most conspicuous may feel the full effect of that charity which is twice blessed.

I would deprecate the day when the poor widow and the little child should he excluded the privilege of that self-denial which places their annual mite in the treasury of the Lord.

But it is worth while to inquire, whether a higher standard of benevolent exertion might not be ac knowledged and practiced upon by all? Numerous instances of a noble self-denial might

here be related, where individuals, without abridging themselves of the necessaries of life, have adopted a scale of charities commensurate at once with the dignity and the demands of the cause.

Since, on this subject, no rule can be given save the measure of our love to Christ and dying souls, I must put it to the conscience of God's professing people, and ask, whether they have done for their Savior, and for the salvation of a world, what the spirit of Christ requires of them? Whether, should countability to the everliving God. What knew he lines, they would be willing to meet at God's tribunal the list of their efforts and their offerings? No there is not one of us who does not feel in his honest conscience a deep sense of condemnation. We have expended on our own persons, and for

our own private gratification-we have actually wasted in trifles-what, if applied to the cause of Christ, might have "saved some souls from suppression of the Bible Society in 1824, has been decidedly unfriendly to Protestant missions. She

I verily believe the blood of souls is upon us. I seem to hear the cries of the lost, upbraiding us for PREACHING CHRIST? or what of those thoughts of seem to near the class of the volume? How odd and incomprehensible to of the volume? How odd and incomprehensible to withheld from them the means of salvation, but the Scottish missionaries, near the Caspian Sea,

O, it is time there was, on this point, a revolution of feeling and of action! When we put our hands also, abandoned that country for the same reason thenceforward not our own, but Christ's; we must

What shall be said of us, if, after such a solemn consecration, we go about the work of accumulating as characterize the votaries of the world? What shall be said, if, when the claims of six hundred millions of perishing souls are pressed upon us, we pretend to meet them by a pittance too mean to be missed from the income of a day?

The standard of liberality must he raised. The millenium will not come by miracle. The secreted hoards of wealthy professors retard its approach. The narrow views and niggardly donations of the less affluent retard it. There is hut here and there a solitary instance of Christian liberality at all commensurate with the grand design of saving a

But what can insulated instances do? God be oraised for the influence of their example! There nust, however, be a general upward movement of the church. Every member must feel the pressure of his solemn vows. He is not to live to himself. Self-indulgence and personal aggrandizement must not be his aim. He is placed in the ranks of Christ's spiritual army for a two-fold purpose. He is to contend, on the one hand, for his own crown; and

over temptation, will guard with a jealous eye the

If the means of sensual enjoyment multiply on his hands, he will not allow them to diag down the soul in her noble flights. He will oblige them to

The poor may do more, as well as the rich, in this work of benevolence. God has highly honored the instruments of extending its influence. Their this is not all. The poor have done much more by their small but numerous charities to extend salvation through the world, than the rich by the col-

The scale of their charities and the measure of It is for Christ and for his cause you are denying

swell the amount of your religious contributions priate and holy use of the pulpit. We conclude There is scarcely a single henevolent institution that is not languishing for want of means. There is wanting a steady stream of generous patronage purposes, and has produced all kinds of effects. to give life and permanent efficiency to these socie-For nearly a thousand years its sacred functions ties. Occasional interest, excited by some powerful appeal, will not do. We must remember, that serve no mention. It has been usurped by civil these institutions are so constituted, and are of such authority to promote state designs; and preachers a character—that, with a proper encouragement on have taken advantage of their high province as am- the part of the church, they can send the light of bassadors of Christ, to promote the measures and the gospel through the world. They are the proends of a political party. It has been pressed into perty of Christ. His providence has erected them. His smiles have accompanied them. He has clearly signified that they are the great machinery by which he intends to renovate the world. To by which he intends to renovate the world. 10 would say nothing as to the equity of the means by loose our interest in them, or to withdraw our pat- which this would be brought about; but the result Thousands, by profession preachers of the gospel, ronage from them, is to postpone the millenium and will be highly beneficial to the cause of missions. have made ethical philosophy the theme of their plunge immortal souls into hell. It is becoming recreant in the sacred cause of our Master. A apostles have been made to give place to Epictetus, more uniform and generous system of support must be given to these institutions. I ask you not to bay lately forbade one of our missionaries to reside deprive yourselves or your families of the necessary

Do you possess the spirit of Christ? Then will you cast your eye of compassion on dying millions, known only to that Infinite Majesty, who has been and ask what you can do to save them from sin and

> You have conversed with the scenes of Gethsemane and of Calvary. You have seen what your Lord has done for you and for a lost world. Go, manifest the same spirit. You are not called to die: but you are called to live and to labor for the same great end. As God has given you ability and as he offers you the privilege, go and exert yourself for the redemption of the world.

> The following report of remarks at the last monthly concert in Boston is taken from the Boston Recorder. We have seen nothing of a political character for a long time more worthy of attention.

rather than hy a few splendid offerings. Thanks introduction of steam navigation upon the feelings be unto God that it is so ! The whole church is thus kept in benevolent motion, and the meanest of steamboats which visit Constantinople regularly There are now eight or ten besides several owned by the Sultan; and these are managed by English engineers, and mostly by Engish captains. The boats go crowded-on this occasion, there were about 400 passengers, comprising as perfect a representation of all the oriental nations as were congregated in Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost. The moment they are on deck, they are subject to new law. Here, they are all on a level; and even the haughty officer, who never before knew what it was to submit to authority, must here be ome a subject. The passengers are told the moment the boat is to leave : vet some are left behind nearly every trip. They go away, perhaps to the bath, presuming that the boat will not dare go away and leave them; but when they return to the whar they find they have not only lost their passage, but

their passage money.

This instrumentality is exerting a great influence A few years ago, it was a great question whether a steamboat could be supported between Constantinople and Trebizond; but already steam navigation s producing a rapid change in the habits of the peo ole. This is among the instrumentalities which are preparing the way for Christian missions.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND. The most interesting subject in the political world (said Dr. Anderson) at the present time, is the attitude of England and Russia. He would not o course, go into the general statement, but only give a brief view, showing its bearings on missions.

The vast extent and relative position of the Rus-

sian empire gives it an immense influence upon the Asiatic world. It borders on Asia to an extent of about 6,060 miles. The Russian policy, since the does indeed tolerate the operations of the London Missionary Society in Siberia, four or five thousand miles from S1. Petersburg, and probably because it is and in Crimea, were so annoyed by the interference of the Russian government, that they abandoned the field. The German missionaries in Circassia. Even the missions of the Germans among the German colonies have labored under great difficulties from the same source. Should we send a mission to the Jews at Odessa, we could not administer baptism to a single convert, without special permission from the Court of St. Petersburgh. The Gree thurch, the established church of Russia, claims right to all the converts from Mohammedanism. The annoyances of the government of Russia are absolutely unendurable. The extension of Russian law and government is like an overwhelming flood

would be fatal to our flourishing mission at Ooroo-miah; and if the same power should he extended over Turkey and Syria, the same would be true of our missions there. If India should fa'l under her dominion, the English missions would be ruined of course; and it is not probable that any would be

of lava, like that which swallowed up the cities of

suffered long to have free course as at present,
The English empire in India is not yet consolidated—India is not governed entirely hy English law, but a portion of the English government there is merely protective; the natives in certain large districts manage their internal affairs, but have no power in reference to their foreign relations, The English policy and influence, as a nation, are more riendly to Protestant missions than any other, not even excepting our own. The English official men. with rare exceptions, extend their protection and favor to our missionaries. In Ceylon, they have given two grants of £200 each, and to the Madura mission one of £300 sterling; and, with private do-nations from Eaglish residents in India, making in ill, within the last three years, upwards of \$6,000. These facts show the important general bearing of the relations of the subject before us. It is the belief of the English generally, that Rus-

border upon China upon three sides; and with the the world? No, indeed. The man who would rise of France likewise, (for the interests of France are identified with those of England, in relation to this matter,) and perhaps some other Eu-ropean Protestant nations; for it would be in priniple, to a considerable extent, a religious warfare.

Do we not see thus actually preparing the "bat-tle of the great day of God Almighty?" Do we not see the enemies mustering on the great battle-field indicated by the spirit of prophesy—for the Gog and Magog of the scriptures inhabited the very region which would be the scene of contention between these two powers. They were here, in Tartary; and here the mighty conflict would rage. The speaker believed that commentators generally suppose this battle will be fought between Popery and Mohammedanism on one side, and Protestantism on the other. But was not the great warfare to be between those favoring and those opposing the ad-vancement of Christ? Should this conflict be delayed a few years, till Protestant missions shall have gained a tenfold interest in England and Ame-rica, and a strong hold upon the minds of the people of Asia, it would not be strange if the Pope and his allies should take part with the Russian autocrat. Austria, the most zealous supporter of the Pope, is even now identified in feeling with Russia. There are some great principles of allinity at the bottom of the whole, which bind together ecclesiastical and political despotisms. The Pope has missions throughout a great part of Asia, and he will not look calmly on the progress of Protestant mis sions.

The influence of this state of things is multiply ing the facilities for prosecuting the missionary work. Great Britain finds it necessary to open a shorter channel of communication with her posses-sions in India. This she has done by establishing steamboat route, by the way of Egypt and the Red Sea, where boats ply once a month; and it is expected that a railroad will ere long he opened from Alexandria to Suez. They expect to continue this route eastward beyond Bombay, where it ter minates at present, and probably the time is not distant, when it will be carried to Columbia, and continued by a railroad across the Rocky Moun-lains to the head waters of the Mississippi or Platte rivers. It is thus that the world is made to help the church. We already find this mode of transmitting letters very convenient. We can now receive letters from India in about 70 days.

Another influence of this state of things will be, be hasten the consolidation of the English empire in India—bringing all the nations of India directly and completely under the power of England. We The influence of the Brahmins is such in the native governments, that, were not India under the British rule, he questioned whether missions could be prosecuted at in his dominions, where he had a sort of independence. The desire of Russia to obtain poscomforts of life-though in such a cause no sacrifice ession of India is likely to bring about this con would seem to be too great. I would only set you solidation.

The opening of Central Asia to the gospel. another event, which will probably be hastened by this state of things. This region is now almost naccessible. There are four routes only by which t can now be approached, to wit: from Teheran by way of Bokhara; from Isfahan by way of Yezd; way of the Indus; and by way of the Ganges. The last is the only route practicable, under existing circumstances. How shall this country be open ing circumstances. How shall this country be open to the gospel? Afghanistan is crossed by ranges of mountains, through which there are said to be but three openings through which armies can pass. These are called the keys of India. One of these is commanded by a fortified place, called Herat. The king of Persia occupied the greater part ol last year in attempting to take this place. This made England uneasy, regarding him as only the agent of Russia, who had employed him to prepare for her a passage into India; and at length, by a threat of war upon him, England induced him to raise the siege and return. It seems the British now are determined to take possession of these strong places in Afghanistan, as a means of preventing the extenzion of the nower of Russia toward their domin-Constantinople.

Dr. Anderson then read some extracts from the Journal of the Rev. Mr. Goodell, of Constantinople, during a visit to Trebizond, in a steamboat, showing the influence likely to be exerted by the been surveyed, whatever they use to convey their

military stores and soldiers, will convey the mis-sionaries and the weapons of their warfare.

This will probably lead also to the opening of s safe road between Asia and Europe, by way of the Caspian and Black Seas. This was the road taken by the Nestorian missionaries, once so safe under the power of Ghengis Khan. The present movement of the English nation in that part of the world appears to be fraught with more importance to Asia than any other that has happened for a long time. If England should be defeated, and Russia he succeasiul, it would probably be the means of retarding the missionary work for a long time to come; and it is ardently to be wished that the English power night be strengthened in the East.

Thus we see how all events are connected with the progress of Christ's kingdom; and how he is making the "earth help the woman." God in his providence is making use of these powerful instrumentalities to carry on his great and glorious

Rev. Mr. Armstrong followed with an animated and impressive address, which we have not room to give at length.

MADISON CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARD-ING SCHOOL.—The summer session will commence on the first Monday of May next.

Circulars stating particulars may be had of Pref. J. Orville Taylor, 128 Fulton street, or of Mr. C. W. Cain, 134 Fulton street.

Madison, April 2, 1839.

F. SHERRILL, Principal.

Madison, April 2, 1839.

NEW BOOK.—Just published by J. S. TAYLOR, Brick Church Chapel, opposite the City Hall, a View of the Action of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery. By William Jay, I volume, 12mo, pp. 217.

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J. HALL, Principal. Ellington, Conn. March 20, 1839.

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