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Letters from Rev. Dr. Scudder.

A SUPPOSITION FOR MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL. work of the world's salvation, and to train them up in such a manner that they, through grace, might eventually enter npon the work to which they had fore them the miseries of this lost world, and endea- tual change among them. vor to fire their minds with a desire to relieve these to it, (as they will not in these days,) would you not have a monthly concert of prayer established exclusively for them? Would you not also make the nual income to the Lord, and much more than this,

Let us for a moment suppose, that with a single other people on the globe. exception. every church on earth should, by some sudden calamity, be blotted from existence. That single church, of course, would be under just as great obligations to do everything in its power 10 send the gospel to every creature, as all the churches combined are under such obligations. Let us suppose that you are the pastor of that church. How would yon feel under such circumstances? Would you not tremble at the thought, that it depended upon your church, so far as human instrumentality is concerned, whether Christianity should be retained in the world or rooted out from it? Would you not, with a degree of interest never before experienced, look eral prosperity. It was thought prudent gradually round upon the different members of your church, and ask yourself whether this and that pious young man had not the qualifications for the gospel ministry, and would you, if you thought you had such a one, ever give sleep to your eyes, or slumber to your beneath their iniquitous usurpation, and that the eyelids, until you had been nrgent with him to give up his secular pursuits and study for the ministry? Would not your eyes be firmly fixed also upon every Christian mother under your charge, and would in sagacity, thought it expedient to remove from the you not be instant in season and out of season, in island all the prominent chieftains, that in the event urging them to consecrate their children to the great of another rising the blacks should have no individwhen able to do it? I repeat my question, Would uals of note to lead them. In accordance with this you not, under the circumstances now alluded to. plan. Le Cierc received directions from Napoleon pursue such a course as I have marked out? Could to confer upon all the negro chiefs the same rank in you, with any peace of conscience, do otherwise? the French army, which they had held in their own. Methinks I hear you say, No, no, I could not pur- and to send them to France to be employed in the sue a different course. Well, then, can you pursue a different course under the circumstances in which God has now placed you, and be blameless when the day of your final reckoning shall have come?

There, mourning over the prostrated hopes of his come?

There, and surrounded by his own recollections employed in the great strnggle which was then agitating Europe. No flattery or bribes, however, could draw Touissant from the profound retirement of his farm at Ennery.

There, mourning over the prostrated hopes of his come?

There, and surrounded by his own recollections employed in the great strnggle which was then agitating Europe. No flattery or bribes, however, could draw Touissant sympathizing with the heroic islanders, in their struggle for liberty. "I had rather die than be a slave," is a noble sentiment, by whomsoever it may seld me the choir. But three on each part, or twelve in the choir. But three on each part, or twelve in the choir. But three on each part, or twelve in the choir. But three on each part, or twelve in the choir. But three on each part, or twelve in the choir. But three voices on a part cannot produce this effect, three voices on a part cannot produce this effect, three voices on a part cannot produce this effect, three voices on a part cannot produce this effect, three voices on a part cannot produce this effect, three voices on a part cannot produce this effect, three voices on a part cannot produce this effect, and surrounded by the seldiers of three voices on a part cannot produce this effect, three voices on a part cannot produce this effect, three voices on a part cannot produce this effect, three voices on a part cannot produce this effect, three voices on a part cannot produce this effect, and three voices on a part cannot produce this effect, three voices on a part cannot produce the part three voices on a part cannot produce the produce the produce the produce

It is a melancholy consideration, that though there are marked indications that a moral revolution of forget his griefs in the culture of the soil, the world is just at hand, many ministers of the gospel take no part in furthering it. The glorious work, around their necks. Well done, good and Interior servants, will never greet their ears. Their suns will Madras, March, 1847.

For the New-York Evangelist,

scenes presented there, was an half-acre, more or he was quietly residing on his estate, in the faith less, which was covered with tiers of cannon, not of the most solemn treaty, he was perfidiously armounted, but lying upon blocks of granite. They rested, under an invitation of professed hospitality were huge, black and ngly-looking things. They to visit the French General, and was sent a prisoner awoke a multitude of associations about thunder, smoke, blood, ruin and misery. As my eye ran over the upper surface of these wholesale agents of destruction, I was delighted with an inscription upon divers of them. It was the single word UNSERVICEABLE

cheered me that some of them would bark no more. Whether they had barked so much as to get a mocould not tell. But I felt very comfortable that their voice was for war no longer.

Unserviceable! why, that is a grand inscription upon a cannon. How it changes the aspect of one of these monsters. It does one good to read it there. And I was glad to find said inscription on so many of these agents of human misery. I counted a score or so, and could have gone on reading that same inand thunder they can make in a guilty and misera-

Unserviceable! Our government is not fond of putting that inscription upon its weapons of death. a piece of cannon that has gone through a dozen bat-But our government is not the greatest in the unitermined that "unserviceable" shall be inscribed upafter reading the above inscription, and was glad to judge among the nations, and rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not

cocked hats, and plumes, and epanlettes. Unserviceable! "Yes," thought I, as I finished

The Late Col. David Folsom.

For the New-York Evangelist

Col. David Folsom, an honored half-breed Indian of the Choctaw nation, died the 24th of September. "He was, (says the Arkansas Intelligencer,) the

Poor and persecuted as his own people have in miseries? Would you not teach them, that even time past been, and requiring his utmost energies, tually they should either go to proclaim the gospel still his heart, expanded by Christian principle, to those who are perishing, or that they should seek | could embrace in its affections the common interests after the treasures of the world, for the great pur- of the human family, not excluding even his enepose of pouring them out upon destitute places, both mies. The writer well recollects, that twenty-seven at home and in heathen lands; places where the in- years ago, passing through his territory, then on this habitants are famishing for the bread and waters of side the Mississippi, and enjoying his hospitality for life? Would you not have your monthly concert of a night, he was made the bearer of \$10 from him, prayer, and if parents would not take their children as a donation to the "Southwestern Theological Se-

minary," in Tennessee. Every true American and Christlan must rejoice that this philanthropist of the forest lived to see his most vigorous efforts with your people, to induce tribe, through the aid of Missions, fully civilized and them to contribute of their substance for the spread | Christianized, and under a judicious system of free of the gospel; nrging upon every one in moderate government, appropriating about \$6000 annually for circumstances to give at least one-tenth of their an- common educational purposes; a larger sum in proportion to numbers, than is appropriated by any

> For the New-York Evangelist. The Insurrection in St. Domingo. No. 4. BY REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

The French, having by bribery obtained the defection of the leading negro chieftains, and by power compelled Touissant to abandon the contest, took ossession of the whole island, and for a time left undisturbed the eminently wise government which Touissant had established, and under which the island had been rapidly advancing in wealth and gento re-rivet the fetters of slavery upon those limbs which had for a few short months exulted in the delights of freedom. Still, it was known that a smothered volcano of indignation and despair was heaving slaves would embrace the first opportunity to regain that freedom for which they had already so profusely bled. Napoleon, therefore, who was never deficient

Two months rapidly passed away, when the yellow fever broke out with great virulence in the however, will go on; but they will have none of the crowded encampments of the French; and before honor of bringing it about. Gethsemane and Cal. this foe, more resistless than bullets or bayonets, they vary will have no wreaths of distinction to hang fell by thousands. Hope again began to revive in tinctly throughout the island were manifested the go down, without clustering around them any of indications of discontent. The French, who had hose stars which might set, to rise and shine in the | been fighting the battles of freedom in Europe, and firmament of heaven forever; and at the conclusion of slavery in St. Domingo, made cowards by a guilty of the day, when the Master comes to reckon with conscience, dreaded the uprising of an avenging them, he will wind up their affairs for eternity, by arm. Touissant was the man whom above all men saying, Inasmnch as ye did it not to one of the least they feared; and they resolved by some means to their stupidity. and negligence, and shortcomings, remove him from the island, where his influence and seek a return of the joys of God's salvation. If was boundless. A letter, which he had written to we would be useful, we must be holy. God puts one of his friends was intercepted, in which, alluding to the ravages of the yellow fever, he says, "at length Providence has come to our succor." Eager-I lately took a stroll in a Navy Yard belonging to ly this expression was seized upon as evidence of the United States Government. One of the first | treason against the government of France. Though

tionate family and his faithful servants, he tried to

race, and surround

to France. In a dreary defile of the Jura mountains, between France and Switzerland, there is situated the cas- blessing of Almighty God to descend upon indivitellated fortress of Joux. Its gloomy towers and bat- duals, and upon the community. As revivals are tlements, from their rocky elevation, frown down sent in answer to prayer, so are they advanced by upon one of the wildest scenes of nature. Here, in the same means. Just as long as Christians pray It was a great comfort to read that one word. It a cold, wet, subterranean dungeon, this noble man and do not faint, just so long will a revival continue. was a whole volume. It had made me sad to look languished for a few months of woe, and died; leav- As a chariot will not move without a propelling powupon the faces of the grim war-dogs, but it greatly ing the stigma of eternal infamy upon the government which could thus destroy one of the greatest without the propelling force of prayer. And the will, or an inclination to engage in the exercise acand the best of the human race. Touissant was a dern complaint common to public speakers, and so man of the utmost purity of morals, and probably had to give up the use of their throats; or whether of sincere piety. The treatment he received roused they were old dogs, and the new-fashioned could an universal cry of indignation throughout Europe bark better; or what was the matter with them, I against the French government; and not a few now make pilgrimages of veneration to the interesting not faint; let them be instant in prayer. Let "two scene of his imprisonment and death. His memory or three" often unite their supplications for the outhallows the spot, and the lapse of time will but give additional luster to his name.

While such events were in progress, it was increasingly evident that the islanders, though conquered, were not subdued. The inhuman re-establishment of slavery in Guadaloupe, where the slaves thousand to flight. It is when Christians are united scription with the greatest pleasure. I hope they had also by a successful insurrection thrown off their will put it upon the whole half-acre of them, and chains, and the barbarous murder of twelve hundred will put it upon the whole half-acre of them, and the barbarous murder of twelve hundred the sun, and terrible as an army with banners."

The sun, and terrible as an army with banners."

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The sun army with ba drowning them, sent a thrill of rage and despair and strength, put to flight a whole army of God's ciently simple and easy for successful congregathroughout the whole length and breadth of St. Do- enemies. Gideon and his three hundred, acting in | tional performance. In general, the rhythmic form mingo. The spirit of insurrection was everywhere manifested, and the French, with merciless cruelty, The more service any of them can do the better, and in vain endeavored to extinguish it in blood. Simultaneously, instinctively, almost without concert, on they can do anything. If the effectual, fervent praytles, and slain men in them all, is all but deified. every hill-side and in every valley, the islanders er of one righteous man availeth much, what will again arose, and though without leaders and without the united prayers of a host of Christians avail? verse. There is one greater; and that one has de- arms, hurled themselves upon the execrated invaders. The enthusiasm became universal, and the ments of promoting a revival, they must discard all on every instrument of war on earth. And our gov- slaves, in the frenzy of their determination to relin- selfish motives, and labor solely for the glory of God ernment will have to come into the arrangement. quish life rather than liberty, almost courted death and the salvation of mankind. The Lord will not There is a decree that all the nations will be obliged in the conflict. Christophe, Dessalines, Clervaux give his glory to another. It is when Christians and to respect. I took a fresh look at the decree, soon and others of the African generals, who had joined the French armies, but who had not as yet been re- the cross, and to let the Lord alone be exalted, that find how clear and decisive it was. "And He shall moved to France, animated by the unexpected God will go out and smite the hosts of his enemies change in affairs, again joined their brethren in the front of battle, in their struggle for freedom.

The change in the prospects of the two partles revival, let them make personal efforts for the converlift up the sword against nation; neither shall they was truly a great one. The ravages of the war and sion of sinners. The word of God is the sword of learn war any more." I am one of those who think of the yellow fever had, in a few months, reduced the Spirit, Christians should always go well-armed things will come to pass after precisely this fashion. the apparently irresistible hosts which had invaded with this. Let them reason with their fellow-men If stopping the learning of war comes to pass, it will the island, to thirteen thousand men. Of these, five on "righteousness, temperance, and judgment to play the mischief with our military academies and thousand were in the hospitals, and they were dying come," and persuade them to "seek first the kingarsenals; and if people come to treat each other at the rate of several hundreds a day. It was indeed dom of heaven and his righteousness." Let them courteously and kindly, instead of lifting up the apparent, to use the language of Touissant, "that sword and spear, then it will be a dreadful time with Providence had at length come to their aid." Out they feel a deep solicitude for their salvation. Let of nearly forty thousand troops who had landed on the island, on the infamous mission of perpetuating the tour of the Navy Yard, and had seen so many slavery, but eight thousand remained capable of bearvarieties of warlike agents, "the whole will yet be ing arms. New hope inspired the bosoms of the unserviceable. The great victories which a great Haytiens. They felt that God had come as their ally King is about to achieve in our world, will not need in their heroic struggle. Le Clerc was compelled any apparatus of this kind. There will come no or- to concentrate his forces, and retire before the foes | iarly with the unconverted on the subject of personal der to this Navy Yard. Those old war-dogs, black and ugly, will sleep on. The war will go on with- As he was rapidly retreating to Cape Town, assail- Sabbath school, and to give it efficiency. Let them

New-Dork Evangelist. ing good progress made in this matter, if some years hence I should take a stroll in that same Navy Yard."

PASCAL. but of merciless cruelty, assumed the command; and but of merciless cruelty, assumed the command; and but of merciless cruelty, assumed the command; and deavor to remove these prejudices, by confessing of intimidating these humble, yet bold advocates of their faults, asking forgiveness, and making restituhuman rights. The mulattoes, whom Le Clerc had tion where justice or honesty demands it. Let Chris-

of Feb. 1803, ventured upon the bold enterprise of a blocks, lest the blood of souls be found in their skirts. thus consecrated them? To say nothing of your adults, would you not marshal all the children of your charge into a missionary society, and set before his death, to see a great moral and intellection, before his death, to see a great moral and intellection. They succeeded in surprising with that prudence and perseverance which indicate his countrymen; and he had the high gratification, before his death, to see a great moral and intellections. And it was only by the most desperate efmidnight attack upon the French within the defenforts on the part of the French General and his dwindling troops, that the attack upon the body of the steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work town was repelled. A reinforcement of twelve hun- of the Lord; forasmuch as ye know that your ladred fresh troops arrived from France, and with this bor is not in vain in the Lord." new force the French ventured from behind their entrenchments, to repel their besiegers. The islanders were prepared to receive them, and with heroic courage they fought and conquered. The French were routed with great slaughter, and driven back

> behind their walls. Just at this time there was a rupture of the peace of Amiens, and hostilities were renewed between France and England. The British cruisers immediately supplied the islanders with arms and ammunition, and they pressed upon the invaders with resistless energy. The cause of the French was now hopeless. Their dying army was struggling for exby the victorious insurgents. Lavalette, who had ommand of the forces of the French in Port au Prince, was compelled to capitulate to Dessalines, and surrendering his sword to the African chieftain, succeeded in eluding the British cruisers, and escaped, overwhelmed with merited shame, to Havana. Rochambeau maintained himself for some time in Cape Town, with the most determined bravery; but cut off from all supplies by land and by sea, he also was obliged to surrender at discretion, and was carried, with his discomfited troops, as prisoners of war

to Jamaica. The Viscount of Noailles, who remained, with the last little fragment of this once imposing army, upon the island, endeavored to escape the vigilance of the Eoglish cruisers under false colors, hut a tempest drove him upon the rocks of Cuba, and in the battle of the elements, and overwhelmed by the thunders of heaven's artillery, he and his party perished; "as if it had been ordained that no part of that ill-fated expedition should escape destruc-

Such was the termination of this most infamous attempt to rivet the chains of slavery upon those who only demanded their inalienable birthright. It is seldom that history has recorded so disastrous an issue of an enterprise, commenced with such power, and which sailed from the harbor of Toulon so triumphhe uttered. And if the soldiers of France were ashamed of their degrading employment in fighting the battles of slavery, what will be the emotions in the bosoms of the freemen of America, when they shall be called to soil their hands in the attempt to re-rivet the chains of the bondman. It will be well for our country to foresee the evil, and to transform enemies into friends, by conferring that right which, sooner or later if withheld will be demanded amidet the most fearful scenes of connagration and blood.

> For the New-York Evangelia How to Promote a Revival.

1. If Christians desire to be the means of promot ing a revival of religion, they must first repent of honor and grace in clean vessels. We cannot reasonably be expected to be used as instruments of good, unless we are good ourselves. Christians must, therefore, seek to get into a right state of feeling themselves, by penitence and faith. before they can not presumptuously put forth their hand to steady the ark of God, while they have made no preparations for such an act. First feel right, and then act

2. Let them pray much and fervently for the er, neither will the chariot of salvation advance more Christians there are engaged in the work of cording to one's best ability. prayer, the greater will be the revival, and the more numerous the converts. If Christians want a revitheir community, let them pray; let them pray and

pouring of the Holy Spirit. 3. As far as it can well be accomplished, let there be concert and union in feeling and effort for the promotion of a revival. "Union is strength." If that the church appears "fair as the moon, clear as gational tune, hecause of the compress of voice the sun, and terrible as an army with banners." Joconcert, conquered a hundred and thirty-two thousand of the adversaries of the Lord. Let Christians be united in heart and in effort, and with God's help

4. If Christians would be honored as the instruministers are willing to conceal themselves behind -subduing them to his gentle sway.

5. If Christians would be useful in promoting a show, by their daily walk and conversation, that them go forth weeping, bearing precious seed, and they will doubtless be permitted to come again rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them. Let them house of God. Let them freely circulate appropriate religions books and Tracts, and converse famil-

of Rochambeau, now united, heart and soul, with destroy an immortal soul. Let them be careful to their more sable brethren. Animated by success, make straight paths for their feet; let them prepare Christophe and Dessalines, on the night of the 17th the way of the Lord, and take up all stumbling-

sword. And it was only by the most desperate ef- themselves and their efforts, the revival shall never cease. Let them obey the divine direction." Be ve

> Congregational Singing. BY LOWELL MASON, BOSTON.

For the New-York Evangelist

[Concluded from last week.] In addition to the sentiments on the subject o Congregational Singing which I reproduced las

week, I heg leave to add a few remarks. 1. Choir singing. If the exercise of singing be confined to the choir, then the choir should be so trained as to be able to produce the appropriate religious effect of church music. They should sing, not so as to call attention to themselves, their beaustence, in Port au Prince and Cape Town, besieged tiful tune, or their admirable performance of it, but song, impressing it upon the heart, and drawing out the feelings in view of it. They should sing, not to the mere gratification of the musical ear, but to the spiritual and religious edification of the people; or that the devout and pious mind may find the feelings drawn out, and the spirit of prayer and praise quickened by the exercise. Unless this is done, something is wrong, for this is the very end this, requires a degree of cultivation much higher than is generally supposed to be necessary in choir members. What is the singing by which such effects can be produced, but a high species of musical elocution? And can this be acquired with less attention and effort than a public speaker finds it necessary to bestow upon the art of speaking and reading? By no means. Not only is as much time and attention necessary, but the same general cultivation is as necessary to success in one case as in the other. Our choirs must aim high, then, very

high, if they would be successful. Again, as to the number of persons necessary constitute a church choir. Choir singing supposes, of course, chorus effect; that is, a proper blending of the voices, so that no individual voice is heard, pursued with such energy. Of the mighty host hut all individuality is lost in the perfect union and combination of the whole. Now the least number antly and confidently, for the subjugation of the isl- of voices by which this effect can be produced is and, hardly seven thousand ever regained their na- three on each part, or twelve in the choir. But be found comparatively easy to attain the proper lars each, to start this movement. A part of them blending of voices, but still even with this number concluded, should they live, to give the same anthere must be care and watchfulness, or single voices will stand out to mar the picture. A less number than about iwenty-four cannot constitute a well-halanced church choir. If the number be increased to forty-eight all the better, for in such case t will be much easier to produce the proper chorus effect than with a smaller number. It seems hardly the only effect they can produce is that of solo singing; chorus effect is beyond their reach. Ever choir will of course have its solo singers, and will be able to present the strong and effective contrast of solo and chorus passages; but the effect of four ather belongs to the parior. or the concert-room.

or eight voices is not, cannot be church-like, but it To sustain a proper church choir is no small task The people must be willing to give more money, and the singers must be willing to devote more time, hefore any high degree of choir singing can be 2. Congregational singing. As this depends up-

on the simple element of power, as we look for

scarcely anything like expression when all the peospeak out the words is almost the only musical qualification required. It is not to be suppo promote a right state of feeling in others. Let them in congregational singing the four parts will he sustained with anything like proper halance or proportion, but rather that the people generally, men, women and children, will sing the principal me Canto Fermo) of the tune. The keeping of the ime, so difficult in choir singing, here hecomes easy, since it consists in merely keeping together, and one cannot very easily get away from the current of sound produced by the union of a multitude of voices. It is not supposed that true congregational effect can be generally reached for some gen erations to come, since old habits have got to be broken up and new ones formed. To our children's hildren we can only look for that magnificent effect of a great congregational chorus. But it does not depend so much on musical cultivation, as upon the

3. Tunes. The tunes used for congregational

purposes should be very simple, that all may be expected to join. Even "The Old Hundredth" can be but with difficulty reached by all voices when sung, as it usually is, in the key of A or G. The key of F (its old key) seems to be as high as it can he sung by the multitude. When sung in this key, it may be regarded as one of the best specimens of congregational tunes. Canterbury, in the key of F (as it appears in the Psaltery) is still better, requiring less compass of voice, and being quite within the leach of all. Congregational singing must always fail, and be really frightful, if difficult, or even comparatively easy choir tunes are attempted. St. Martin's, for example, is too difficult for a congrerequired, and because three or more notes are often of such tunes should be confined to equal length, of all except the first and last notes of each line be of equal length. The rhythmic form of Boyls ton, or Hebron, may perhaps be admitted, provided the tunes be not sung too fast, and especially if the first two notes in each measure be made as long as the time will permit. But we must not expect an spouse of that husband, a branch of that stem, exact division of the time in congregational singers,

but only that all may keep together.

3. Organ accompaniment. This is highly desir able in congregational singing. An organ accompaniment sufficiently loud, steady and firm, to con rol the whole body of sound, is, if possible, more needed in congregational than in choir singing.—
The organ should be played with so much fullness, steadiness and firmness, as to produce an ocean o sound on which each individual may feel it quite safe to launch the little barque of his own voice. Nor should the organist, by putting in his registers thou have redemption? fetch it from his passion.— Nor should the organist, by putting in his registers and changing his stops, lead the people into water so shallow as to disturb their confidence or cause ear of grounding.

lms and Hymns. Such psalms and hymns as imply a direct act of worship, as prayer or praise, may be considered as in general, best adapted to congregational singing; and such as do not imply an act of worship, or such as are descriptive, hortatory, didactic, &c. may be best adapted to choir inging. This rule, however, is liable to frequent 5. In some congregations the plan has been

he easiest kind, and one that is generally known. Some such regulation seems to be important where there is a desire to introduce, in part, congregational

ple; in which case the last tune must always be of

Music must be taught in Common Schools; this indeed seems to be the great means of improvement, so far as the art of music is concerned. Common singing schools, or adult singing schools must be more thoroughly taught; the terms conciliated, roused by acts of oppression on the part tians remember that a small appearance of evil may must be longer and more frequent; teachers must receive such a compensation as will enable them to qualify themselves for the work, and devote themselves to it. Such teachers must be employed as are qualified to teach, who understand not only music and musical effects, but who enter into the spirit of church music, and who will train their pupils for it. Those who attend singing schools must go therefor the purpose of learning music, and not from the purpose of learning music, and n motives of mere playfulness, or social amusement. And especially, the people composing our worshiping assemblies must be taught that music in introduced into the church for the purpose of quickening
religious affections—that our psalms and hymna are
formulas of worship—that in their use, each individual should adopt the language as his own—and
seek for that spiritual intercurrer with his Motor

To the Friends of the Christian Sabbath.

The following is a brief statement of what the American and Foreign Sabbath Union are doing for the promotion, throughout our country, of the observance of the Christian Sabhath. The Secretary of the Union has visited twenty of the United States, and traveled more than thirty thousand miles, addressing public bodies of all descriptions, and presenting reasons why, as a nation, we should keep the Sahbath; all secular business, traveling, so as to present to the hearers the subject of their song, impressing it upon the heart, and drawing out ship God, acknowledge him as the Author of their blessings, and render that thanksgiving and praise which are justly his due, and our reasonable service. He has also collected numerous facts from various departments of business, which show the utility as well as the duty of remembering the Sabbath day, and keeping it holy, and has embodied them in a Permanent Sabbath Document. What has already been done will put a copy of this Document into more than three hundred thousand families. By and design of music in worship. To be able to do means of a man at New Orleans, another at Pittsburgh, and another at Buffale, furnished with it in English, German, French and Spanish, we hope to reach a great portion of all the families of emi-grants that go through these places into the South-ern and Western country. Through the Home Missionaries and Colporteurs, the object is, to put a copy into every family they visit; and by means of he friends of the Sabhath, in all practicable ways, o give it the most extensive circu ation. We hope in this way, with the Divine blessing, to form an intelligent public conscience, and feed it until it shall be strong enough to lead all, in this matter, to yield a voluntary obedience to the known will of God.

For pecuniary means to carry forward this course of operations, it has not been our practice to appeal to public bodies, or ask them for money; but to go before them and show how, by keeping the Sabhath day holy, they may save money, save their children, save their country, and save their souls, and thus do them all the good in our power, and then leave them, without asking for any contribution. By so doing we have been able to reach a greater number and variety of people, to make a stronger moral and religious impression, and do greater good. To obtain the needful means, we have applied to known friends of the Sabbath, who after him." are hlessed with property, and are in the habit of doing good with it, stated to them what we are doing, and requested them to aid us in this work. If there be six voices on each part, it will | About afteen men, at first, furnished a hundred dol nually for five years. Others have given smaller sums. Our plan has been to spend as little time as possible in efforts to ohtain money, and as much as possible in efforts to extend information and make years close with the year 1847. For means continue our operations, we are wholly dependent that purpose. We are exceedingly desirous to continue them, if practicable, as we helieve they may e of great and lasting benefit to our fellow-men. A rising interest, on the subject, is manifested throughout our country; and great and salutary changes of public sentiment and practice are tak ing place with regard to it. The ment, which emhodies the will of God as manifested in his works, his word and his providence, com-

mends itself to the understanding, the conscience and the heart, and in many cases has produced the most heneficial effects. Sabbath breakers have become Sabhath-keepers; and those who had for years neglected public worship are found regularly in the house of God. By continuing our operations, we shall prohably be able to put a copy of this Document into from one to two hundred thousand families a year; and thus to hring its contents before half a million of minds. Could a copy be put into every family, and especially over all the destitute parts of our country, its salutary influence might go down to all future generations. lars which shall be furnished for that purpose, to

Arrangements have heen made and facilities provided, which will enable us, for each thousand dolcause a copy of the Sabbath Document to into a hundred thousand families; many of whom are on the frontiers and in the most destitute parts of the country, where but few books are found, and to the rising generation. Friends of the Sabbath, who can consistently do it, are respectfully and earnestly requested to aid us, in the prosecution of this great and good work. By so doing, it is be-lieved, they will be instrumental in the promotion of the highest good of mankind.

Anything directed to Benjamin Perkins, Treasurer of the American and Foreign Sabbath Union, 100 Washington street, Boston; or to O. R. Kingsbury, 150 Nassau street, New-York, will be gratereceived, and faithfully appropriated to the great object of the Union,

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, President. JOHN TAPPAN, Moses GRANT, BENJAMIN SMITH, BENJAMIN HOWARD, JACOB SLEEPER, H. M. WILLIS,

JUSTIN EDWARDS, Secretary, P. S. Editors of papers and periodicals, friendly to the Christian Sabbath, are respectfully requested to insert the above in their publications.

Personal Piety. If ever thou lookest for sound confort on earth

and salvation in heaven, unglue thyself from the world, and the vanities of it; put thyself upon thy Lord and Savior Jesus Christ; leave not till thou findest thyself firmly united to him, so as thou art become a limb of that body whereof he is head, a stone laid upon that foundation. Look not, there-fore, for any blessing out of him; and in, and by and from him, look for all blessings. thy life; and wish not to live longer than thou art ness, sanctification, redemption; thy riches, thy strength, thy glory. Apply unto thyself all that thy Savior is or hath done. graces of God's Spirit? fetch them from his anoint Wouldst thou have absolution? fetch it from his perfect innocence. Freedom from the curse? fetch it from his cross. Satisfaction ? fetch it from his sacrifice. Cleansing from sin? fetch it from his ness of life? fetch it from his resurrection. to heaven? fetch it from his purchase. Audience in all thy suits? fetch it from his intercession .-Wouldst thou have salvation? fetch it from his ses sion (sitting down) at the right hand of Majesty. Woulds: thou have all? fetch it from him who is "one Lord, one God and Father of all, who is above adopted of singing the first, or the first and second hymn, by the choir, and the last by the whole peothy faith shall thus interest thee in Christ, thy thy faith shall thus interest thee in Christ, thy Church, both in earth and heaven. Hold ever an fraternity. Sever not thyself from it either in judg-6. Although it is fully implied in what has been already said, I beg leave to say again, that unless congregations are fully prepared to give np all musical excellence in itself considered, nuless they are their passions; and be freely communicative of all their passions; and be freely communicative of all their passions. of them; so that thou canst not but be sensible of and ugly, will sleep on. The war will go on without them. And as the Great Prince triumphs, these
engines of destruction will become more and more
offensive in men's eyes, till they will not be able to
bar the sight of them; and they will not be and terred from the sight of them; and they will not be aware where
they saw a sword, and a pruning-hook where they
had seen a spear. And I should not object to findout them. And as the Great Prince triumphs, these
engines of destruction will become more and more
offensive in men's eyes, till they will not be content
they have made people see a plowshare where
they saw a sword, and a pruning-hook where they
had seen a spear. And I should not object to findout them. And as the Great Prince triumphs, these
engines of destruction will become more and more
out them. And as the Great Prince triumphs, these
engines of destruction will become more and more
offensive in men's eyes, till they will not be content
they pellow fever, and the victim of disappointment,
offensive in men's eyes, till they will not be content
they saw a sword, and a pruning-hook where they
had seen a spear. And I should not object to findout them. And as the Great Prince triumphs, these
engines of destruction will become more and more
they pellow fever, and the victim of disappointment,
out them. And as the Great Prince triumphs, these
on every point by the islanders, he was seized by
they pellow fever, and the victim of disappointment,
out every point by the islanders, he was seized by
they plants and the cut of special entertainment in public worship, they say due to the world of special entertainment in public worship, they say due to the world of special entertainment in public worship, they shad better the mot disappointment,
out every point by the islanders, he was seized by
they ellow fever, and the victim of disappointment,
out every point by the islanders, he was seized by
they will not be content of that sacred to mortification and or or object to find that or of the triumphs, these
te heir passions; and be freely communicative of all

It is very pleasing to walk through the rooms of separation. Especially if we are absent from our home, do we contemplate with pleasure the various mementos that serve to recall to our minds those who have been left behind, and whom in due

shall often recall Him to mind? We have every facility for this. We are surrounded on all sides hy the works of God. Every human being; every our influence among the nations of the earth. beast; every plant; every stone; every atom natter that goes to make up the world in which we dwell; every distant orb that sends down its light rom the canopy above us; all are the works of God; all bear their present form, and occupy their present place, as a result of the Divine appointment. We live in the midst of the works of God; let us open our eyes and look upon them as such. What

God Seen in His Works.

ahundant sources of meditation; what rich foun-tains of pleasure shall we thus find open to usl To see God constantly in His works, to hehold in had exhibited muny a noble specimen of enlarged all that greets our senses, and in our very senses and powers, manifestations of His power, His goodness and His glory—is not this a heaven begun? Is not this the commencement of life, eternal life? The constant contemplation of God our Savior will constitute the highest charm of our endless life on high; will not the constant recognition of Him in the things around us, invest with a higher interest, and fill with a richer joy our life be-

low? - Chris. Chronicle.

REPORTED FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST. Western Education.

The Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, held its fourth anniversary at Troy, last week. The occasion was one of unusual interest. On Wednesday evening, aid. Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., of New-Haven, Conn., preached in the Second-street Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Andrews'.)

Dr. Bacon's text was in Acts, 19th chap, 9th and 10th verses-" Disputing daily in the school of one Tyrannus. And this continued by the space of two

This passage was regarded by the preacher as bringing to view an important feature of the labors of the Apostle to the Gentiles.

Paul was now amid the wealth, the taste, the arts, as well as the vices, the jugglery, and the idolatties of Athens. Here were the schools of Grecian mind in all departments of human effort, which literature, science, and philosophy. Here, too, were Jews with their synagogue, and among them disciples of John, looking for "Him who should come

gogue as precluded the expectation of success, and been some thirty hopeful conversions. should he next turn?

Whether, through some favorable religious impression made on the heart of Tyrannus, or from the sympathetic courtesies of philosophic and cultivated minds, there was opened to him this school moral and feligious impression. The first five of Greek philosophy-not a Sunday-school-nor a school for primary instruction, but one aiming at Adverting to the wonderful success which crowned this first attempt to extend the Christian religion by claimed it as a warrant from apostolic example, for the great enterprise of Christian patriotism and philanthropy undertaken by this Society. As encou-Society to emulate the example of the of our country and of the world, the preacher proposed to examine some of the relations of Christianty to learning, and especially to institutions of

His two principal topics were, the tendency of Christianity to produce a class of learned men, and to establish for itself seats of learning; and the use-fulness of learned Christian men and seats of Christian learning in promoting the influence and advancement of Christianity. The former of these topics was illustrated by se-

veral considerations. Those who followed the preacher thus far in his argument were prepared to appreciate the tendency f Christianity to excite an irrepressible desire for knowledge, and the necessity that an intelligent and gelized. To this end, colleges and theological semamid the demand for men of the largest intellectual capacity; amid the aspirations of multitudes of youth for the means of the highest mental cultivation, it would seem that schools, colleges, and universities were essential to the very idea of such

In discussing his second topic, Dr. Bacon happily exhibited the usefulness of learned men, such as can generally be trained only in seats of Christian learn-

In this connection the audience were naturally led ccupied by Christ an men and by anti-Christian the difference in the multiform influences which act on the character of man and the character of society. Every mind in sympathy with the preacher must have breathed a prayer for the time when the may be seen in the glories of its appropriate tri-

In conclusion, the Doctor glanced at the history of what Christianity has done for learning, and what necessarily involve their general inadequacy and learning has done for Christianity, as confirming the arguments which had been adduced. In doing this, he cited prominent points in the history of the church, from the not unlearned apostles, through the line of successors whom they trained up and on whom they enjoined to commit the work of the ministry to those who should be "able to teach others also." the era of the Reformation in Germany nd in England, the era of the Puritans, and the rise of Methodism, adverting in each to the relations of the leaders to the seats of learning in their respect-

When the summons shall come from the press. the intelligent and right-minded reader will desire o speed the object of this Society, till "the West" interminable as it seems,) shall have seats of earning, in number and in character adapted to the exigencies of its rushing "wave of population" and this emergency exactly, this Society came into be The anniversary exercises occurred on Thursday

vening in the First Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. Beman's). The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. E. Beecher, D.D. In the absence of the President, Rev. Prof. Goodrich, of Yale College, one of the vice-presidents, took the chair. In introducing the exercises of the evening, Prof. G. remarked that "no young people in the early period | which without as must be lost. We were to meet of their history, have been able to furnish for them- a crisis. selves adequate educational institutions. They have

&c. swelling that sum to near a million

t is the name of HARVARD, who felt, and rightly that in endowing a coilege where ministers might be trained for the gospel of Christ, and leading minds for stations of usefulness in the rising colony, he was using his wealth to the best advantage for the benefit of mankind.

Similar reference, in the rich style and impres sive manner of the Professor, was made to the history of Connecticut, with her Yale, endowed by the Governor of that name, of the East India Company; to New-Hampshire, with her Darmouth College, the endowment of which by the East of

crown of glory and immortality which thou seest shining on their heads.—Bishop Hall. In connection with those of like spirit, and who have been trained under similar influences in Middle States, New-England is now through this Society laboring to confer on her children and theirs in the West, the aid which they imperatively

need to sustain such institutions there. If it be asked what henefit is to be expected from securing these institutions to the West; it is as askng what benefit the snn confers on this planet. In addition to what have been called the only exports of rocky New-England-her granite and her ice—she is distinguished by another, which has ponred rich blessings on the land and on the world -it is her export of mind.

formulas of worship—that in their use, each individual should adopt the language as his own—and seek for that spiritual intercourse with his Maker which they imply. Who shall teach the people these things?

If we will do what we can to secure the same instrumental ty of blessing—when now the heart of this nation beats in the Valley of the Mississippi, and through all the arteries which feel the pulsations of the happy home on high, whither that Friend has gone hefore, strive to form associations which shall often recall Him to mind? We have every facility for this. We are surrounded on all sides.

For the New-Yest Exercise.

The Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Theron Baldwin, read an abstract of the annual report. As a College was "a tree of centuries," it would be unreasonable to anticipate any very striking changes within the lapse of a single year. Decided and favorable changes, however, had been wrought through the influence of the Society, and they appeared 1. In the efforts made by the friends of the different institutions under its patronage on their own fields. They churches were taking ground which carried us back to the duys of the Puritans, when every family in each "twelve pence or a peck of corn, or its value

in unadulterated wampum peag," for the benefit of the infant College at Cambridge.

The town of Marietta had paid to Marietta College, at different periods, more than thirty thousand dollars, and individuals in the same place were now under places for eleven thousand dollars, and the same places for eleven thousand dollars. under pledges for eleven thousand dollars more. The friends of Western Reserve College, on the Reserve, during the past year, had subscribed more for that institution than Yale College received during any one year for the first 120 years of its existence. A variety of facts were stated to show that the scattered friends of religion and learning in the West were eminently entitled to sympathy and

2. Obvious and encouraging changes had been produced at the East. The Society occupied the position of an auxiliary to these movements at the West. Its receipts during the year had been \$14,113 62. This was somewhat less than the receipts of the previous year, and yet through diminshed expense of agencies, more had been realized by the several institutions—changes also had been wrought in the public mind in reference to the Society and its objects, which justified confident expectations in respect to the future. The remarkable liberality to some of our older institutions which had manifested itself within a few years past, showed that colleges were more and more appreciated. There was also an increasing demand for could only he supplied by these great manufactories of intellectual power.

Jews with their synagogue, and among them disciples of John, looking for "Him who should come after him."

Having encountered such opposition in the syna-

The reading of the report was followed by a address by Rev. Dr. Peters, of Williamstown, Mass. whose object was to show the adaptation of this Society to the work which needs to he done for the West. His hearers, at least, felt that this aim he

Intelligent action, he said, was the regult of intelligent thought, and he is the wisest and best of intelligent creatures who makes it his supreme aim the most thorough mental culture which the civili- intelligently to apprehend and fully to do the will which have accomplished most in this direction have heen exerted by the men whose minds and hearts have heen moulded and disciplined in institutions like those which this Society aids in securing to the West. That West is the very field in which this class of influences must be secured, in order to secure the desired result for the whole apostle, and to urge forward this work with an en- country. Already it can prescribe the policy of the argement of views and plans suited to the exigencies government, and soon it will be substantially the

The structure of this Society, then, is wisely adapted to secure in the West the very influences which are necessary to save the West and the None of us doubts that we have something to do

country for the highest benefit of the world. and the more we look at it, the more the work to be done swells into magnitude, glory and importance. An enterprise of high and momentous hearing devolves on us. The work must he done-and done now. Fidelity to the great Head of the church forbids us to defer. This great land must be fertilized with healthful

streams. Its fountains of influence must be evanprosperous Christian people should establish educa-lional institutions of the highest character. Indeed, and this is the very class of institutions which needs the aid of the church. The institutions, both civil and religions, which

our fathers founded, required, in their view, a college, that the church might not be without a quali-fied ministry. History has shown that if we would secure the

appropriate results of these institutions, we must see to it that they are under Christian influence. To this end, they must he in a great measure founded and sustained by the church. And if this work o regard the difference between seats of learning Society as this. For where are the funds to be procured? Not alone in the West; for of the class of minds who would, not enough are there who can furnish the requisite amount. there willing, to the extent of their means. There are, too, at the East those who can, and rightly inliterature of our country and all the influences affect- | formed of the necessity, will furnish the requisite ing society shall be sanctified, so that Christianity aid. To meet this exigency, then, this Society is just what was needed.

Again, if the concern were left alone to Western hands, the multitude of conflicting institutions would ine ciency.

Nor can the East meet the exigency by firmish

ing an adequate supply of educated men. Neither ministers nor teachers nor men for leading minds in other walks of life, can longer, in any grest propor-tion, be furnished to the West from the East.— They must in the main he Western men for Western fields. Nor can those Western men be educated here.

"If you want your potatoes hoed," said the Irishman, "bring them on!" Equally absurd is it to talk of educatiog, as a general thin minds, which must be educated, in Eastern institutions. They are not here, and you cannot bring them here in anything like adequate numbers. The thing exactly wanted was wise and judicious o-operation between the East and the West. In iog at the call of God, and it is doing work for God.

faster the churches come the better. The tendency of this Society is to ent off useless drafts on the liberality of the East, and then to turn the pure stream of its benevolence into channels are for the hest and happiest influences.

into the sympathies of which the sooner and the

At first, we only proposed to save from destruc-tion and secure to life and vigorous action a few institutions which the country could not spare, but But experience and farther reaching investigation

been obliged invariably to depend for aid on older and more wealthy communities."

In illustration of this statement, he adverted to the "oldest of the New-England States," which has now its University with its endowments, amounting to more than \$600,000, and its Library, apparatus, &c. swelling that sum to near a million. soon the whole country which has looked to the Halls of Montezumas as its seat of government, may be only a part of our newly acquired extensions in the West. If, then, we needed such a Society when this was

founded, how much more when our country shall embrace the whole of North America! Whatever pinions we may entertain concerning the manner which every portion of this field becomes ours, when it is ours; there can he but one opinion con cerning the duty and the necessity of taking care of

"Bethren," said the earnest speaker, "let us not hesitate to strike hands in this enterprise for a permanent work till our country is saved, and has become "for salvation to the ends of the earth."

And this Society interferes with no other, but by the whole sisterhood of charity we are invited and allowed to our place among them for the invited and welcomed to our place among them for this continued toil till the work is done, our nation saved and the

world converted.

"O Mr. President," said Dr. Peters, "if you and I were caught up to a post of observation, from which we could see the things which are coming on the earth, we should look on these enterprises in a far different light from what we now do. Oh for faith to say-- we see the victory.'

Dr. Peters was followed by an address from Hon. R. Wilkinson, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., who presented it as a "fixed fact" that mere intellectual sulture gives no security for liberty or happiness. This fact he illustrated by very striking allusions to the times of the 2d Charles—("the basest of kings,")—to the "France of '92 and '94"—one vast volume of deadly fire—to Paris itself, the very crater

of this volcano—yet the world's center of intellectual light—and to other points of history, distinguish al light—and to other points of history, distinguished as cras of intellectual cultivation, while yet civil and religions liberty were scarcely known, other than as moaning outcasts in the unsheltered field, and sighing from the dungeon, or suspended from the lamp-post, and writhing beneath the guillotine.

Unless the right cultivation of the heart keep

Unless the right cultivation of the heart keep pace at least with that of the intellect, the fruit of this miserable husbandry will be death only and alway. It will be Byron and Shelly gnawing their tongues in blasphemy, not Milton and Cowper ascending to heaven's gates in praise.

Here the speaker made some forcible remarks on the "grand mistake" that there was something in the very genius of our political institutions, which constitutes them a bulwark against evil and subversive influences. It is time, he said for us to learn sive influences. It is time, he said, for us to learn that there is nothing in these institutions to save the people, unless there be intelligent virtue in the

people to save the institutions.

It was because such colleges as are aided by the Society will cultivate the heart; because their every stone and timber was laid in holy faith and prayer. so secure the prevalence of the religion of the Bible, o diffuse the gospel, that only balm for stricken, wounded, diseased humanity, that we have hope for the salvation of our country, and that our hands and hearts are open to supply them.

Judge W. had recently visited Plymouth rock, and

Judge W. had recently visited Plymouth rock, and amid the clustering associations of the occasion no emotions so much moved him, as those which stirred his soul to pray that the same spirit by which they were impelled might come down upon every soul which claims their ancestry.

He would not, if he could, stop here to eulogize or vindicate from aspersions the character of those pilgrim fathers whose example we emulate in the

work of this Society, but in place of everything of the kind cited their high praise by a distinguished Unitarian writer and historian—Bancroft. Not to dwell more particularly on the duty which God had bound upon us to aid the colleges of the West, a duty which he said others had abundantly shown, he proposed some suggestions in regard to the mode of obtaining it. And here, he said, we needed only to comply with the apostolic direction to lay by in store for this object as God hath prospered us. Indeed, half the useless, nay wasteful ex-

penditures of professors in the churches profess-ing the faith of the pilgrims, would, if saved for this purpose, give all needed strength and permanency to these institutions. What we want is more of the self-denying gospe shaw, Wm. Romaine, and others, who, "true successors," shook England to its center, arousing her people from the sleep of a hundred years, and all ause their prayers and their alms and their su

ferings—all went up together before God. Walking in the same steps of sacrificing, self de nying toil were many men now laboring in the West
—and these are the men that send to the East the most earnest cry for us to urge on the work of this Society. "Brethren," said the speaker, "shall we too emulate so holy an example, and enter into their

A deep religious spirit pervaded the meeting, and a new interest was awakened in the Society and its noble objects.

NEW-YORK: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1847. Correction - A transposition of 25 lines occurs at the con mencement of the first arlicle on our first page, in a part of our for a moment suppose" &c.

The Mission of the Spirit.

a large investiture of time and talent and efforts to carry forward these heaven-directed operations .- | if this is a true picture. Long may it continue." The man who takes no interest in missions-gives nothing, and does nothing, and prays not for their In this respect we are almost on a level with the for their punctuality in attendance, to which their heathens themselves. We as certainly perish with- progress is in great measure owing." out them as they. We need Heaven's pity as much come over these bright skies. These missionary labors of the blessed Spirit have come, seemingly, to be disparaged, to be undervalued, and his work has been hindered and has almost ceased, in those powerful manifestations by which many souls were born in a day.

We pity the heathen who, in their ignorance, think lightly of the gospel, or oppose its progress. But we, in the midst of much greater light, are less to be pitied, because we are more guilty, if we treat lightly American Presbyterian church in Montreal, Canathe mission of the Spirit, and hinder or oppose its blessed work in our own hearts, or in the hearts of of New-York-that church being connected with the unconverted in the midst of us. The blessed this body. The Rev. William Patton, D.D. of this Spirit is indeed carrying on his work of sanctification in the hearts of his people, and changing the hearts of one here and another there, for ing prayer and gave the charge to the pastor. The which everlasting thanks and praise are due to his name. But it would seem as if he could do none gregation. The ordination services took place in of his mighty works as he did in former days, because of the sad and guilty unbelief which prevails. for the administration of the Lord's Supper, the or-And after all the wondrous works which he has dinance was observed in the evening. done in the glorious revivals of past years, how deep, and guilty, and terrible is that unbelief which were listened to by a large and solemn audience. has thus grieved him to withdraw his converting in- who were much affected at times by allusions to fluences from the churches in this land. Here is their late beloved pastor, the Rev. Caleb Strong, work for deep humility and repentance; and does it not behoove every Christian to inquire, Lord, is it I address at the communion-table, they were deeply that have done this base act of grieving the Spirit, affected by an allusion to the striking incident, that and hindering his missionary work in the hearts of the last official act of the lamented Strong was the men? The mission of the Spirit is one of deep and lecture preparatory to the Lord's Supper; and in a abiding interest. All human hopes of heaven hang few hours after was called to his eternal reward. nor felt. on his agency. The churches languish, and dwindle, and die without it. We are all dead men, and must perish if he revive us not, and fit us for heaven.

UPWARD AND ONWARD -A distinguishing element of the Christian character is that it must be progressive. Although it may not be granted to a man in this life to attain to perfection, yet with the true Christian, it is an acknowledged duty ever to strive for it, and to be approaching it without ceasing. His eye is ever to be upward, and his march onward; and leaving the things which are behind, it is at once his characteristic and delight to press forward towards the mark of his high calling, his life animated by a powerful interest, and embellished with the most inspiring hopes. In a life like this there is nothing stationary. In character, every man is either advancing or receding. Every day brings its accessions of virtue, or subtracts its losses. Christian life can only be said to exist where there is a spirit which tends to a constant regeneration. Indifference is failure. As the man of learning, when he learns no more, already forgets what he has acquired, so the Christian, when he ceases to make constant additions to the virtues of his heart and the graces of his life, begins to lose whatever attainments he may have made. To set not clear the points of duty and mutual obtained from the displacement of the solution of the largest class, built by Mr.

The subject of missions is no longer a novelty; duting those that have a larger state of common thing; and if our neighbors and brethree banks of keys, thire which will cover its projector missions is no longer an experiment of the scientific studies which will cover its projector missions is no longer and that in the divine right of liver its projector missions is no longer and that the divine right of the scientific studies which will cover its projector missions is no longer and that nave a larger lines that have a larger line in the divine right of live with solution between the pastor and his flock, and then to longer deemed a no longer deemed a no longer deemed a no longer and visit and the divine right of live with have a larger line and the divine right of live with have a larger line and the divine right of live with have a larger line and the divine right of live with have a larger line and the divine right of which will cover its projector in solution and larger lines that have a larger line and larger lines that have a larger line an attainments he may have made. To set a limit

presupposes. We ought to be as afraid of a low state of piety, of indifference in the great work of moral improvement, as of death itself.

THE LANE SEMINARY CASE.

We have just received a telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati, which informs us, what we had before suspected from previous advices, that the anouucement we made on the representation of the Lutheran Standard, of the decision of the Ohio Court in Bank in the Lane Seminary case, was untrue. The decision referred to is probably one made some time ago, on a question of law occurring in the oreliminary pleadings of the suit; and not at all on the merits of the case, or final in its results. The grand issue will probably come before a jury; if not, will involve the question whether a connection with the New School Assembly is in point of law and right, a connection with the Presbyterian church. As that question has never been decided in the negative but in the single instance of the Pennsylvania Court in Bank, though it has been adjudicated apon in several instances by some of the most learned courts of the Union, the friends of the Seminary and sound equity, feel no great alarm that any such result as the Standard announces, and the Presbyterian and Pittsburgh Advocate re-eche, will ever occur. The real case is expected to come on in

The Germans in Texas.

A friend has put into our hands a pamphles of 34 pages, entitled "First Semi-Annual Report of the Public Schools of Galveston; together with the Report of the Superintendent, (Mr. R. H. McNair, jun.) and an Address on Education by Dr. Ashbel Smith." We glean from this pamphlet a few facts with which our readers ought to be acquainted.

A law of the State of Texas authorizes the City Council of Galveston to levy a tax on the real estate of the city, not exceeding one-half of one per cent. for the support of public schools. The same law establishes a Board of Trustees for the supervision and management of the public schools. The necessary preliminaries having been arranged, the schools went into operation on the first Monday in January, 1847. The schools are conducted by a superintendent and seven teachers, including a teacher of music for all the schools. Three of the teachers are females. The aggregate of the salaries paid to the superintendent and teachers is \$4,500.

The schools opened with three hundred pupils, and the average number of pupils during the first half year seems to have been about four hundred .-Of these about one hundred were Germans-a re markable fact, which shows that Texas is filling up no slaves with them. The German laborer is the natural enemy of slavery. His labor in the market keeps out slave labor. That German emigration into Texas, so little understood at the North, is a industrious, frugal, hardy population, whose interest will demand the abolition of slavery.

The Trustees, in one part of their report, discus the objection that the public school system, from its intermixture of children of all classes, " is dangerous to the principles of those who have been carefully brought up, &c." This objection, they say, if it has any force, "is applicable only to towns, and need not, therefore, in any event, deter our fellow-citizens throughout the State from following our experiment." They meet the objection with a judicious between the public school system and that political which Satan ever devised. New-Dork Evangelist. equality which is the basis of one government. Public schools, free to all as the public highway, are the natural arrangement where all citizens are expected to be politically equal. "The son of the oldest settler," say the Trustees with a reasonable pride, " will he found by the side of the little German who enteredition for this week. It should begin with the words "Let us ed the schools in January, fresh from the Rhine, and saluted his classmate in his strange vernacular. Perhaps, too, that little German lad, blessed with uncommon gifts ol mind, has mastered a new tongue, and the radiments of browledge and stands Those who have attended our examinations can tell

The report of the Superintendent is a well written document. He speaks with much interest of success-is scarcely regarded as a Christian, and the German children in the schools under his charge. does not deserve to be called such. But while we . "Many of our pupils," he says, "are Germans who pity the heathen "in their blindness," and make on their admission could not speak or write one efforts for their salvation, we are apt practically to word of the English language. Some of them can draw aside the curtain of eternity, and to the deep forget that we ourselves are likewise poor and needy | now converse intelligibly and read correctly in that in the midst of all our privileges, and stand in most language, surpassing in some instances their Amerihis power. affecting need of missionary influences from heaven. can classmates. They also deserve much credit

The address on education by Dr. Ashbel Smith, as they. The Holy Spirit, on his missionary er- one of the most distinguished citizens of Texas, rand, has wrought wonders, not only on the day of was delivered at the Presbyterian church, after a Pentecost, but in every revival of religion since. - public examination of the schools. It is a wise and The revivals of past years have added greatly to eloquent discourse, such as might be expected from the number and strength and efficiency of the a native of New-England who knows well the value churches. Many of their active, praying members of New-England institutions. We call it wise, were converted through their agency. But in the though it seems to forget that a system of free midst of these refreshings from the presence of the schools cannot long exist, and certainly cannot Lord, many of his people began to think millennial flourish, upon the same soil with the barbarian and days were at hand. But alas! a dark cloud has all-degrading institution of slavery. We cannot a wide difference of opinion and practice, both but hope that the free schools which Galveston has established with so honorable a zeal, will in the end too polite to discriminate, and say thou art the man. revolutionize the character of Texas and make itwhat it must be if its resources are ever developed new pastor in preaching the truth, the preacher said -a free-labor State.

> AMERICAN CHURCH IN MONTREAL .- Mr. John McLoud, a graduate of New-Haven Theological Seminary, was ordained and installed pastor of the ceive of. da, on Sabbath, Nov. 7th, by the Third Presbytery city, preached the sermon. The Rev. Selden Haynes, also of N. Y. presided, offered the ordain-Rev. James Knox, also of N. Y. addressed the conthe afternoon, and that day being the regular season

The whole services during the day and evening who died on the 4th of January last. In the closing Mr. McLoud was ordained on the day of their accustomed communion, and his first official act commenced where his predecessor left the work. We are happy to add that the newly installed bishop commences his labors under very favorable auspi ces-with an intelligent, wealthy and benevolen church to sustain him, and with a field of labor before him sufficient to extaust all his energies in advancing the kingdom of Christ in that city. May the Lord give him great success in winning souls to

LET US REASON TOGETHER .- The following in telligence is found in a recent letter from Washing

publish a paper in this city, to be called the "Times." The General is a veteran in politics

and in editorship.

This enterprise is independent of the establish ment heretofore proposed by gentlemen in South Carolina and other Southern States. A subscrip tion was started in South Carolina last summer, for the support of a journal in this city that was to be devoted to Southern interests, and the maintenance of Southern institutions. I learn that the sum of thirty thousand dollars has been subscribed, but the the projectors will not commence the publicathat the projectors will not commence the publication with a less fund than fifty thousand dollars."

commended to the conscience and enlightened rea- together before the throne of God on high. son of the age, the patriarchs of the South will not ouly gain a quiet title to the possession of their property, but have the satisfaction of seeing their righteous principles spread at the North-and so arrest this turbulent, radical, upsetting tendency of the gotten. times. Free discussion is all that freemen need or

THE LICENSE QUESTION .- The Sunreme Court Pennsylvania have made a strange decision in the question of the license laws. The legislature, in their innocence, passed a law last year, referring the decision of the question of license or no license, to the people. The Court have now decided that the law is unconstitutional, on the ground that the legislature cannot delegate its powers of legislation to the vote of the people! The acuteness of Philadelphia lawyers is proverbial; but if they do not find the reason of such a distinction rather difficult to explain, they will deserve all their reputation. The rum force is driven to miserable shifts to sustaln its right to poison by law. Judges Coulter and Burnside, it should be said, dissented from this de-

The election on the question of license or no liense, takes place iu New-Jersey on the 7th of December. The friends of the cause are active in many places; and though they have strong odds to contend against, are full of hope for the issue.

has received a quietus for a time in the Mountain State. A bill was introduced into the legislature to repeal the excellent license law which the people of the State approved so highly of. The house, after discussion, dismissed it by a vote of 91 to 88. leaving the question of license or no license where t ought to be left, in the hands of the people.

Installation in Brooklyn.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was installed astor of the Plymouth Congregational church in Brooklyn, on Thursday evening last. The council convened in the afternoon. In the evening, a large assembly were in attendance. The introductory prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Humphrey, late delivered by Rev. Edward Beecher, D D. of Boston. It was founded chiefly on Isaiah 28: 15, from which was developed a forcible and striking exhibition of the refuges of lies under which all false religionists and errorists endeavor to hide themselves from the crutiny and claims of God's law and moral government. These refuges of lies, or roofs under which men attempted to shield their minds from the search-

Among the various refuges of lies, the preacher enumerated the following: 1. Atheism. 2. Material- of those labors: ism. 3. Pantheism. He remarked that Pantheism is pledge that Texas will one day be occupied by an the great heresy of modern times, especially in Europe. Under this system, God is excluded from sight, and man is exalted to be the greatest being in the universe. He quoted the language of one who said, We want no personal God. We are of age, and can take care of ourselves."

4. Others seek a refuge of lies by resorting to a system of interpreting the Bible, by which they deny its inspiration, and set aside the necessity of an atonement and a regenerating spirit.

5. Another refuge of lies is a reliance on baptismal regeneration, and a trust in forms, and ceremoanswer, which we need not repeat; and they close nies, and religious rites. A religion of forms is the the argument by referring to the natural harmony most extensive and the most delusive refuge of lies

fuges of lies of those who rely on a sincere belief of error—on a distrust of all systems—on ignorance, and of those who never stay long under any one read of those who never stay long under any one reduced the top systems—on ignorance, and of those who never stay long under any one reduced the top systems—on ignorance, and of those who never stay long under any one reduced the week. During the whole of the ten years, this the week who never been closed excepting for in hundreds of families. They have congregations that who was the house was undergoing at these been and educated in the Romish church. other. The dangers and delusions of these various systems of error were presented in a clear and impressive light. We have barely room to glance at a few points of the striking analysis which was presented.

reellings which God exercised towards ail in ese systems of error. The whole system of revealed truth was against them. At death, all these refuges of lies will be swept away in a moment. Just as if. (said the preacher.) you were on one side of a curtain, and these errorists on the other, whom you could hear disputing about your perfections, and de nying even your existence, so God will saddenly dismay of his enemies, manifest his piesence and

In view of all the prevalent systems of error and refuges of lies, the duties and responsibilities of the ambassador of Christ, to preach the great and fundamental doctrines of the gospel, were seen and en-

forced in a strong and impressive light. 1. The duty and office of a minister of the gospel is one of the highest and most important in the universe.

courage their minister to declare fully and clearly prostrated. the whole counsel of God. In this respect there is among ministers and people. Some ninisters are In reference to the fidelity and faithfulness of the to the church, embolden him to do it, besecch him to do it, entreat him to do it. Finally, a revival of religion in which God sweeps away refuges of lies, is the most joyful event the mind of man can con-

The closing address of the preacher was solemn and impressive. He said to the impenitent who were present, you have your choice, that your refuges of lies shall be swept away in this world, or in the world to come, amid the lightnings and thunders, and the tremendous scenes of the last judg-

We regret that we have room only for a very brief and imperfect sketch of this able discourse. At the close of the sermon, the Rev. Dr. Hewitt, of Bridgeport, offered the installing prayer.

Rev. Dr. Lansing, of New-York, gave the charge to the pastor elect. He dwelt at some length on the doctrinal aspect of the times, and on the various adverse influences which in his judgment hindered the power and progress of the gospel. He expressed the fear that the current literature of the day had in a degree at least affected the style of preaching, and therefore he said, let not the sword of God be so wrapped up in flowers that the glitter of its blade and the keenness of its edge shall be neither seen

The Rev. Mr. Storrs, pastor of the church of the Pilgrims, gave the right hand of fellowship in a neat address, beautifully expressive of the feelings which should pervade ministerial minds of kindred spirit in all their fellowship and intercourse on earth. He expressed the joy he felt in the performance of this duty, and offering the right hand of fellowship to one who would share in the arduous labors of winning souls to Christ, and in the rewards of heaven.

It is not mine, said the speaker, to welcome you to that great brotherhood whose circle extends bewelcome you to this field of labor to which you are so well fitted, and to that great city, and to our great and guilty metropolis, the beatings of whose mighty heart, and whose pulsations are felt around the globe.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, addressed the church in terms very pertinent and appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Thompson has a happy faculty of saying the right things, and in the right manner, on such occasions, as he commencing at 7 o'clock, P.M. On that occasion, did on this, for the instruction and edification of the church, and the gratification of the large assembly. He touched first the points of duty and mutual ob-

plies, and the grace of God in the heart necessarily Slavery will live or die by opinion; and if it can be the pastor and his flock were presented and stood parest quality, and the whole instrument is remark-

Missions to the Indians.—The Nashville Banner notices the annual meeting of a Baptist missionary organization at that place, whose field of labor s among the Indians. About one hundred members were present, forty of whom were clergymen, from eight different States. The missions of the Society, which are somewhat numerous, are represented to be in a prosperous state, and give the promise of great usefulness. The Banner was especially pleased with the appearance of a young Indian clergyman present, of the Creek nation.

THE MANISON UNIVERSITY .-- The institution which was formerly known as the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institute, having received a Madison University, is probably about to be removed. Its friends deem it desirable that some more centrel and accessible location should be procured; and a movement has been made to secure its esta blishment in Rochester, and another stronger one for its removal to Syracuse. A committee is now under appointment at the latter place, as we learn from the Recorder, to consider what inducements can be held out. Whether this institution, if removed to one or the other place, will be able to answer the wishes of the friends of education in Western New-York, seems to us doubtful. A better way would be to endow an independent institution, free from the commitments and associations which are known to exist in the case of this one.

PROGRESS OF ABOLITION .- The good work of emancipation among the Danish West India Islands has begun. The royal decree had been received, at the latest advices, at St. Thomas, proclaiming the abolition of slavery in all the Danish colonies. All slaves under sixteen years of age are by this decree Scribes and Pharisees were the last who should enter President of Amherst College. The sermon was the kingdom of heaven, the free men of the freest nation on earth, it seems likely, will be the last to rid themselves of this relic of barbarism.

The Spring-street Church.

Rev. Dr. Patton, pastor of the Spring-street church, preached his farewell sermon to his people Sabbath or two since, after ministering to them with a German emigration. The Germans bring ing influence of truth, would ere long be swept for ten years. The following review of his pastoral labors, which we copy from a city paper, will be read with interest, as showing the extent and fruits

In conclusion, he remarked that there were a few items which, on the review, may be proper summa-rily and briefly to pass before you. The first call extended to him by this people was dated April 12, 1837, which he declined. The second call was dated Sept. 19, of the same year, which, after deli-beration, he accepted. When he came to them it was in his heart to live and to die with them; execting here to abide till called away to his heavenhome. The number of church members at that time was 504. There have since been added, on profession of their faith, 348, and by letter 416, beng in all 764, or an average of 76 per year. The present number is 723, which, after deducting all ne deaths and removals, shows a nett increase of 219 members. He had attended 283 funerals, married 265 couples, baptized 98 adults and 374 infants -in all, 472 baptisms.

The preacher proceeded further to expose the re- is an average of 21 sermons per week during the sionaries of this Society are now preaching the gosthree Sabbaths, when the house was undergoing repairs, and then regular Sabbath services were held in the lecture-room.

Estimating the average debt of the church at

\$17,500, there has been paid for interest for the first six years, \$7350. Four years since there was raised and paid \$9020; showing the full sum of \$16 370 year's mere'man deen paid, to meet the regular current expenses, the additional sum of \$28,150; 10 arious objects of benevolence \$17,246, as nearly as could be estimated : making in all the sum of \$61,766, This review shows that this congregation, in past years, have been characterized for exemplary benelence. Such has been the estimate in which they have been held by other churches. With a few other remarks of a very solemn and touching character, and which deeply affected the audience, he bade them an affectionate farewell.

GERMAN CATHOLICS IN NEWARK .- A congregation of seceders from the Catholic church, composed of Germans, who have lost some of their reverence for the Pope's supremacy, is about to be formed in Newark, under the auspices of Rev. Dr. Giustiniani. The Society have been holding its meetings for some time, and have now gathered strength enough to the errors of Rome. This is another of the frequent indications now everywhere occurring, especially among the Germans, of that disposition to think and 3. The highest interest of a community is to en- act freely, before which the hierarchy is yet to be this Society. It has, in our judgment, strong claims

Death's Footsteps.

The grim Destroyer has been unusually busy in New-Orleans for a few of the past months. Many who counted on long years to come have been suddenly laid low in the narrow house. Death on his pale horse has rode through the streets of that city, striking down his victims in large numbers, and marking his footsteps with mourning and sorrow. But how brief is the impression which his ravages have made on the minds of survivors generally! Scarcely have the retreating footsteps of this dread enemy disappeared, than his desolations seem almost to be forgotten or disregarded. The New-Orleans Picayune of Oct. 22, makes the following melancholy comments on the past and the present

"We have but just emerged from the most terririble and fatal epidemic that New-Orleans has ever been visited with, and yet the streets in which, it seems but yesterday, scarce aught was to be seen save the funeral cortage, are now alive with business, and with preparations for the season at hand. Ships from many a land are crowding the wharves, and unburthening themselves of their valuabl freights. Magnificent river steamers are to be seen at steamboat landings, in sufficient numbers to show that the wonted intercourse with our up country friends has been resumed with the usual activ ity. Many old citizens have returned from their summer excursions, and not a few of the 'floating nonulation' begin to show themselves. A stranger walking through New-Orleans now, could scarcely realize that within three or four months about five thousand of its people have been borne to their

"As from the wing the sky no scar relains, The parled wave no furrow from the keel, So dies in human hearts the thought of death."

MISSIONS OF THE ALBANY SYNOD .- The Synod f Albany (O. S.) have adopted the plan of setting apart the contributions of the churches in connection with it to the Assembly's Board of Domestic Missions, for the support of missionaries of their own appointment. At the late meeting, says the Spectator, it was stated that more missionaries had been sent forth during the past, than any previous year-the churches had been more liberal in conyond the mountains, to the islands of the ocean, to tributions, but by reason of the increase of laborers, the plains of India, and to the palmy groves of the treasury at Philadelphia had become exhausted. Persia. That has been already done. But I do God had blessed the missions above the established

> that there is to be a public exhibition of the large and Kinard, conducted the devotional services, and and magnificent organ just erected in the new church of the Puritans on Union Place, (Rev. Dr. Cheever. pastor) on Monday evening, Nov. 22ad, thunder-bolt, will keep these disciples "in the holseveral of the finest organists will perform on it, and show its great power and variety of combination.
>
> The organ is one of the largest class, built by Mr.
>
> The subject of missions is no longer a novelty

able for the proper balancing of all its parts. The The closing prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Bush- action is extended in front some distance, which nell, of Hartford, and the benediction by the pastor. enables the player to judge of all the effects produc-The entire services were of a high order, and of ed. The case is of an entirely new pattern, and the an impressive character which will not soon be for- organ is unquestionably equal to any other in the

> NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY .- We learn that th anniversary of the New-York Bible Society is to be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, next Monday evening. Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Durbin, and F T. Frelinghuysen, Esq., are to address the meeting. The Society has greatly enlarged its operations the past year, and we have no doubt it will be a meeting of deep interest.

FOURTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN BROOK LYN .-- A new church, on Congregational principles has been commenced in Brooklyn, to be located on Clinton Avenue. The church is yet small, but begins its career in an edifice well adapted to its purpose, and free from incumbrance. The formal orcomplete college charter, under the title of the ganization of the church is to take place this evening; sermon by Rev. H. W. Beecher.

> vent the early reception of our paper. If the paper to the line.

DEATH OF REV. ZEBULON CROCKER .- We have just heard with regret the death of Rev. Zebulon Crocker, of Upper Middletown, Ct., who died last Sabbath. A worthy and excellent minister has fall en and gone to his rest.

Philadelphia. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1847.

American Protestant Society. The presentation of this cause in this city for two or three Sabbaths past to the consideration and kind en in Cambridge to the new teacher of the Public declared absolutely free from the 18th of Sept., and regard of the community by the Secretary, the Rev. High School, established by the city. His salary those above that age to be held in the condition of Mr. Norton, furnishes a fitting opportunity to say a is fifteen hundred dollars—a sum which ought to apprentices for four years from that date. As the word in regard to its plans and the means adopted secure, as in this case I have no doubt it does, the for their accomplishment. Mr. Norton has been services of a man of finished education, thoroughly eminently successful in making an impression on devoted to the business of teaching as his profession, the Christian public favorable to the cause he advo- and placed by successful experience at the top of cates. We have been heartily sick of the opprobi- his profession. Such liberality in the support of ous epithets and unchristian denunciations which common schools, guided by wisdom and practical have been too frequently employed in exposing the good sense in the committee, must exert a desirable multiform errors and blighting influence of the influence upon the schools of the city. Romish faith. There are none who have a deeper | The School Committee of Boston have recently

or more settled conviction of the abominations of been considering a new proposition in regard to the that great system of iniquity than ourselves. We method of securing to all the children a full supply believe it is based on the grossest fraud, and sus- of the necessary school books. Until lately there tained by duplicity, selfishness, and priestly as- has not been any considerable difficulty in securing sumption and arrogance. We have no doubt it a supply of books to all the children by their parents. will be destroyed by "the brightness of his coming," who " gave himself once for all" and an all-sufficient sacrifice for the sins of mankind. At the same time we do not believe the worst forms of error are corrected by fierce denunciation, or by "calling down many foreigners have come among us, and others fire from heaven" upon those who hold them. We have seen too much of human nature, and felt too much of its inward working, to anticipate that converts will be gained to the truth by pouring upon them to grow up in ignorance, or without that comprethe vials of human wrath." There is a more excellent way, and fortunately Mr. Norton and the usefulness and respectability in life. The subject Society he represents have adopted it. They act on the principle of kindness towards the Roman-expediency of furnishing all text books and imists, and its effects have found a response in many benighted minds. They are trying the power of love He had preached 1530 times; of these, 1233 times to subdue prejudice and win souls to Christ. Well does this power secure the end designed. The mis
State government, fully recognized by the constitution road. oes this power secure the end designed. The mis-Churches have been organized composed entirely of such converts. One of the missionaries has a church ol one hundred members, who have been

> hopefully converted from Romanism under his labors. Thus far they evince that they are not mere In one of his addresses, Mr. Norton stated that a letter had just been received from one of the missionaries of the Society, occupying twelve closelywritten pages, giving the details of recent conversions of Romanists under his labors. He has at the present time the joy of laboring in the midst of least interest to profit by it. The public schools, sions of Romanists under his labors. He has at a revival of religion among them. Numbers are inquiring, " what shall we do to be saved?" Prayermeetings are sometimes held until 11 o'clock at night, because it seems impossible to separate at an earlier hour. The Society has published the letters of "Kirwan" in the German language, one of the best books. the Bible excepted, to put into the hands of Catho-

lies. It is written by one who was educated in the Romish faith, and exhibits great kindness, point, take this public and open stand of protest against pungency and power. It is seldom that we have read a small work with deeper interest. It ought to be in the hands of every Protestant as well as Catholic in the land. Let Christians pray more for Catholic in the land. Let Christians pray more for upon their prayers and contributions. The providence and the Spirit of God has opened the way before it faster than it has the means of occupying the promising field. It has adopted the right method of accomplishing the great objects contemplated in its organization. The power of love! What obstacles cannot be surmounted by this instrumentality! What hearts so hard that may not be softened by its influence! What prejudices so inveterate that will not yield to its manifestation! It is the power of love that has made all the conquests that have been gained over the hosts of darkness and of sin. This Society must prosper while it maintains the cardinal principle, love to God and love to men, how-

The Secular Press.

ever ignorant, deluded and besotted.

It is one of the hopeful, encouraging features o the age that the secular press notices not only with courtesy, but commendation, the great philanthropic, Christian enterprises which are doing so much to enlighten, reform and save mankind. A few years ago, a hearty expression of interest and approbation of missions in a secular paper would have been deemed a marvel. Now it is of common occurrence, and excites no surprise. We shall not inquire into the reasons of this change, whether is has been brought about from motives of policy, or from a conviction of duty. The latter, we trust, has been the moving cause. It is the fact of which we now speak, a fact universally known and confessed. By this means, a vast amount of valuable information is spread through the community, which cannot fail to exert a powerful influence in correcting false impressions and in forming a correct judgment of the benevolent efforts in which Christians are engaged. As an example, illustrating what we mean, we refer to a brief article in the North American and U. S. Gazette of Saturday morning last, noticing the sailing of the ship Valparaiso from this port. This ship conveys to the field of their future labors several missionaries under the auspices of the American Board, and two or three who are connected with the Baptist Board of Missions. The North American, a secular paper of wide circulation, speaks as follows :-"DEPARTURE OF THE SHIP VALPARAISO .- This

fine vessel was towed down the river on Thursday, bound on her first trip to Canton. Her departure churches. 1900 had professed faith in Christ, and 1200 joined by letter.

bound on ner hist trip to Canada Area department to the drew together a large number of citizens to bid farewell to the band of missionaries, who go forth to proclaim the messages of peace and salvation. CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—We are informed The parting services were brief, but appropriate to the occasion. The Rev. Messrs. Malin, Chambers, many joined in the prayer that He, who quells the low of his hand, and preserve them as the apple of his eye." It is a sublime spectacle to see a gallant ship thus go forth freighted with blessings rich as

a race of cannibals has become a civilized, benevolent, Christian people. They can point them to the Sandwich Islands, where the inhabitants, but a few years since, were sunk to the lowest point of human degradation, but now make and administer their own laws, and sustain schools and build churches, and fill them with devout worshipers. They can point them to India, where Idolary will soon be supplanted by a purer faith. They can point them to China, where the teachings of Confucius will soon be superseded by the precepts of the great Teacher of mankind. The work of missions is among the great enterprises of the age, whether we consider the enlightened philanthropy which projected and sustains them, or the good civil, political, commercial or religious, which they are destined to achieve. We wish every enterprise which contemplates, as missions do, the ameliora-tion of mankind—enlightening the ignorant, reclaiming the vicious, and saving the lost-abundant and triumphant success.'

Some would desire a fuller and stronger testimony in favor of missions, but when it is considered is about as much as could with propriety be said. killed, you have already recorded. There is a mat-OUR SUBSCRIBBES IN CANADA are informed that favor and regard. This is hopeful and encouraging of the railroad, there has never been even the forthe new Post-Office regulation may hinder or pre- as an aspect of the times. Many other secular pa- mality of a coroner's inquest upon the killed | This pers do the same thing, so that we may confidently does not come promptly, they will understand the anticipate the time as not distant when the daily reason. The law requires the postage to be pre-paid | press, purified and regenerated, shall be a coadjutor, and not a curse to the cause of morality and religion.

Boston.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1847 School Affairs.

The school interest is rapidly increasing in im portance, and is well entitled now to the rank of a separate department of public affairs. Your corresnondent will therefore he pardoned for recurring to the subject from time to time, as occasion may be presented. I find that I understated the salary giv-

except in the case of the actual coor, who have been furnished at the public expense. In other cases, where parents were able but dilatory, the books have been furnished by the committee, and charged to the parents in their next tax bills. But lately, so who undervalue the importance of education, that the cost of school books is found to be an objection, in the minds of many parents, to sending their children to school at all. Consequently, many are left to furnish, and which is necessary to fit them for plements of instruction at the public expense. The report of that committee, made by Mr. Edward G. Loring, is before me, in a pamphlet of 17 pages. tion, and running through the whole course of legislation, to devote the chief care of the State to the piotection and happiness of the citizens as individuals, instead of making the individual chiefly subser vient to the glory of the State. Hence the paramount political necessity of securing, at any cost the actual diffusion of knowledge among all the peo-ple. The political purpose of our public schools is

not merely the inculcation of morality, or to fit the children for success in the individual pursuits of life, but also to make them safe depositories of that pow er over the welfare of others-at the polls, in the inry hox and in the discharge of the duties of office in which our Irce institutions make every man partaker. The purpose of our schools includes the public safety as well as the private advantage. If well supported on the 23rd. so, they ought to be a public charge. But at present, a very onerous part of the cost of education, the purchase of school books, is thrown upon those particularly those called grammar and writing schools, are chiefly filled with the children of those who are in moderate circumstances, and of the poor. The ordinary term which children are expected to schools is seven years, and the cost f school books for that term is over \$120,000. In the city, the number of very poor people, who cannot really afford to buy books, is much greater than it is in country towns. If they buy them, it is at the cost of the needed comforts of their families -And yet they are not willing to undergo the morti fication of being reported as "poor," and furnished at the public expense as such. Last year, the Committee say, there was in the city a scarcity of wa ter for a time, in certain districts, and many who of books is set at two dollars for each child and this is a serious tax, especially where children are nu-

The multitude of immigrants who are continually

arriving, feel the cost of school books, and too often

keep their children from school in consequence, and perhaps make this a pretext for putting their chil-dren to work, or sending them out to beg or steal. Be the parents excusable or otherwise, the community is no less the sufferer, in having such a mass of children growing up without education; commonly, too, those who are thus deprived of school privileges are those who need them most, because they have the fewest advantages for improvement at home .-Every year the reports of our penitentiaries exhibit increasing numbers of cases of children from the streets of Boston, who can neither read nor write, and many of whom never saw the inside of a school house. Such a feeling is suicidal, and must be corrected. In the mere matter of dollars and cents, education is far less costly than crime. The money spent in the detection, conviction, and punishmen one boy for crime, would pay the cost of all the school life of a score of boys, books included. The Committee suppose, according to the best information in their possession, that the number of children of suitable age who are absent from school, is somewhere from five to eight thousand, out of 18 000; and it is believed that the larger part are those whose can be but one way to prevent the cost of school books driving away a great many children, and that is, for the city to furnish the books. Such a course will greatly diminish the aggregate amount of money paid by the community; because the city could cure a great reduction in price, and a more durable quality of books. It is supposed the entite expense would be reduced nearly one-half. And it would gather into the schools a multitude of children who are now in the streets. It would also facilitate the passing and enforcing of those public regulations which the alarming increase of juvenile so loudly calls for. I trust this matter will be pressed by the Committee, and that some similar course will be taken in every place where it is found that portions of the children are actually kept from school by the expense of books. The first step has been taken in several towns, where all the books are purchased by the Committee, and furnished to all the children at cost.

A sub committee here have lately made a report on reading-books, in which the doctrine is advanced that it is necessary to have two sets of readers, one to train the voice and secure a correct pronunciation and intonation in reading, the other to familiarize the pupils with the vocabulary of knowledge and the materials of thought and of mental discipline In this last report, it says the reading-books in use are quite faulty, because the selections are so purely literary, and so far as they are influential in forming the minds of the young, will create a taste for light reading, and not for the perusal of the great masters of thought. The committee, therefore, propose to add to the reading-books now in use, another series presenting the elementary principles of natural philosophy, chemistry, neterology, and especially physiology, which is becoming a favorite science in certain quarters. There is doubtless good ground for the criticism that our reading-books are too exclusively literary. But the proper remedy is to rectify the character of the reading books, by intro-ducing those that have a larger share of common things; and then to diversify the scientific studies

A FAMILY OF MINISTERS .- The Puritan notices an ordination in Wenham, Mass., at which there was the unusual spectacle of four brothers participating in the services at once. Mr. Jeremiah Taylor, a graduate of Princeton, was ordained; his brother Oliver A., of Manchester, Mass., preaching the sermon; another brother, Rufus, of Shrewsbury, N. J., gave the right hand of fellowship; and still another. Timothy, of Slaterville, R. I., charged the people. The exercises were deeply affecting; and at an allusion to the aged mother of the four, to whose piety and prayerfulness was to be traced, under God, the direction their lives had taken, they were greatly moved, and the assembly, as was meet, cordially sympathized with their emotion.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

We have never before had such a number of disasters in so short a period. The public mind is ill that this appears in a secular paper, to be read by at ease on the subject. Surely, all these things are every party and clique in politics, and every creed not unavoidable. The terrible affair at Brighton, and school in religion, it will readily be admitted it by which six men were suddenly and instantly It contains a full endorsement of missions, and by ter connected with this affair, which is mysterious implication, at least, commends them to general and unpardonable. It is, that by the management was done by the simple expedient of taking up the dead bodies which were killed at Brookline, in the county of Norfolk, and carrying them to Boston, in the county of Suffolk. The coroner of Norfolk could not examine them, because they were carried out of his jurisdiction, and the coroner of Suffolk did not summon a jury because they were killed out of his jurisdiction. And no measures have been taken to correct the wrong. So that now the railroads may kill ad libitum without subjecting themselves even to the semblance of a legal investigation. This is surely a reproach upon a land of law, and leaves too much room to apprehend that it is the undervaluing of human life, not an excessive tenderness for it, which is operating in the public mind for the abolition of the law of God, that whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his

bloood be shed." It is time there should be a rigid investigation, under the most solemn forms of legal proceeding, as in cases of high crime, whenever human life is sacrificed to the incompetent management of railroads or the unfaithful construction of their works. Only three of the bodies have been identified. Geo. S. Frye, of Newburyport, and Richard W. Madely, of Jefferson, Me. were ship-carpenters, and had been working at the former place, but last week went to New-York in hopes of better wages. The other was from Connecticut, had been getting out staves at Warren, and was on his way to this city to dis-

pose of his staves. An Irishman was found on the road, by the next train after the accident on Saturday, quite dead, supposed to have been killed by jumping off while the train was in rapid motion.

On the same night, an engineer named Osborn, on the Western Railroad, allowed himself to be knocked off by a bridge near Becket. He was a new hand on the road, but it is said had just seen the bridge, and then stood on the footboard, looking back, when he struck the side of the bridge and was knocked off, falling about twenty-five feet upon the stones. He was terribly bruised, but is expected to recover.

On Sunday morning, a man was found on the same road, near Westfield, with one of his legs cut off twice, and a bottle of rum by his side. He was

A man named James Duggan was killed while

General Intelligence.

THE FRENCH STEAMER NEW-YORK. The New-York, one of the new line of French steamers to this port, arrived at Newport, R. I. Friday (short of coal) from Havre, whence she sailed on the 24th ult. on the same day with the Washington. Her continental advices are two days later than the Washington's, and of considerable interest. France is tranquil. The Paris money market

well supported on the 23 d.

Mile. De Luzzy is likely to be set at liberty.

There is nothing in her correspondence with the

Duke de Praslin which tends to fix on her a preknowledge of the horrible crime of the latter. In Spain, the reconciliation of the young Queen with her husband would seem to be complete, and the Narvaez Ministry firmly in favor-firmly, that is, for a Spanish Cabinet. Some sensation has been

excited by reports of new troubles in Catalonia. Bavaria is to have freedom of the press. ITALY .- The news from Italy is very encouraging. The l'ope seems to encourage the industry of the people. Four suspension bridges are to be con-

structed at Rome by a French company.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany had taken formal ossession of Lucca, making a donation of 12,000f. othe poor. He has abolished capital punishment. The Pope bas issued a decree, consisting of seven chapters and fifty-six articles, constituting a council of state.

SWITZERLAND .- The accounts from Switzerland indicate great activity in both the belligerent parties for some future collision, unless prevented. There was a report in Paris that a conflict had actually taken place in a town in the Canton of Neufchatel but subsequent advices did not confirm it. In the Canton of Bale, something of a spirit of conciliation began to be shown. Russia .- It was rumored that the difficulties be-

tween Russia and the Pope had been adjusted by a concordat; but the announcement turns out to be premature. The Pope required, as an indispensable condition, that those Catholics who had been converted to the Greek church, should be permitted to return to their former connections. The Russian ambassador replied that they voluntarily went to the Greek church, and should not be compelled to go back again to the Catholic church.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The N. O. Picayune of the 5th gives later intelligence from Vera Cruz. Among the items are the following: Gen. Lane entered Puebla on the 13th ult, with 3000 men and six pieces of artillery—so says a dispatch of Santa Anna. The latter could effect no-

thing against him in the Pinal. books. An opinion is quoted from gentlemen connected with the public schools in New-York city, that to compel the parents to buy the books, would drive away one quarter part of the scholars. There

will accompany him.

The U. S. frigate Portsmouth arrived at Mazatlan on the 22J of September, from Monterey, in California. The U.S. squadron, consisting of the frigate Congress, Dale, the Cyane, and a transport, left Monterey on the 1st of September, for Mazatlan and San Blas, and for those of Guayamas and

The health of the army is far from being good. The climate of the valley of Mexico is not, it appears, congenial to the constitutions of the South. It is just as enervating and fatal to the Southern, as is that of Vera Cruz to the Northern constitutions. The city of Mexico was filled with rumors of peace. It is said that a quorum had met at Queretaro, and that the majority decided in favor of an amicable adjustment of difficulties.

A train was expected at Vera Criz under com-A train was expected at vera Criz under command of Colonel trainey, which was to bring a great number of wounded officers, and also, Major Gaines, Capt. Cassius M. Clay, Capt. Heady, Major Borland, Capt. Danley and Midshipman Rogers, and Line and Midshipman Rogers, and Capt. Danley and Midshipman Rogers, and Capt. Mr. Kendall. This will probably open the communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico. Mr. Bankhead, the British minister, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th ult., and was received with

DEATH OF CAPT. WALKER .- The following, from the Genius of Liberty, of the 25th ult., contains the most important items we can gather from the Vera

Cruz papers: "From four French gentlemen who left the city of Mexico on the 13th, and Puebla on the 16th of the present month, we have received intelligence of

a very important nature concerning the state of af-fairs in those quarters.

"Gen. Lane having arrived at Perote, was there "Gen. Lane having arrived at Perote, was there joined by Capt. Walker and his command. Both advanced together on the Puebla road till they reached the town of Vreyes, at which place Capt. Walker, by order of the commanding General, took up his line of march to Huamantla, by way of the towns of San Francisco and Guapasila. On his towns of san Francisco and cyuapasua. On the arrival at Huamantla, a sangulary engagement took place in the streets, between the force of Capt. Walker, censisting of 250 men, and that of the Mexicans, numbering 1,600. The result of this

contest was the total expulsion of the enemy from the town, and its occupation by our valiant little army, which lost in the battle only six men; but the gallant Walker, after performing prodigies of valor and feats of the most daring character, fell in single combat, pierced by the spear of an enraged father, who was goaded to actual frenzy by the death of his son, whose fall beneath the arm of Captain Walker he had just winessed. The father rushed forward, heedless of all danger, to revenge his child's death, and attacking the Captain with almost irresistible violence, plunged his spear into almost irresistible violence, plunged his spear into his body and slew him almost instantly. In this engagement the Mexicans lost 200 men and three pieces of artillery. The latter were thrown into a gulley adjoining the town, by the victors. After the achievement of their object, which was the disper-tion of the enemy, for which they were dispatched to Huamantla, the Americans evacuated the place and directed their course to Pinal, on the Pnebla road, which they reached without any opposition.

There meeting with Gen. Lane, the combined arican force continued its murch upon Puebls. They found this city in a state of insurrection and accordingly entered it in platoons—deliver-ing at every step a constant and well directed fire of musketry, which ceased not till the enemy retired, and order had been restored in every quarter. Dueling seems to be quite the order of the day at

Gens. Shields and Pillow are able to be about.

The Americans have entered Orizaba, and Atalisco, no opposition having been made.

Senor Rosa, the Mexican Secretary of State, has ordered Santa Anna to give up the command of the army to Gen. Rincon, and prepare for a court martial. Santa Anna's officers were hooted by the populace, as they entered Queretaro and Toluca Santa Anna was at Tehucan de las Grenadas, deserted of all his soldiers except about 200.

The Guerillas are exceedingly active and trouble some in the vicinity of Queretaro.

Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence at the

NEW PAPERS .- W. C. Toby, the " John of York, of the Philadelphia papers, a practical printer, and one of the most piquant writers of the country, has published a paper in the city of Mexico, called the North American; it is a beautiful sheet, says the Delta, and " worthy to bear the name of the great Philadelphia paper.

A new paper has been established in the capital entitled La Razon. It is published entirely in Spanish, is a democratic paper and advocates the re-establishment of the constitution of '24.

They occupy more than two pages of that journal. We should do injustice to our own feelings, how-ever, if we withheld allusion to the dispatch proper of Gen. Scott. No less inimitable in style than modest in expression, it bears the impress throughout of the gentleman soldier. Full of lavish praise to others and parsimonious to a fault of any credit to himself, he seems to be rather the historian than the actor and great Director, of the scenes he describes. He has, in fine, accomplished the victories of Cæsar and recited them in the language of a Wellington or Taylor .- Tribune.

The resume of the dispatch we copy: "So terminated the series of events which I have but feebly presented. My thanks were feebly poured out on the different fields—to the abilities and science of generals and other officers-to the gallantry and prowess of all—the rank and file included. But a reward infinitely higher—the applause of a grateful country and Government-will I cannot doubt, be accorded in due time, to so much merit, of every sort, displayed by this glorious army, which has now overcome all difficulties—distance, climate, grounds. fortifications, numbers.

It has in a single day, in many battles, as often efeated 32,000 men; made about 3,000 prisoners, including eight generals (two of them ex-Presidents) and 205 other officers; killed or wounded 4,000 of ali ranks—besides entire corps dispersed and dissolved; captured 37 pieces of ordnance—more than treble our siege train and field batteries—with a large number of field arms, a full supply of ammunition of every kind, &c.
These great results have overwhelmed the enemy.

Our loss amounts to 1,053: killed, 139, including 16 officers; wounded, 876, with 60 officers. The

made a public speech at Lexington on the 15th inst., on the war and kindred topics, which there was a feverish anxiety to hear from. Anxious that his feverish anxiety to hear from. Anxious that his views on these delicate and all-important subjects should not be misunderstood, Mr. Clay requested that no report of his speech should be made, in order to allow him to write it out accurately himself.

A representation from memory was made of the A representation from memory was made of the A representation from memory was made of the speech, but it was quite incomplete. The speech children on board the ship in barrels, and then left itself is now on the way. Mr. Clay first read a settlem to the tender mercies of the steerage passent ries of resolutions, eight in number, embodying the principles of his speech. The first of these declares that the war was primarily caused by the annexa-tion of Texas; and that the ordering of Gen. Taylor to the Rio Grande by the President, was unconsti-tutional. The third declares the Congress has the right to determine upon the motives, causes, and obects of a war, when commenced, or at any time during its progress. The fourth says that it is the duty of Congress to declare, by some authentic act what purpose and object the existing war ought to be farther prosecuted; and if the President de-clines or refuses to execute the will of Congress so declared, Congress ought to take measures to arrest opposition to anything like the annexation of Mexi-co, in any mode, especially by conquest. The sixth says that, considering the series of splendid and brilwithout any injury to our honor, practice the virtue of moderation, and say to their discomfited fees, We have no desire for the dismemberment of Mexico The seventh disavows all wish to acquire any fo reign territory whatever, for the purpose of propagating slavery, or of introducing slavery from the United States into any such foreign territory. To these views it is certainly unnecessary to invite the attention of all thinking men.

ACQUITTED .- Sarah Morrison was arraigned in our Criminal Court Monday before last, charged with the murder of her step-mother. Our readers will remember the horrid affair—the girl having burned her mother to death, after having first disabled her by a blow on the head with a fire-shovel. The girl gave the following account of the transaction: "You know, father, you was tired of her and I was tired of her, and I thought I'd put her out of the way. Polly was reading her Bible, and I hit her a lick with the shovel, and she fell down in a fit, and I hit her again, and put her into the fire— and we were short of wood, and I put old clothes on, and we'll never see old Polly again." She was of course acquitted on the ground of idiocy—the proof on that subject being conclusive. During her imprisonment she was visited by a colored woman, whom she persisted in calling her mother, whom she supposed to have been burned black by the pro-cess. The girl was remanded for future disposal of of the Court.—Pittsburgh Journal.

THE CUNARD DOCKS AT JERSEY CITY .- The docks now building for the Cunard steamers at Jersey City, will be completed about or before the middle of December. There are two piers, both 300 feet long. 40 feet wide, and 61 feet 6 inches in hight, being 21 feet at dead low water. The other pier is 170 feet long and 75 feet wide. On this pier there is a storehouse complete which is 45 feet. pier there is a storehouse complete, which is 45 feet long and 40 feet wide. There are two other storehouses, we believe, the largest being 150 by 110 feet square. Already there have been deposited about the docks 57,000 tons of stone, making in all mud have been excavated and filled in back of the

o'clock on Sunday morning the house was found to be on fire, and was nearly destroyed; his body being nearly burnt to a crisp. His watch, and his pocket-book, containing some money and a check of \$200, recently received from Ireland, where he had a wife and children, were found in his pockets near-

Commissioner's report for October presents the following glimpse of the pauperism of the city in the records of a single month:—Number of persons in Bellevue Alms House 2,449, Bellevue hospital 631, city prison 225, lunatic asylum 402, nursery 973, nursery hospital 136, penitentiary 566, hospital 156, second district police 296, small pox hospital 4, third district police 489, total in doors 6,327. Of the out door poor, children at nurse 200, pensioners 1,266. second district police 296, small pox hospital 100, second district police 296, small pox hospital 4, third district police 489, total in doors 6,327. Of the out door poor, children at nurse 200, pensioners 1,250, transient paupers 430. Total out door poor 1.880. The supplies for the month amounted to \$21,305.84; beef, fresh, \$2,516, beef, salt, \$646, butter \$269, colored home \$1,071, crackers \$191, nursing children amount to upwards of ten thousand. The yearly insected have grain, &c. \$252, ice \$588, lumber \$374, the professional engagements.

leather \$484, milk \$533, marketing \$522, plumbing \$948. soap \$462, shoes \$99, transportation of pau pers \$422, wine and ale \$536, wood \$446, and wage of mechanics \$232.

ACCIDENT ON THE SYRACUSE ROAD .- A melan ACCIDENT ON THE SYRACUSE ROAD.—A melan-choly accident occurred near Rome last week by which three or four persons were seriously, and two fatally injured. One of the cars of a repairing train, broka its axle, which caused it to stop sud-denly, bringing the cars together with a violent con-cussion. Several men upon the train were in such positions that they were caught between the cars and badly hurt, some having limbs broken, and two being shockingly injured by the crushing. One had his back broken, and the bowels of another were partially forced out; these have since died.

FATAL COLLISION .- As the steamboat Hendrik Hudson was coming up the river last week she came in collision, opposite Haverstraw, with the sloop S. Root, of Tompkinsville, and cut her completely in two. Immediately after the collision, the captain of the sloop, Smith Cornell, was found in the wheel-house of the Hendrik, where he had been wheel thrown by the concussion; but he was so severely mutilated that he survived but about half an hour. The other persons on board had leaped or been thrown into the river, and were picked up by the small boats of the Hendrik.

SYNOD OF CINCINNATI ON THE MEXICAN WAR. The Synod of Cincinnati, at its meeting, Oct. 15, adopted strong resolutions on the Mexican War. We give a specimen, from the Watchman of the

Valley:
Resolved, 2. That the destruction of property, the encorroca, 2. I nat the destruction of property, the corrmous wastefulness, the mangling and murdering of women and children, the starving, and hanging, and stabbing, and shooting of men, and the unspeakably and loathsomely demoralizing and barbarous influences which are the necessary accompany. paniments of the present unrighteous war with Mexico, are evils infinitely greater than all the good which its most ardent advocates have ever promised to themselves, or the nation, from its prosecu-

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT .- The government of the little republic of San Marino, in Italy, is imitating the example of its neighbor, Tuscany. It has appointed a commission charged with tha elaboration of the project of a new penal code, suppressing the penalty of death, and substituting therefor other penalties. In Tuscapy the abolition of capital punchaltics. urday evening contains the official dispatches of Gen. Scott and his subordinate officers in relation to the actions of Contreras and Characteristics. In Tuscapy the abolition of capital punishment has been already acted upon. As long ago as last Angust, the Grand Duke appointed the commission, with instructions to support the actions of Contreras and Characteristics. mission, with instructions to suppress entirely the death penalty, and to replace it by solitary confinement and hard labor. The experiment on this small scale may show somewhat the tendencies of such

> REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.-Intelligence has been received of the adoption of the Constitution, for some time under consideration, by the Colonists of Liberia. They have now declared their independent ence as a nation, and assumed the title of the Republic of Liberia. This step has been taken at the suggestion and by the advice of the American Colonization Society; and it is believed will greatly promote the general advancement of the Liberians in all that goes to render a people respectable and influential for good. It will specially tend to remove the jealousy of the English towards Liberia as an American colony, and will enable the Liberians to get with more energy and efficiency in rians to act with more energy and efficiency in breaking up the slave trade of the coast. The great experiment is now fairly on trial, whether emancipated colored men are capable of maintaining among the nations of the world a free, independent and en-

INFLUENCE OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES .- The are more than 1,500,000 people in the United States who abstain from the use of ardent spirits, and from furnishing it to others; more than 5,000 Temperance Societies, embracing more than 600,-000 members. More than 2,000 distilleries have been stopped; more than 5.000 merchants have eased to traffick in the poison, and more than 6,000 drunkards ceased to use intoxicating drink. It is stimated that 30,000 persons are now sober, who, had it not been for the Temperance Societies would have been sots; and that at least 20,000 fam greater number of the dead and disabled were of the highest worth. Those under treatment, thanks to our very able medical officers, are generally doing who otherwise would have been in wretchedness least 75,000 children are saved from the blasting influence which tends to make them drunkards.-

> gers, who supplied them with food as best they could. The New-York Commercial says that they arrived safely, and seemed content and happy a the prospect of seeing their father, with which

> It is not probable that these children remained in the barrels during the whole voyage of thirty days, but resorted to them as hiding places during the visits of the officers of the shlp.

SECRET SOCIETIES .- The New-Haven Baptist Association, at a meeting held in Wallingford, Conn. on the 7th ult., adopted, by a large majority, the following resolutions, which had been prepared by

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of every church to use their influence against, and every Christian carefully to avoid all connection with, se cret organizations, by whatever names they may be called, or under whatever guises they may appear

NAVAL EXPEDITION TO THE DEAD SEA .- It is stated in the Herald this morning that a parly of naval officers, under Lieut. Wm. F. Lynch, will sail from N.Y. in a few days, in the U.S. store-ship Supply, to the Mediterranean, for the purpose of making an exploration and survey of the Dead Sea. The order, it is said, emanates from the Navy Descientific research, is not said. As soon as the shir shall have arrived off the coast of Syria, the party will land, and Lieut. Pennock will succeed to the command of the Supply.

A LADY ASTRONOMER.-Miss Mitchell of Nantucket has computed the elements of the orbit of the comet discovered by her on the first of last October; and her results, with those of Professor Pierce and of Mr. Bond, together with a notice of the central passage of the comet over a bright fixed star in the Constellation of the Dragon, and of other interesting phenomena in connection with the same, will be prepared by William Mitchell, Esq., the father of the lady by whom the wanderer was first seen, and will appear in the next number of the American Journal of Science.

CHEAP POSTAGE. - The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that the Postmaster General will recommend in his report the introduction of a uniform system of cheap postage throughout the Union, on the principle of the penny postage in England. This will be completing the cheap post-age system. It will be gratifying to the friends of present system to learn that the deficiency in

mud have been excavated and filled in back of the bulkhead. It is estimated that the docks, when finished, will cost upwards of eighty or one hundred thousand dollars.

FIRE AND DEATH AT SOMERVILLE.—An sflecting case of the fatal effects of intemperance has just occurred at Somerville. A lone Irishman, who has been engaged in the business of butchering, and who had been under a fit of delirium tremens for a day or two, appears to have left a candle burning on Saturday night in his miserable habitation. About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning the house was found they have directed their counsel to take cil, and they have directed their counsel to take

dist Conference have a board of missions for the slave population, which is represented to be in a state of considerable activity. The missions embrace, according to a summary of the annual report, by the Commercial Advertiser, thirteen conferences, according to a summary of the large of the Condon, A paragraph is republished from the London papers, announcing that M. Albert Cohen, who lately visited Algeria for the purpose of devising means of improving the property of Mr. P. W. Pledger, of Mariboro' District, so the property of Mr. P. W. Pledger, of Mariboro' District, s slave population, which is represented to be in a by the Commercial Advertiser, thirteen conferences, in which collectively are established one hundred and twenty-nine missiens, employing one hundred and twenty-two missionaries, who have the over-

depends upon what kind of a gospel is preached so diligently; but it certainly is an encouraging token that the moral claims of that neglected population, to whom the South owes so deep a debt, are begin-

Rev. Dr. Pierce, Agent for the Bible Society, re ports a rapid progress in the good work of supplying the State of Georgia with the Bible. Whether slaves are included in the blessed gift is not stated.

burg Gazette states that this body convexed in Martinsburg on the 14th, and closed its session on the 20th uit. The Gazette says, "the subjects brought before the Synod seemed to be of a deeply interesting and exciting character, though the several speakers exhibited, throughout the discussions, that courtesy and brotherly kindness towards each other, which should ever characterize an assemblage of Christian brethren. In some instances, considerable forensic talent was displayed, while one or two of the reverend speakers displayed an ingenulty in treating the subject under discussion, which inclined us to suspect they were bred for the bar. The preaching was well attended and is highly spoken of. The pulpits of the Methodist, German Reformed, and Presbyterian churches, were occupied by members of the Synod on Sunday.

THE STATE ADMINISTRATION .- The State Ad-THE STATE ADMINISTRATION.—The State Administration for the ensuing year will consist of John Young, of Livingston co., Governor; Hamilton Fish, of New-York, Lieut. Governor; Christopher Morgan, of Cayugs, Secretsry of State; Millard Fillmore, of Erie, Comptroller; Alvah Hunt, of Chenango, Treasurer; Ambrose L. Jordan, of New-York, Attorney General; Charles B. Stuart of Monroe, state engineer; Jacob Hinds, Orleans; Nelson J. Beach, Lewis; Charles Cook, Chemung; canal commissioners

Chemung; canal commissioners.

Mr. Fish, be ng elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Gardiner, will of course go into office as soon as the State canvass ers declare the result, which will be early in December, and continue until the 31st of December 1848. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General and state engineer are elected for two years commencing on the 1st of January next. The canal commissioners and inspectors of state prisons are elected for three years, but this being the first election under the new constitution, the new incumbents will hold ane for one year, one for two years and one for three years. The Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller will meet at the capital on the first Monday in January and ermine by lot which shall hold for one, which or two and which for three years; and anually ereafter there shall be elected one caual commisoner and one inspector of state prisons, who will old office for three years.

The Lt. Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General and state engineer will constitute the ommissioners of the Land Office.

The Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Comptrol-

Treasurer and Attorney General, will be the mmissioners of the canal fund. The Canal Board will consist of the Lt. Goveror, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, state engineer and canal commissioners.—Rochester Democrat.

missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, says the American Messenger, who has recently taken a somewhat extensive tour in the Islands, states that the incidental influence of the gospel upon the manners and education of the inhabitants is surprisingly great, especially among the people of Hawai where, in a few years more of continued prosperity not a single vestige will be left of their former de gradation and heathenism. Schools are rapidly advancing. The common branches are as well

REMARKABLE CHARACTER .- The life of Miss Eleanor Jones, whose death was noticed in vesterday's paper, was singular and almost unparallel She was always miserably clad, and through that she might save her earnings. She was indus-trious, but never allowed herself over two shillings a week of her wages for personal expenses. For a long time her bed was a few bundles of straw. She caught a cold, which terminated her life, in city, and left behind her a property of \$3000. By her will she has put this in trust with a gentleman Shipping Children in Barrels.—New-York Welsh benevolent societies, except \$200 for her father in Wales, if he is alive, or if not, to one of his sons, if he can prove that he has taken care of his father as he should. Otherwise, this sum is to be divided among her other brothers and sisters in

Hayti is about 400 miles long and 150 broad, and is second only in size, to one other of the West India islands. Its population is near one million. This population is colored, but sustain a government of heir own, which is free and independent. Slave ry was broken up in the Island in 1792, and the in-

ependence achieved in 1802. In 1844 the American Baptist Free Mission So nety commenced its efforts of preaching the gospel Hayti, by sending to that interesting field of Missionary labor a missionary family, consisting of Rev. Wm. M. Jones and wife and Miss P. T. Young. In December of 1846 the station was reinforced by sending another family, consisting of Rev. W. L. Judd and wife and Miss Lake. These nissionaries are stationed at Port au-Prince, the Capital of the Haytien Republic. The last named family were members of the State-st, Baptist church in this city, and share largely in our sympathies

and prayers. ough the labors of these missionaries a little church has already been gathered; and is enjoying precious revival at the present time. This mis ion has struggled against trials from its commence-Mr. Jones, on account of his health, has been laid aside from his labors frequently, and is now spending a few months in this country, and ing means to build a chapel in Port-au-Prince The health of Miss Y. has been greatly impaired. but is now better. The present encouragements and prospects of the mission are subjects of devout gratitude and praise .- Cor. Alb. Spectator.

POLICE DEPARTMENT .- We have been favored at the office of the Chief of Police, with the following statistics relative to the Police Department: Total number of arrests, from the 1st of May October, 1847, a period of six months, 14,381 among which are 1,028 for assault and battery, for burglary, 2,177 for disorderly conduct. 155 fo fighting in the streets, 160 for grand larceny, 148 for insanity, 3.498 for intoxication, 3 349 for intoxi posure of persons, 1,225 for petit larceny, 120 prostitutes for disorderly conduct in the streets, 155 on suspicion of stealing, 1,217 for vagrancy and various

her causes of arrest. Number of persons having made application, and whom lodging was given in the several Station Houses during the same period, 12,899.

Number of children lost in the public streets taken to the Station Houses and restored to the

parents, 1,816. In the same time 69 persons have been rescue from drowning, and 83 fires have been discovered and extinguished by the members of the Police

Department. Number of violations of city ordinances rep receipts this year, compared with the expenses of the department, will be reduced to less than \$40,000.

In 1845 the deficiency was \$800,000, and in 1846
over \$660,000. The receipts for the coming year
projecting contrary to law; 105 for neglecting to In 1845 the deficiency was \$800,000, and in year over \$660,000. The receipts for the coming year will no doubt leave a large balance in favor of the 231 in relation to hacks; 451 in relation to docks

THE DOUGLASS TESTIMONIAL. - The accounts of the Douglass Testimonial have been made up, and exhibit a sum total of about 450l. after deducting expenses. It is intended to remit the money Frederick Douglass. A library of valuable books, collected by a lady in the South of England, has When all the improvements are finished, they will add much to

TOLERATION TO THE JEWS .- The intolerance

Christian Europe the pressure has been gradually 000,000—leas than \$20,000 a mile. lightening, and the good work seems to have begun beyond the pale of Christendom. A paragraph is condition of the Israelites, had arrived in Tunis, on Friday, the 25th day of February. and had an Interview with the Bey. The facility with which M. Cohen speaks Arabic enabled him to converse a long time with the Bey relative to his sight of thirty-three thousand, four hundred and mission. The Bey replied, "With the assistance

Summary.

New Style of Spectacles .- A man named Shaw ear Cleveland, Ohio, has invented a new style of spectacles. He has been successful in combining three sets of leases in such a manner that they can be readily adapted to seven distinct focal

A Warlike Editor .- Col. Williams, editor of the Detrnit Advertiser, the leading Whig paper of Michigan, has

A Catholic Seminary .- The splendid mansion and grounds of J. W. Gill, Esq. of Wheeling, Va. have been purchased by Bishop Whelan, in behalf of the Roman Catho-Editorship of the Christian World .- Mr. G. G.

reeman Clarke, as his successor. A Woman Executed .- Mrs. Mary Runkle was cut down and delivered to her friends from Montgomery county

the made a confession to Dr. Smith and Sheriff Eames. New-Orleans after the Epidemic .-- The Delta says that the awful epidemic which afflicted New-Orleans last mmer, has not in any perceptible degree, affected the prossects of the city, lessened the value of property, or checked the arrent of immigration. On the contrary, we believe that in the ity generally the value of property has advanced this season far evand the advance of last seaso

Railroad Business .- Only fourteen lives and \$18,000 worth of flour have been destroyed on two of the New-England railroads during two weeks past.

Public Education .- The city of Pesth, in Hungary, has just contracted a loan with the house of Messrs. Rothschild, of Vienna, to the amount of 2,000,000 florins, (£ 208,000,) which sum is to be exclusively expended in the creation o schools and other establishments of public instruction

U. S. Senator from Alabama - A U. S. Senator s to be chosen by the Alabama Legislature, (which meets at Moutgomery, on the first Monday in December,) in place of Dixon H. Lewis, whose term expired on the 4th of March last. The Democrats have majorities in each branch of the Legislaa a candidate for re-election. Wm. R. King, fermerly Democratic S. nator, will be supported by his friends for the vacant

Worcester to be a City.-The electors at Worces r, Mass. have decided, without a dissenting voice, to apply to the Legislature for a city charter. Worcester now numbers early 16,000. In 1840 the population was 7000.

New Cemetery in Roxbury. Mass - The city gov. nment of Roxbury have concluded to purchase a lot of land for cemetery, at a distance from the compact part of the city. The

Dummer Academy .- Rev. Henry Durant, of Byfield, Mass. has resigned his pastoral charge, having accepted an appointment as Principal of Dummer Academy, situated in By-Serious Accident and Magnanimous Conduct .-

hand on board the steamer Frank, named John Dodd, while sin one day last week, was accidentally caught in a coil of rope, by which he was dragged overboard, and his leg broken. He was mmediately rescued, when a subscription of \$47.371 was raised y the "Guarda" for the benefit of the injured man.

near St. Johnsville. Several parcels of gunpowder, put up in country twenty years ago. The children are clean and we'l-dressed, and the people are rapidly acquiring property. President of the Cincinnati.-It has been stated hat the late Major Popham was the last eriginal member of the Society of Cincinnati. It is a mistake. There are several of

the original members still living, among them Dr. Joseph Pres-cott, who is Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Society Major Popham, as President-General, had in his possession the golden eagle of the order, most splendidly set in diamonds, a preent from Gen. Lasayette to Gen. Washington. This, as a precious relic of the Society, goes to his successor in the office. A Cotton Factory in Mississippi .- A company of

for the purpose of establishing an extensive steam cotton fac died. Yet this woman was able to make a donation of \$100 to one of the Welch churches in this which place one of the company has already removed with his place that it would require six years to execute them, as he has family, to be followed uext apring by the other gentlemen interested in the project.

that great excitement and alarm prevail at present among the peaks of the Lookout Mountain, at a place called the Narrows, on the 19th ult. Some of the inhahitants, it is stated, had renoved from the neighborhood. Fatal Effect of Trifling with Fire-Arms .- Mar-

garet Quiun, a native of Ireland, aged 23 years, died from the accidental firing of a pistol in the hands of Michael Duffy, cn Sat-urday last, in this city. McDuffy, with the deceased and several which had been anapped several times, and with which the fire had been stirred, no one supposing it to be charged. McDuffy fired, three halls taking effect just behind the left ear, and from

The Lehigh Tragedy .- The Lehigh Reporter some time aince published an account of a horrible suicide of a girl named Fritzinger. Circumstances have since transpired calculated to induce the belief that she was murdered, and the supposed offender was arrested and committed for trial. Killed by Accident .- The balance-wheel attached

to the engine in the rolling-mill in Providence, one day last week broke suddenly, and a heavy piece of iron struck one of the workmen, named Daniel McCarty, and killed him instantly. He ha left a wife and two children.

Caution .- The Unitarian meeting-house in Stow Mass. was destroyed by fire oo Tuesday of last week. The fire was communicated from a furnace that was placed in the house the last week. The Town Hall, for the transaction of town businesa, was in the hasement story, and was destroyed. The deskclock, communion service, carpets, books, &c. were saved.

Death by Poison .- The Springfield (Ohio) Republic records the death of Dr. John Patton, of that county, by e accidental use of strychnia instead of morphine. He had procured two vials from a drug store, one containing strychnia and the other morphine, hut both supposed to contain the latter. He took, in the evening, a small quantity of the strychnia, measured on the point of a penknife; and the color very nearly resembling that of morphine, he did not discover the mistake till he felt the

Professorship .-- The Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder states that Rev. R. C. Smith has been elected the Alabama Profeasor of Oglethorpe University by the Synod of that State which has just held its annual session. New Route to the Pacific .- A writer in the Wash

ington Union says a railroad six hundred miles long, from Presidio de Rio Grande to Guyamas, in the Gulf of California, would secure a continuous steam communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He thinks it much preferable to the route by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, or that of Darien.

New Church in Lexington, Ky -A new Presby terian church, which is described as a splendid edifice, was dedi cated at Lexington, on the 30th ult. It cost \$18,000.

Sacrilege in Brooklyn .- Some daring villains or Wednesday night of last week, forcibly entered the Baptist church in Nassau street, and stole therefrom the carpet from the pulpit stairs, also the pulpit cushion and ornaments, with which the scoundrels made their escape, after committing other outrages in this place of worship.

Love and Suicide -- Mr. Constant Ballot commit ted suicide in New-Orleans, by blowing out his brains with a pistol. Ballot was a Frenchman by birth, about thirty-five years of age, and much respected by his acquaintances. The only cause that can be assigned for the rash act, was the departure a female to whom Ballot was strongly attached.

Rejuvenation of the Capitol .-- The Capitol at Washington is in the course of preparation for the meeting of Congress. Haudsome chandeliers have been introduced in the Rotunda, and in both chambers, and in all the passages of the building, gas burners. Along the stone foot-way which extended immediately around the Capitol, have been placed iron lamp posts, with gilded tops, and intended to be supplied with gas the beauty of this already splendid edifice.

Railroads in the United States .- There are now in operation in the United States, somewhere about 5000 miles which it has pleased the piety of the Catholic princes of railroad. This includes portions of roads yet unfinished. In about a year another thousand will be added, in all probability. tharing the fate of other forms of oppression. In | The whole cost of the railroada now in use has been about \$140, To be Hung for Stealing a Slave .- At the late

aitting of the Court of General Sessions for Darlington District. Two Churches Burned .- The church at the vil-

lage of Piscataway, N. J. says the New-Brunawick Union, wa

consumed hy fire on Saturday evening before last. The Pres-byterian church at Columbia, Teun. was burnt on the 31st o

Sympathy for Italy .- The Express notices a meeting of several gentlemen of various nations at the American Hotel, to provide for holding a public meeting of citizens generally, for the purpose of an expression of sympathy and admiration for Pope Pius IX. A draft of an address to Pius IX. was read by Sig. Foresti; and it was determined that a call for a meeting b

circulated among the residents of this city. Galena and Chicago Railroad.-The Directors of this road have published a circular, in which they state that \$250,000 has been subscribed, and they want \$150,000 more to complete the road to Fox river.

Rum Robbery .- The Boston Traveller says tha young man from the country, inexperienced in city wicked ness, applied to the City Marshal to recover \$10, which, he stat ed, had been boldly taken from him at the North End, by two men who had attached themselves to him on his first arriva and plied him with liquor till they had obtained possession of hi

Failure of the Alpaca Speculation .- J. D. Wilhanning has relinquished the editorial charge of the Boston paliamson was lately appointed by the American Agricultural Asper under this name, which has been entrusted to Rev. James ociation, for the purpose of introducing the alpaca into thi untry. He was to proceed forthwith to Peru, free of charge n one of the United Sates ships, for the procurement of the hung at Whiteshoro', ou Tuesday of last week, for the murder of her hushand. After hanging about 15 minutes, her body was

Boston Liberality .- In the Puritan and republican city of Boston, last year, \$2,281,249 were given for the I rome tion of education, and \$2,272,900 for purposes of charity.

Fire and Loss of Life .- We learn from the Bath Timea, that on Saturday morning, the dwelling-house of Mrs Groves, situated near Wiscasset, Me. was totally destroyed b fire, and melancholy to relate, the owner and her brother, Mr. Reuben Young, were both consumed in the flames. They were aged people, and the only persons in the house at the time of the fire, and as the fire was not discovered till the house was completely enveloped in the flames, no clew is afforded to the caus of the accident. Their calcined bones, all that remained of them

Illness of a Congressman .- The Richmond Inquirer announces the sudden and dangerous illness of Ex-Gov. Mc-Dowell, representative in Congress from the Rockingham dis

Land Slide at Cleveland, O .- About half an acre of the high lake bank, at the foot of Erie street, in that city, slid off into the lake on the night of the 1st inst. carrying down and rushing to atoms an untenante I dwelling-house. The land has are, and of course will elect one of their own party. Mr. Lewis sunk about thirty feet nearly perpendicularly, and the hreak extends some twenty rods. The site for the Marine Hospital was considerably encroached upon by the slide.

A New Lt. Governor .- The Fredericton (N.B.) Reporter contains a report that his Excellency Sir Wm. Colebrook, is promoted to the government of a colony in the Wes Indies, and that a new Governor, in the person of Sir Thomas Head, is now on his way to this colony.

Proscribing the Indian .- It has been decided in e of the courts of Charleston, by Judge Frost, that a person of free Indian descent, unmixed with negro blood, is a free person state purchased is the Seaverns Farm, in the vicinity of Grove of color, and therefore an incompetent witness. This is contrarto former custom, and is consistent if not amiable.

Buffalo Harbor .- For the past week, our harbor has been a literal jam from the light-house to above the foot o Washington street. A bridge of decks has covered the harbor for nearly a mile, and as for capal boats, they have discharged cargoes all along the towpath from lower Black Rock to the Ba-There are miles of canal boats now in statu quo, because the boat was conveying the "Compton Guards" to Bull's Ferry, they can naither take on or put off freight, or get away light even if they could get rid of their loading.

Senator Hannegan in a Fight .- At Crawfords ville, Ia. a quarrel took place between Senator Hannegan and a Mr. E. McDonald, which had its origin a year past Explosion .- The Utica Herald of Thursday says said to have been a mob, in which Mr. Hannegan was a party. that some mischievous person attempted to blow up a freight train ou the Utica and Schenectady Railrosd, on Tuesday night, the Scnator's instrumentality. The Senator was attacked by McDonald, knocked down and trampled under foot, and his face horribly lacerated. After the Senator was released, he returned with a gun, for vengeance on McDonald, but he escaped.

Erie Railroad .- The Directors of this road, at a full meeting last week, decided to adhere to the present guage, six feet wide, and this is to be the permanent width of the track from the Hudson to Lake Erie.

Good Taste.-The people of the pleasant village f Lambertville, N.J. have adopted measures to purchase a tract of ground in the vicinity for a rural cemetery, and to obtain a charter for a company. Modern taste is fast restoring the ancient usage on this subject, and city burials will probably soon Statues of Ethan Allen and Thomas Chittenden.

-A correspondence has taken place between the Governor of Schools in thirty counties of New York, to be generally introgentlemen of Columbus, Ga. have associated themselves together Vermout and Hiram Powers, with respect to the execution of duced into the Diswhich place one of the company has already removed with his plies that it would require six years to execute them, as he has orders for others which must be executed without delay, and the fair price for two such statues, he thinks would be \$20,000; to Volcanic Eruption,-The Mountain Eagle states be about eight feet in hight, and of the best of statuary marble Protestant Chapel Burnt at Pera .-- In an acinhabitants of Walker and Dade counties, Ga. produced by a count of the great fire which occurred in Constantinople, on the burning volcano, which is said to have burst out from the high 13th of September, brought by the last steamer, mention is there made of the burning of a Protestant chapel at Pera, a fauxourg of Constantinople. This bas been supposed to be one belonging to the American Board; but, we believe, they have no chapel in that neighborhood. It was, probably, Bishop Southgate's chapel that was hurned.

Damage by the Oregon .- The steamboat Oregon her way to this city last week, ran into and immediately other persons, were playing in the house with au old pistol, sunk a aloop. The cargo of the sloop was estimated at \$70,000. There was a fog in the Sound at the time of the accident.

Hollanders in lowa .- An interesting colony of bout 1000 Hollanders, have purchased two entire townships in lowa, bringing with them their own mechanics, artisans, and

Death of Perabeau.-The Boston papers anunce the decease in that city, of Mr. Peraheau, the celehrated

Horrible .- We learn from the Cincinnali Signal hat a little girl about four years old, the daughter of Mr. Bent v. was burnt to death on Tuesday of last week. Woods on Fire .- The Springfield Republican says that many hundred acres of wood land on Toby Mountain, near the dividing line of Montague and Sunderland, iu Franklin

county, Mass. were burned over last week. At one time there was one entire belt of fire around the mountain, making a mos imposing and sublime spectacle. Inauguration Extempore. - Jefferson College has filled its vacant President's chair by the choice of Rev. Alexander B. Brown, D.D. one of ita Professors. The trustees met and

nade the choice, and the same evening he was inangurated, and gave at his inauguration an extempore speech of great appropri teness and eloquence. Editorship of the Argus .- Mr. Edwin C. Litch-

field, it is said, is to succeed Mr. Croswell in the editorial chain f the Albany Argua.

Buried Alive .- An accident by which several lives were nearly lost, occurred near Manington Hill, Salem co. N.J. on Monday before last. It appears that several small lads, who attend school at the above place, were at noon playing in and about an excavation, when a large portion of the overhanging earth fell upon and buried two of David Petit's and one of Samuel Hall's sons. Mr. Petit's oldest was entirely buried to the depth of several feet, and when taken out was supposed to he dead. The other two were much bruised, but not danger

ously injured. Remains of Senator Barrow .- We learn from the Louisiana Chronicle that the remains of the Hon. Alexande Barrow, which were recently removed from Washington, reach d Bayou Sara on Tuesday week. The last obsequies in memory of the lamented dead took place on the 30th ult at the re sidence of Col. David Barrow, where his remains were deposit ed in the family cemetery.

Need of a No License Law .- There were thirty x arrests for drunkennesa on the returns at the Chief's office one day last week in this city.

Thanksgiving. Dec. 9th .- This makes the 17th State in which this festival has been appointed; and in all except Arkansas, it is to be observed on the 25th inst. A New Dutch Church .- The Reformed Dutch Church in Twenty-first street, was dedicated on Sunday. Rev

Dr. Bethune preached in the morning, Rev. Dr. De Witt in the ternoon, and Rev. Dr. Hutton in the evening. Severe Loss .- The New-Hampshire Sentine of Thursday says that a valuable forge in Middlebury, Vt. has

en carried away by a recent flood. Less \$3000 to \$4000. Mr. Maffit in Trouble Again .- The Rev. Mr. Maffit has got into trouble with some of his brethren at Cinciunati, for preaching about the Mexican war, and endeavoring to how that the conquest of that country was part of the design of Providence, for reforming the religion and morals of the country. Steam Factory in Hartford .- The Courant says

purpose of manufacturing goods from wool or cotton, by steam

Ecclesiastical. Rev. George Duffirm, jr. late of Brooklyn, L.I. was installed paster of the Presbyterian church, Bloomfield, N.J. on Thursday Nov. 4th. Rev. William B. Lewis, of Brooklyn, L.I. preached from Philip. 2: 15, on the mutual dependence of paster and people; Rev. A. C. Adams, of West Bloomfield. presided and proposed the constitutional questions; Rev. Clifford S. Arms gave the charge to the paster; and Dr. Condit the charge to the people; installing prayer by Dr. Eddy; benediction by the paater.

Marriages. On Tuesday evening 2nd inst. by Rev. Horace Eaton, M. Richard Bull to Misa Mary Ann Schouten, both of this city. Ou the 10th inst. by Rev. Frederick F. Cornell, Mr. John Price to Mrs. Rachel Martyn, all of this city.

At Philadelphia, on the 9th inst. by Rev. Mr. Rood, Dr. Jamea I. Strawn to Miss Catherine N. Yeidigh. At Norfolk, Conu. on the 9th inst. by Rev. Ira Pettibone, Mr. Horace W. Norton, of Berkhire co. Mass. to Martha Pettibone, formerly of St. Lawrence co. N.Y. At Manchester. Mich. Oct. 25th, by Rev. W. S. Taylor, Mr. William H. Ely, of Ovid, N.Y. to Misa Mary Van Horn. At Lake Pleasant, Mich. Sept. 30th, by Rev. W. S. Taylor, Mr. Joseph O. Parsens, of Clinton, to Mrs. Nancy G. Clark.

At Darien, Conu on the 2nd inst. hy Rev. E. D. Kinney, Mr. Stephen Seely, of Norwalk, to Misa Harriet E. Meeker, of the Also at the same time, by the same, Mr. Nelson Tuthill, of Norwalk, to Miss Mary St. John, of Darien.

Deaths.

In this city, on Tnesday afternoon 16th Inst. of dropsy, in ti 25th year of her age, Mrs. Mary A., wife of Robert S. Halsey.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS on Union Square.—The Trustees of the society will be in attendance or Wednesday evening, Nov. 24th, at said church, for the purpose of renting until the lat of May next the unsold pews. PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN .-- The fternoon service in this church has been suspended.
The regular services hereafter will be held Sabbath morning
104 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.
Preaching uext Sabbath by the Pastor, Rev. Henry W. eecher.

NOTICE — There will be preaching in the fammond at Presbyterian church, as usual, uext Sahbath eveung at half-past seven o'clock. The next of the series will be felivered by Rev. J. M. Krebs, D.D. A collection will be N. Y. SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.-The re

gular monthly meeting of the Board of Managera will be held on Wednesday the 24th inst. at 7½ o'clock P.M. at Public School Hall, corner of Grand and Elm streets. NATH. N. HALSTED, Rec. Sec. CITY TRACT SOCIETY .- A regular monthly neeting of the Board of the New-York City Tract Society will e held at the Tract House, corner of Nassau and Spruce sts. In Monday evening Nov. 22nd, at 7½ o'clock, for the raception of the Reports of missionaries, and for the transaction of other usiness. This will be the last regular meeting of the Board revious to the Anniversary, and it is particularly requested that very member be present.

ISAAC ORCHARD, Secretary. CARD .- The subscriber acknowledges with graitude the donation of \$100, by a female member of the church of the Puritans, to constitute Mrs. Cheever a life member of the A.B.C.F.M.

GEORGE B. CHEEVER.

NOTICE .- Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, late President of Amherst College, will deliver a discourse on African Colonication, on Sabbath afternoon 21st inst. in the Dutch Reformed thurch on Lafayette Place.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.-The 24th Auniversary of this Society will be held in the Broadway Tab-ernsele, on Monday evening 22nd inst. at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. Cox of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Dur-bin of Pbiladelphia, and F. T. Freliogbuysen, Esq. of Newark. CARD .- The undersigned gratefully acknowedges the Christian kindness of the people of the First Congregational church of Jackson, Mich. in consututing him a member for life of the American Home Missionary Society. May this token of Christian friendship aerve greatly to cement the bonds of union between that people and their beloved pastor.

S. E. MINER.

Elkhorn, Wis. Ter. Sept. 23rd, 1847. CARD.-The receipt of a valuable bundle of cloth CARD.—The receipt of a valuable bundle of clothing from the ladies of the First Presbyterian church in Newark, N.J. for students in the Union Theological Seminary, N. York, is hereby gratefully acknowledged. The like acknowledgment is due for similar gifts from various churches, heretofore received; as also to the Ladies' Association in the Mercer st. church, which has relieved the wants of many.

Uniou Theol. Sem., Nov. 15th, 1847.

CARD.-Through the interestedness of Mrs. A. CARD.—Through the interestedness of Mrs. A., 2°. Champlin and others, of Essex, Ct. in the noble work of scattering everywhere such "leaves" as are "for the realing of the lations"—as well as from such a personal regard as demands eciprocity of feeling—the undersigned is able gratefully to acmowledge the reception of a certificate of life membership in the American Tract Society. May many such ties exist between the churches of the East, and those toiling amid the privations of the West.

G. L. FOSTER.

Lackson, Mich. Nov. 9th. 1847. te churches of the East, and those the West.

Jacksen, Mich. Nov. 9th, 1847.

NOTICE .- Rev. Mr. ROOSEVELT preaches statlly to the North Presbyterian church (morning and afternoon) the Institution for the Blind; he will also preach on Sabbath venings at the Mission Station of the Mercer-at Presbyterian hurch, on the corner of 26th-st. and Sixth Avenue. FAIR AND FESTIVAL .- The Ladies of the

Reformed Dutch church in Avenue B, corner of Fifth street, will cold a Fair and Festival on Thursdsy evening Nov 25th, (Thanksping) at the Alhamra Saloon, No. 557 Broadway, commencing to 7 o'clock Admission and refreshmenta 50 cents.—Tickets with a previous at the doc. red at the door. A NATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY for District 1. Schools.
The "First Book on Anatomy and Physiology," by Calvin The "First Book on Anatomy and Physiology," by Calvin Cutter, M.D. embraces, 1. A description of the structure of the Booes, Muscles. Teeth, Digestive Organs, Lungs, Heart, Blood Vessels, Brain, Nerves, Eye, Ear, &c. illustrated by 84 beautiful engravings. 2. It explains the use of the several parts. 3. It contains ample suggestions for the preservation of health. 4. It gives plain and full directions for the treatment of accidental

injuries, as the recovery of persons apparently drowned, the stopping of bleeding vessels, the treatment of burns, wounds, &c. This makes it a valuable work for fsmilies as well as It is used in the State, Normal, and Common Schools of more than 100 towns in Massachusetts. It is recommended by the State and County Superintendents of Schools in Vermont, by the Board of Education in Maioe, and by the Superintendents of

District Schools.

BK & Austin, 235 Broadway, N.Y.: M. Hunt & Son, Philadelphia; B. B. Mussey & Co. Boston; J. C. Derby & Co. Cincinnati, S. Hamilton & Co. Rochester, N.Y. and Booklaneous Essays and Discourses, by Mark Hopkins, D.D. esident of Williams College.

Not the personal friends only of the author, but all the lovers

Thou the personal friends only of the author, out all the lovers of chaste and elegant literature, of sound philosophy and of Christian doctrine, will rejoice in the appearance of these miscellanies in this tasteful and permanent form."— N. E Puritum Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, before the Lowel Institute, by Mark Hopkins, D.D. President of Williams College. ege. "The ripest fruits of one of the most vigorous and cultivate

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Nov. 10th, 1847.

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The subscriher has the assistance, in the editorial department of the following gentlemen—T. D. Woolsey, D. D. LL.D.; Leocard Bacon, D.D.; Horace Bushnell, D.D.; P.ofessor W. A. Larned; Professor N. Potter; Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, and Rev. Joseph P. Tbompson.

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W. H. BULKLEY, 103 4th st. Louisville, Ky. IZIMBALL UNION ACADEMY.—The winter IMBALL UNION ACADEMY.—The winter term of this Institution, in the Male and Female Departments, will commence Dec. 1st, and continue ten weeks. Arrangements have been completed to classify the Female Department according to a systematic and thorough course of study recently arranged, comprising a course of three years, exclusive of several elementary preparatory studies. While young ladies will not be obliged to complete the whole course, it will still present to the mind a more distinct object of attainment, and be a constant and an exciting motive of effort and per-everance. Those who may complete the course will receive full testimonials, regularly certified by the proper officers of the Beard of Trustees.

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DAVID S. DUTTON, Secretary.

Meriden, N.H. Nov. 1st, 1847. DEVIEW OF DR. BUSHNELL .- Review

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Just published by LEAVITT, TROW & CO. 191 Broadway Also, for sale as above, a few remaining copies of a Sermon by the Rev. A. D. Smith, entitled "Dancing as an Amusement for Christians." And an Address before the Alumni of Yale College, New-Haven, hy Rev. Wm. Adams, D.D. of this oiy.

Nov. 10th, 1847.

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919—34

New-Pork Cattle Market.

Monday, Nov. 15, 1847. At market 1325 Beef Cattle; 75 Cowa and Calves; and 3500 heep and Lambs. PRICES. Beef Cattle-All but about 150 sold at prices ranging, as in quality, from \$5 to \$7.50 per cwt. which is 25c. higher than could be obtained last week. 600 head from the South, and he reat New-York State cattle.

Cows and Calves-Prices ranged from \$20 to \$28 @ \$42.50 Sheep and Lambs are in good demand, and of 3500 offered. only about £00 remain unsold. We quote sheep at from \$1 to \$2.50 @ \$3.75, and lambs from 75c, to \$2.75 each. Hay - Good timothy commands (0 to 61 cts. per cwt.; market ahundantly atocked. Straw \$2.50 the hundred bundles, for wheat

and other qualities.

XUM

Foreign Correspondence of the New-York Evan Gleanings in Anatolia, No. VIL

Unfrequency of great crim's—Punishments—The bastinado as applied in schools—A Turkish school. The unfrequency of great crimes in Smyrna was a matter of some surprise to me. When we arrived | book for the Sabbath school and family. there, the whole land was yet sick at heart, and oppressed with the recent cruelties of the Greek revo-Intion. Knowing that the blood-thirsty spirit which war generates is slow to receive satisfaction, I Savior's history, important religious and ethical then, we place each body on its side. We will take thought to hear of frequent assassinations and rob- principles, which he has illustrated with great clear- from a square rod a strip 64 feet wide, on which we beries. In this I was happily disappointed. Petty ness and ingennity. The style is ornate and elequarrels, and street fights, and fierce disputes which gant, and not infrequently strikingly eloquent; and feet of the other. In this position, it is demonstraseemed to promise bloodshed, were common enough, as the sentiments are entirely evangelical, and the ble that at least 16 might lie in that course through. and Hadji Bey thrived upon their settlement; but do not reduced the most of devotional feeling considerable, the reader will find the review of the Savior's life here present will place the bodies in the same position; and on member to have heard of a single crime to be com- ed full of instruction and interest. pared in atrocity with those which have been committed in some of our American cities the last few years. All that we knew of Tnrkish barbarity, and Greek revenge, and the rapacity of both races, has been outdone by the cool, deliberate villainy of of that skillful tact in the useful art which renders which New-York and New-Jersey, and even quiet New-England ladies the best wives and housekeep-New-England, have furnished occasional examples. I once told an American friend who passed through the city, of this unexpected freedom from great crimes, and he remarked that " probably we did not hear the worst accounts, as the want of newspapers would prevent any very minute or constant report of profound, ingenious, impressive productions. The them." Upon this, I compared my impressions with those of other old Frank residents, and we suggestive and acute apology for the truth, conceiv agreed that the communicative character of the ed in a style of great force and elequence; and there Greeks, the rivalry of different classes, and the zeal are but few more eloquent sermons than that on with which everything of an extraordinary kind is Glorying in the Cross of Christ. As a book of recaught up and exaggerated, made a fair equivalent ligious reading for personal spiritual improvement, for Yankee papers, and that we had an opportunity its deep truths and highly devotional spirit render it to hear of at least the worst crimes. None of us at- invaluable. tributed this exemption to the good morals of the people. They had seen blood flow too freely to have any great value for life, and as to robbery, their everyday conduct proved that their standard of honesty was not too high for it. The certainty and promptness with which crimes were punished was no doubt a great preventive. There is no delay in the application of Turkish law. A detected criminal can finish which characterize his work. The contents have no thought of escape from its penalties. Death, are very readable, and of a good literary character, immediate and certain, is before him; and he who sufficiently varied and attractive to be popular. The does wrong knows well that his life hangs on a work makes certainly an agreeable and elegant giftthread finer than the famed sirar over which the book for the approaching season. faithful must pass at the day of judgment. Murder, robbery and arson, are therefore rarely known among them. Now and then the tidings of a murder would reach us, exciting nearly as much feeling as a similar event in this more quiet land. I well remember the horror which thrilled through our community when we heard of the waylaying and assassination of the surridgee or Tartar post-rider, who carried the mails to and from Constantinople. Troops were at once sent out to discover the bandits, but unfortunately to no purpose. A fearful mystery has always hung over the affair, though suspicions were strongly, and I suppose with truth, directed-not to Moslem, nor Greek-but to some base Italian and Spanish refngees.

The punishments most frequent among the Turks have been often mentioned—the sharp scimetar and the bastinado. The latter must be a dreadful form nile feet to bear the stroke of correction. The Alphabetical Catalogue of the principal books published by the thing like caution as to what he says. schools of which I speak are taught by some old Turk, whose instructions are limited to the Koran, and the forms of Mohammedan devotion. He is usually seen cross-legged upon his mat. By his side are rods of various lengths; a long one with which to refresh the memory of the little rogue in the far corner who ties knots in the tassel of his neighbor's (also a semi-monthly,) they have brought out up- and in some cases, to our knowledge, fair and courcap; and a short one to wake up the profound devotee who sits nearer, and has gone to sleep over the chapter in which Mohammed climbs up to the seventh heaven. Then, too, there are intermediate lengths, graduated to the distance of every offender. This arrangement saves the schoolmaster a great not include the issuing of their No. 2 Cheap Libra- where a fishing boat lay, and as I was passing and expenditure of strength in rising-a thing which no Turk ever attempts without very good reason.

I suppose the bastinado is reserved for the worst of offenders, as it is only applied on special occasions, and when I have seen it, to boys some eight, ten, or twelve years old. They were laid upon their backs, and their limbs slightly raised by cords fastened around the ancle. These cords were in turn attached to a heavy har of wood, which was held in place by two other boys, summoned to that post of honor for the occasion. The feet have something the appearance of being thrust into a yoke, thus presenting their flat surface to the horizontal strokes of the master. From the cries of the urchins, I have no doubt they suffer intensely. It is a cruel punishment, and one shudders to think that children should be made to writhe under it. Still I do not believe it more injurious to mind or body, than some school punishments of which I have heard in the remote districts of our ewn blessed New-England. The bastinado cannot be worse than random blows upon the head, or a heavy weight held at arm's length, or the body bent double, and half-resting upon a single thumb. We are inclined to be greatly shocked by cruelties which are practiced at a distance; and while we justly censure the Turks for their bad practices, may fail to reserve any indignation for the barbarism which we have not outgrown ourselves.

Notices of New Publications.

THE HARMONY OF THE DIVINE ATTRIBUTES in the contrivance and accomplishment of Man's Redemption. By William Bates, D.D. Preshyterian Board of Publication.

A cheap reprint of this great treatise of the " silver-tongued Bates," is a very acceptable accession to our popular religious reading. Though disclosing not infrequently, the crude philosophy with which the theology of the seventeenth century is mixed up, the work is a remarkably clear and able exposition of the deep truths involved in the apostasy and the redemption, vindicating with a success which is really triumphant, the Divine wisdom and goodness. Its clear and graceful style, its heartfelt and God-exalting piety, and its admirable logic fully justify the celebrity which the work has ever possessed, and commend it to the careful study of all

Dr. Belknap is the well-known historian of New-Hampshire. The present little volume is a brief record of his life, the different events and periods of which are illustrated by selections from his correspondence and writings. The impression which the perusal of the volume makes, is highly creditable to the ability, piety and philanthropy of the good old gentleman, and affords a better insight into some of the events of the period in which he flourished.

The number and elegance of the engravings of to the whole contents of this globe, which amount this volume constitute its peculiarity among the will increase as time rolls on, until it may exceed it books which are competing, as the season consecrat- by ten thousand fold." p. 223. ed for the kindly offices of friendship and affection approaches, for the public attention. It shows a list of embellishments twenty in number, most of which are elegantly executed, of good subjects, and from emptied the earth of its inhabitants. took place in distinguished sources. Some of the choicest productions of modern British and continental artists the human race previous to that period, and all on are among the collection, and are reproduced with the carth at that time, could not have amounted in tents are unusually meritorions for a work of this probably not half that number. But we will put it grated from Derby, Conn. in 1815, addressed to the as Prof. Tappan, Dr. Cox, Dr. Cheever, Rev. been, say 4200 years. That is forty-two centuries. Messrs. Turnbull, Abbott, Thompson, Woodworth, Cheever and Burchard, all of which are well-writ- lation three times in a century. There have been, Messra. Thrabull, Abbott, Thompson, Woodworth, Cheever and Burchard, all of which are well-written, and replete with valuable thoughts. A spirited portrait of Dr. Chalmers is accompanied by a fairly written life of the subject; and Mr. Thompson's article on Cromwell and Charles I. is highly graphic and suggestive. Those who desire to avail themaelves of a custom too general and too beantiful to be undervalued, to express their kindly feelings, can hardly obtain a volume combining in better proportions, elegance and real worth, than this,

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This interesting and well-told little tale develops philosophy which might do honor to the speculations of a statesman. The grand conservative power of religion, and the elevating and purifying influences of industry are illustrated with singular clearness and effect. We should think it an admirable

THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE MESSIAH. By Rev. W. Leask. Wm. S.

The author has evolved from the events of the

THE YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER'S FRIEND. By Mrs. Cornelius. Boston: J. M. Whittemore.

A book of domestic recipes, and directions for cooking, compiled with evident care, and with much ers in the world.

Essars on Happiaess, Christian Piety, Prejudices against the Gospel, and the Doctrine of Grace. By Rev. John McLaurin Presbyterian Board.

McLaurin's essays have long had high repute as essay on the prejudices against the gospel is a very

LEAFLETS OF MEMORY; an Illuminated Annual for 1848. Edited by Reynell Goates, M.D. Philadelphia: E. H. Butler & Co.
The binding and exterior finish of this annual is remarkably elegant; and the various embellishments in the illuminated style, are wrought with great skill and beauty. The engravings are in mezzotint by Mr. Sartain, and show the delicate taste and high

THE SEASONS. By James Thomson. With engraved Illustrations by E. Bookhout, from designs by Bell, Cope, Creswick Redgrave, &c. Edited by Bolton Corney, Esq. Harper & Brothers.

A most beautiful edition of Thomson's Seasons profusely illustrated by drawings from some of the best of modern artists. These constitute the peculiarity of the work, and evince a skill, ingenuity and grace, which are seldom attained, and which form a worthy accompaniment to the incomparable poem itself. Higher praise, or more expressive description could hardly be given. The volume comes in a dress for the holidays, and makes a desirable gift-book.

JAMES' LIFE OF HENRY FOURTH. Part IV. Harper & Brother biography, with the importance of history; and deal-

gate of eight thousand pages, 18mo. size. Now sup- nied insertion. pose that only 1000 each of these new books were put in circulation, we have a distribution of eight million pages of good reading matter. And this does volumes each, of which a large number were no

HYMN FOR THANKSGIVING, 1847.

Thank God, that through the world, The electric thoughts of glorious souls are glesming Thank God, that now through Christeadom unfurled,

Thank God, that Earth hath still Some lofty sons, whose deeds shall gild her story-

With flame from Heaven those noble souls shall fill, Like old Prometheus, this world with glory.

Old Rome hath now, thank God, The keys that shall unlock her gates of Heaven-

And necks shall rise that have to earth been trod.

And Man-thank God for that-O'er all the earth asserts his holy franchise.

His words of fiery hope the vassal launches

Thank God that Right is Might-That Souls are deathless, and that Wrong is That Darkness is the handmaid of the Light! And Death is but of glorious Life the portal!

For the New-York Evangelis The 'Democratic Review' on Resurrection, Some time since my attention was called by a friend to an article in the Sptember number of the above Review, on the subject of the resurrection. The friend remarked, that if the statements therein

made (we give them below) were correct, they would most deeply affect the common and received notions of that important doctrine. After naming the statements to which he referred, I replied, that he or anybody else accustomed to the solution of plain questions in common arithmetic, might easily show the absurdity of such statements. I further remarked, that as many as fifteen years ago, while

I have done so once more; and with your leave.

for the benefit of Mr. P. G. Effingham, (the author of the article,) and any others who are with him in error here, I will give the results to the public. The statements to which we have referred are the following: "Now, if a resurrection of all who have lived should take place, even within a short time, without even any material increase of the vast number who have lived upon the earth, where would they find room, even for the shortest space of time, to dwell in? Their numbers would cover the whole surface of the earth in one solid mass, to a depth or hight of

miles in thickness." p. 224. And again: "According to computation on the subject, there has already existed upon the earth a sufficient number of inhabitants to constitute a bulk of matter oqual in amount

These are grave statements; let us see what they amount to when weighed in the balances of a just and undeniable demonstration. The flood, which gantly executed, of good subjects, and from nished sources. Some of the choicest protes of modern British and continental artists the human race previous to that period, and all on the callection, and are reproduced with the carth at time, could not have amounted in round numbers to more than as many millions; and no round numbe comprising articles from such sources down 1,656,000,000. Since the fleod, there have

SLOTH AND TERIFF; or the Causes and Corrections of Social Inwhich gives in round numbers, 63,000,000,000, sixty-three thousand millions. This sum, added to that which had been upon the earth previous to the flood, gives 64,656 millions. But we will call the whole amount in round numbers, sixty-five thousand millions, 65,000,000,000,

We will next determine how many can be buried on one square rod, or 16# feet square. Taking the human race as they die, there can be at least 130; for we are at liberty to lay them in any position, so that one shall not overlay, or lay on another. Well this course we shall find it easy to lay at least 20. Next we will take a strip 3 feet wide, on which, placing the dead in the same position, we can place as many 30. In the remaining strip of two feet wide, we can place as many as 70. These added together make the number 136, but we will put it down at 130 to every square rod. Now, there are 160 square rods to an acre; therefore, on one square acre we might bury 28,800; but we will put it at 20,000 per acre. There are 640 square acres in every square mile; therefore, in every square mile we could bury 12.800.000. The State of New-York contains 46.000 square miles. This sum multiplied by the number just given, 12,800,000, or that which can be placed on every square mile, gives 588,800,000,000. But we have found only 65,000,000,000 on the earth since the days of Adam! According to this, the territory of "the Empire State" would make something over nine burying-grounds for the whole world! And if you place the bodies in their usual position as they are buried, the State of New-York would furnish land enough now for at least two cemeteries for the

Alas for the Review, and P. G. Effingham with it! How this statement, (which, by the way, no man can question,) looks by the side of the declaration, that there had been enough already on the earth to form a body approximating in size to the earth itself! We heard the statement made not long since, by a gentleman whom we had supposed incapable of committing such an error, that there had ceeded in restoring a high degree of fertility to the been a sufficient number already on the earth to soil and in greatly enhancing its value. cover the land at least four feet deep. This statement was made on a funeral occasion, while dwelling upon the resurrection. We are inclined to think, if his eye shall fall upon the above solution or result. (call it what you please,) he will "review" his ser-

entire race of men.

mon somewhat severely before he preaches it again. There are other positions which the writer in the Review has taken, and which he has brought forward as objections against the commonly received notions of the resurrection-which are equally absurd and foolish-to which we may, as we shall find time, at some future period, direct the attention of

the readers of the Evangelist. In conclusion, we will modestly suggest to the mansgers of the Review, either that they correct The present number completes this book, which this mischievous blunder, or confine the attention of we desire to commend as a most engaging and spi- their contributors exclusively to politics. Those rited work. It combines the interest of a stirring pens which have long been employed on subjects connected with an enterprise where all things are TNSTRUCTIONS IN FRENCH.-Prof. J. P.

We should not have felt called on to notice this History, as successor to the celebrated Cuvier.

The following, selected from many, is one of the spontsneous tributes to the Professor's skill as a teacher:

"New York, April 22, 1847. By this catalogue it is shown that a good deal is matter as we have; but our eye has been directed to doing in the publishing department of this Society. this Review several times before. Several articles Besides issuing some sixty thousand copies of their little semi-monthly paper, the "Youth's Penny Gazette," and a good edition of the "S. S. Journal." in their tendency as this which we have now noticed. zette," and a good edition of the "S. S. Journal," in their tendency as this which we have now noticed, wards of eighty new publications, making an aggre- teous replies in defense of the truth, have been de-

Satan a Fisherman.

I was some time since walking upon the wharf ry of 100 volumes, or the "Cabinet Library" of 50 repassing, the master was uttering the most tremening beside his boat, said:
"Sir, I am unacquainted with your business.-What kind of fishes are these ?"

He replied, "They are cod-fish." " How long are you usually out in order to obtain

Two or three weeks," was the answer. "At what price do you sell them?" He informed me.

Well, have you not hard work to obtain a living n this way ?" "Yes, hard work," said he.

I inquired, "With what do you bait these fish?" With clams."

"Did you ever catch mackerel?"

"And I suppose you bait them with clams, too? "Oh, no," said he, "they will not bite at clams."
"Then you must have different kinds of bait for

"Well now, did you ever catch a fish without s

profane swearer, he does not take the trouble to t on any bait at all, for the fool will always bite t the bare hook."

He was silent. His countenance was solemn. and after a moment's pause, as I turned to go away, I heard him say to one standing by him, "I guess that's a minister."—Christian Mirror.

INTEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND .- Rev. Mr. Wight, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, recently de-livered a temperance lecture in Manchester, England, which contains many important facts respecting the progress and influence of dram-drinking in England. The lecturer, among other things, stated the whole number of paupers in the country to be 944,295. If this is the pauper population of England is given one pauper to shout every sixlistening to a caricature of the doctrine of original sin, I heard essentially the same statements made; but upon returning home, I took up my pen and easily proved their absurdity.

944,295. If this is the pauper population of England alone, it gives one pauper to about the United Kingdom, it gives one pauper to about twenty-eight inhabitants. In either case the story is a frightful one. The chief cause of this frightful pauperism, the lecturer declared to be the drinking customs of the country. To the same cause might be chiefly attributed the fact that there were 114,193 children (according to Parliamentary statistics) without education in that enlightened country. To the same cause might be ascribed the fact that in a been taken into custody, and that nearly five-sevenths of the entire population of the country neg-lected, habitually, public worship on the Sabbath. Mr. Wight farther stated, as illustrative of the benefit of total abstinence, that in those districts in reland where the people had abandoned the use of intoxicating drinks, crime and pauperism had well intoxicating drinks, crime and pauperism had well nigh disappeared, and that scarcely an individual had fallen a prey to famine in any of the teetotal districts. About 500,000 drunkards had been reclaimed in England and Wales, of whom 70,000 had united with Christian churches. And yet it was calculated that the communicants of England along a country of the countr alone spend £11,200,000, or about 56 millions of in intoxicating drinks; while for benevolent and religious institutions their contributions amount-ed to only about £500,000, or 24 millions of dollars.

party the following interesting reminiscences, which
we copy from the Rochester Advertiser:

"Mr. Andrews said this occasion brought to his
mind as a present reality, the incidents and actors

particles upon the shrubs and trees and hanging boughs on its bank, forming, in frost work, domes, grottoes, and grained arches, decorated with pendant lusters, and crusted all over with diamonds, which reflected the sun's rays and sent them off in lines of light into the deep, dark wilderness. It was a scene magnificent beyond description—such as no modern eye can behold; for the Genesee river is devoted to other purposes. Such was Rochester in 1815, with its 300 inhabitants. Now a beautiful city of over 30,000 population; over 30 churche and edifices for religious worship; as many public schools and institutions of education; over 4000 houses; 100 mills and manufactories; and not only the largest but the best manufactory of flour in the

BIRTHS AND BEATHS .- Dr. Cist, whose statisti cal observations are astonishing two continents, has just arrived at the following rational conclusion: "The greatest number of births occur between nine o'clock in the evening and six in the morning, while the smallest number between six o'clock morning and nine in the evening. Individually regarded, the ratio of deaths from inflammation thisic, and pulmonary hemorrhage, is greater in the afternoon; from exanthemata, just before mid night; from cerebral apoplexy, during the day; and from diseases of the nervous system in general, in the hours which immediately follow midnight."

PROGRESS OF THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD,-A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser in an able communication upon "The commercial crisis in

England," savs :-Within ten or fifteen years the quantity and value of the products of the world have more than doubled; while the quantity of money has not materially increased. This shows that owing to the quickness of intercourse and other facilities, only half the money is required to perform the same of-fices which it did formerly. Consequently, any pressure on the money market by removing large masses of specie, operates with a much greater in tensity than formerly, and produces a greater effect on prices. This may account for the severity o the pressure a few months ago in England—and should be kept in mind here.

A LOWELL IN VIRGINIA.-Virginia seems to be bestirring herself in earnest to revive her ancient prosperity; and she is going the right way to work. For some years there has been a considerable imfrom the North into the tide waters Eastern Virginia. Lands pretty well exhausted, under the existing system of cultivation in that section of the State, have been purchased at low rates by farmers from New-Jersey and elsewhere, who by introducing improved modes of culture, with more efficient industry, have in many cases suchave also been made with success to direct the tide of emigration to other parts of the State. A place under the name of "South Lowell" has been incor porated at the Great Falls of the Potomac; and there is a prospect that it will one day rival its North-ern namesake. The tendency of these movements is undoubtedly adverse to slavery.

Dean Letters.—Money and other valuables accumulate to a considerable amount in the Dead Letter Office at Washington, but the quantity is small compared with the collection in the London General Post Office. A Parliamentary return bas recently been printed showing the number of letters now lying in the British Post Office, containing coin, bank notes, bills of exchange, or other property. This return shows that 4201 such letters are lying in the Dead Letter Office, containing property valued at the almost ineredible sum of £40,410—nearly \$200,000—all of which has accrued during the last three years.

"Annual," shall not exist with regard to "The Gem of the Soa son."

The number of Engravings (Tweaty) is more than doubte that of any similar work, yet second to none, being all engraved and printed by Santax, and the designs from paintings by Wilsie, Vandyse, Danhy, Landseer. Westall, Rethel, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other eminent Artists.

Amongst the Contributors will be found names well and favorably known to the Reading as will as the Literary World. The Illustratios consist of four Portraits and sixteen other Engravings; an elegant and accurate hkeness of the late Thomas Calmens, D.D., with an article by Robert Turnbull, Esq., will be seen and read with interest by every one.

The size, binding (the whole exterior) of "The Gem of the Soa."

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The Illustrations consist of four Portraits and sixteen other Engravings; an elegan

of torture, being inflicted, as you know, upon the feet. I have seen it applied when looking in upon the Turkish schools which I frequently passed. It makes a part of their discipline, as the rod of birch formerly entered into New-England tutorage, and there may be policy in thus accustoming the juvenile feet to bear the stroke of correction. The moral tone of the principal books published by the Alphabetta Catalogue of the principal books published by the American Sunday School Union within the year preceding in des Plantes, Paris, and now occupies the chair of

and easy.
"Your ability in tutoring the ear and forming the tongne, is

only equaled by your patience and perseverance in obtaining correct sounds.

"You have thrown an interest and a pleasure into that which

correct sounds.

"You have thrown an interest and a pleasure into that which was at first supposed dull and tedious.

"Your system being precisely that hy which an infant acquires its language, must, of secessity, be natural—pronunciation interpretation or meaning of words, peculiarities of idiom and principles, being taught at one and the same time.

"We, as your pupils—members of your evening class—have experienced these benefits and advantages of your peculiar system; and, on behslf of the class, would express to you that their advancement has exceeded their most sanguine expectations. They can most conscientiously commend your system, with your manner, to all who may desire a ropid, and at the same time a therough knowledge of the French Language.

"With sentiments of the highest esteem, we remain,

"Your friends, &c.

"James E. Forrester, M.D. 202 Bleecker st.
S. T. Hubbard, 56 West Washington Place.
A. W. Garalian, 56 West Washington Place.
L. G. FORMAN, 129 Clinton st.

WM. H. AMES, 23 Second st.

"To Prof. J. P. Edwards, A.M."

He is also allowed to refer to the following gentlemen:
Prof. H. P. Tangan, D.D. Rev. Chas. H. Read

He is also allowed to refer to the following gentlemen:
Prof. H. P. Tappan, D.D. Rev. Chas. H. Read,
Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, Prof. G. Bush,
Edward F. Sacaderson, Esq.

Oct. 27th, 1847. THE IVORY CRUCIFIX, or Statue of Christ carved from a solid block of ivory by a monk in the convent of St. Nicholas, at Genoa. This wonderful work of art will be open for exhibition on Monday Nov. 1st, at the Lafarge Buildings, corner of Broadway and Reade street.

Price of admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents; families not exceeding six \$1; teachers with their scholars 12½ cts.

13 Open from 9 o'clock A.M. to 10 P.M.

Oct. 27th, 1847.

9t8—9t

CHRISTIAN NURTURE.—The subscriber bait?"

"Yes," said he, "I was out last year, and one day, when I was fixing my line, my hook fell into the water, and the fool took hold of it, and I drew him in."

"Now, Sir," said I, "I have often thought that Satan was very much like a fisherman. He always baits his hook with that kind of bait which different sorts of sianers like best; but when he would catch a professe he does not take the trauble to a strength of the subscriber with publish, on Saturday the 23rd iast. Dr. Bushnell's celebrated work on Christian Nutrue, which has so long been suppressed by the Massachusetts Sahbath School Society; together with other subjects adjacent thereto, expressive of his views on the Spiritual Economy of Revivals, and of the duties of Churches and Church Members, &c.

For sale in New-York hy M. H. Newman & Co. M. W. Dodd, and Lewis Colby & Co. Also by Booksellers generally. Orders from the trade are solicited.

Hattford, Ct. Oct. 20th, 1847.

3. TABLE CHRISTIAN NURTURE.—The subscriber will publish, on Saturday the 23rd iast. Dr. Bushnell's celebrated work on Christian Nurture, which has so long been suppressed by the Massachusetts Sahbath School Society; together with other subjects adjacent thereto, expressive of his views on the Spiritual Economy of Revivals, and of the duties of Churches and Church Members, &c.

For sale in New-York hy M. H. Newman & Co. M. W. Dodd, and Lewis Colby & Co. Also by Booksellers generally. Orders from the trade are solicited.

Hattord, Ct. Oct. 20th, 1847.

NIEW CHURCH MUSIC BOOK .-- TAYLOR'S

lst. The elementary part is classified upon a new system,

her, and the quarier note in all instances is the oeat or primitive note. This arrangement renders it much easier of execution for beginners

3d. The music is new, except such eld tunes as are considered standard and indispensable for choir or congregational use.

4th. The tunes emhrace almost every variety of style, from the most plain and easy, to the most leaborate.

5th. The leading Melody is often given to the other parts, instead of being confined exclusively to the Trehle.

6th. Each tune has directions for its performance, accompanied by such Dynamic characters as indicate its expression.

7th. It contains tunes for all meters found in the books generally used by the different religious denominations, and has from three to five stanzes set to each tune.

8th. The Anthems, Sentences, &c. are nnmerous, and adapted to words suited to all occasions.

9th. The Chants embrace a great number set to Scriptural selections; also, many which can be sung to Long, Common, or Short Meter hymns.

10th. The book contains 382 pages; is neatly and substantially bound, and in every respect commends itself to the attention and favor of the musical public.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Leave excelling assisted. "Tankey's Secret Minested." and

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have carefully examined "Taylor's Sacred Minstrel," and I have carefully examined "Taylor s Sacred minster," and highly approve of the arrangement of the music; each part is a melody in itself; and the combined effect of the whole is excellent. There is also a greater variety in the pieces than is usually found in such collections; and I would commend it to all who wish to obtain good Church Music.

WILLIAM J. BARCOCK,

Organist of Christ Church, Hartford, Ct.

Organist of Christ Church, Hartford, Ct.

It gives us pleasure to speak of this invaluable work. In our opinion, it is decidedly the choicest collection of Sacred Minsic that has been published for many years. We bid it a hearty welcome; and believe it will receive, as it richly deserves, the full approbation of all who take pleasure in introducing appropriate music into the evangelical churches in our land. Lovers of harmony cannot fail to admire it. Efficient critics commend and adopt it. In our opinion, the devotional character of the music is not surpassed or equaled by any other author. We earnestly desire its general adoption.

Conductor of the Choir in Dr. Beman's church, (1st Presbyterian) Troy, N.Y.

H. H. HAWLEY & Co.— Gentlemen: I have examined "Taylor has a new book. Of late we have had many new books filled with old tunes, and new ones without originality. Mr. Taylor has entered the lists fearlessly, and farmished pieces for nearly all the various meters found in our psalm and hymn books, in which particular attention has been psid to adaptation; together with select music, chants, and anthems on various subjects. The rudimental department is well arranged, the concluding directions are excellent. The organ accompaniments are plain and unpretending, as they should be in a book of Psalmody. Choirs of his gives in want of a new book will be pleased to find a new anthor in the field.

Respectfully yours,

Utica, October &th, 1846.

[From a letter of Mr. O. P. Williams, Teacher and Organist.] [From a letter of Mr. O. P. WILLIAMS, Teacher and Organist.

Little Falls, Herkismer Co. N.Y. Oct. 5th, 1847.

I have examined Mr. Taylor's work, and can give it my un qualified approbation.

Ruffale Assemble Assemble.

acquainted, and the book itself aussiled for which it is designed.

E. Taurr, Leader in Lafayette st. Press. church.

L. S. RETHOLDS. Leader in Unitaries church.

D. G. Morse, Leader in Eaglist church.

L. S. RETHOLDS. Leader in Eaglist church.

D. G. Morse, Leader in Eaglist church.

CLARK & AUSTIN, 205 Broadway.

O. Sterrs, Lockport
March 30th, 1847.

TRELAND'S WELCOME TO THE STRAN-

TRELAND'S WELCOME TO THE STRANGER, or an Excursion through Ireland in 1944 and 1845, for the purpose of personally investigating the condition of the poor. By A. Nicholson Price \$1.

[Letter from Hon. Wm. H. Saward, to the Publishers]

Auburn, Segtember 30th, 1847.

Gentlemen—The book of Mrs. Nicholson, which you kindly sent to me, has been received and read with deep interest. It has many blemishes, and yet I sineerely believe it to be one of the best books of travel ever written. Indeed, I never read one concerning which I could feel assured that it gave the naked truth, and the whole of it. No one can doubt the scrupnlous truthfulness and fullness of Mis. Nicholson's account of life in Ireland. As I think no people have been more wrongfully or more severely oppressed in modern Europe than the Irish, so I know of none who have so just a claim on oar sympathy. Mrs. Nicholson's book is an argument for that claim, derived frem the very best source, the actual condition of the Irish people. I hope it may find a broad circulation. No one can read it without thinking more justly of the people of Ireland, and without being improved by the perusal.

With many thanks for your courtesy. I am, gentlemen, your it may line a thinking more justly of the people of Ireiana, and which improved by the perusal.

With many thanks for your courtesy, I am. gentlemen, your WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

umble servant,
Messrs. Baren & Scribner.
Just published by BAKER & SCRIBNER 145 Nassau street 919—3t Nov. 3rd, 1947. INSTITUTION OF MESSRS, JACOB AND

Nov. 3rd, 1847.

TNSTITUTION OF MESSRS. JACOB AND JOHN S. C. ABBOTT, for the Education of Youag Ladies, 536 Houstoun street, New-York.

The edifice occupied by this Institution is spacious and elegant, with lofty and well-ventilated rooms, and is surrounded by an extensive garden for exercise and recreation. Gentlemea of the highest intellectual statinments instruct in all the departments. While particular attention is devoted to French, which is now deemed so important in a polished education, special efforts are also made to give the pupils a thorough acquaintance with their own mother tongue, that they may speak and write with correctness, flueacy and elegance. Young ladies from abroad are received into the family of Rev. John S. C. Abbott. No exertions are spared to give the young ladies in the family all the numerous benefits of a residence in this metropolis, by frequent excursions to those objects of interest with which the city and vicinity abound. It is intended thus to afford them, through their coanection with the Institution, the opportunity acquire that expassion of mind, polish of manners and knowledge of the world, which result from the discipline and intercourse of large classes in an extended school, and on the other haad to secure to them, through their coanection with the family, the enjoyments and influences of a quiet home. The young ladies gather around the parlor fireside, not as the members of a boarding school, but as the daughters of an affectionate household. Each one is regarded with parental watchfulness, that she may form those habits of mind, manners and heart, which may make her an intelligent, agreeable and accomplished lady.

The terms for such pupils are eighty dollars per quarter of ten weeks, without instrumental music; or oae hundred and five with instrumental music included. There are no extra changes whether. Pupils are received at any time, and pay only for the time they are connected with the Instituton. For further particulars please apply to Rev. John S. C. Abbott, 53

THE GEM OF THE SEASON,

FOR 1848. TWENTY SUPERB ENGRAVINGS! THE most magnificent Gift-Book ever offered to the public. In its coatents and external appearance unexceptionable. The Printing and Binding in the first style of the

AT.

LEAVITT, Thow & Co. publish this week, the above splendid Annual for 1848, which, from the number and elegance of the engravings, the beauty and neatness of the paper and printing, its original and rich exterior, together with the really valuable contents, they offer to the public, as in every way worthy to be called "The Gram of the Season."

"First IMPRESSIONS" in a Girt Book, as well as in other things contents, they offer to the public, as in every way worthy to be called "The GRM of the Season."

"FIRST IMPRESSIONS" in a Gift Book, as well as in other thiags of both greater and minor importance, are everything. In presenting for the public favor "The Geom," the publishers have considered this, and spared no pains or expease to form a volume, in appearance, to please the most exacting, and of such read, lasting worth that the ophemeral characteristics of the name "A NEVL" whall not exist with record to "The Geom of the Sea

"Annual," and a work of real permanent value.
LIST OF ENGRAVINGS
SPLENDIDLY EXECUTED IN MESSOTINTO BY JOHN SARTAIN.
Subjects. Painted by
1. The Waster Dipper
2. Vignette Title Sir Joshua Reynold
3. Victoria
5. Maternal Felicity Ried
5. Maternal Felicity
7. Embarkation of Cleopatra Dank
8. The Disconsolste. E. S. Newto 9. The Mother
10. Paul and VirginiaSchop
11. Walter Savage Landor Count D'Orsi
12. The Gipsy Mother Sir David Wilk
13. Nemesis
10. Driving Things Off
16. Citation of Wickliffe J. S. E. Jon
17. Charles I Vandy
18. Cromwell and FamilyJohann
19. Procrastination
and a state of the

For Authors' Names see Book.

Time's Far Flight; Victoria; The Water Dipper; Thomas Chalmers, D.D.; Auld Robin Gray; Lost and Recovered; Maternal Felicity; Citation of Wickliffe; The Lay of the Wounded Heart; Consequence of Driving Things off; Devotion; the Disconsolate; Smiles; Charles I. and Gromwell; The Gipsy's Malson; The Infidel's Wife; Julian; Procrastination; The Veiled Statue at Saio; The Right Side for the Bride; Sonnet; The Young Mother; The Heart and Rose; Walter Savage Landor; Cleopatra Embarking on the Cydnus; Nemesis; The Sabhath of the Heart; Paul and Virginia; The Traveled Monkey; Mathematics and Morals; Genius and Writings of Leigh Hunt; The Amputated Leg

A beautiful small quarto volume, elegantly bound in moroc-co, and richly colored cloth.

The Editer in his Preface says:

"The impulses of affection and friendship, which seek an occasional expression in gifts and mementoes, constitute so strong

asional expression in gifts and mementoes, constitute so strong and so beautiful a feature of our nature, that the effort to furnis the means of gratifying them, rather deserves commeadation the supply of a want, than requires apology, as an intrusion. has heen the aim, in the preparation of this volume, to furnis the supply of a want, than requires apology, as an intrusion. It has heen the aim, in the preparation of this volume, to furnish a gift hook, for the season consecrated to kindly offices, whose copious and heautiful embellishments, careful execution, and appropriate and attractive contents, while they gratify the sense of beauty, shall minister, at the same time, to the purest impulses of friendship, and the demands of the intellect. It has been the misfortuae of this class of works, too frequently, to possess but little other merit than their appearance. It is a service we have sought to render, to furnish a gift which, while it pleases the eye shall not affront the understanding; and though attractive and entertaining, as befits its design, shall yet have some intrinsic worth to enhance its value as s gift, and constitute a medium of sympathy which shall not disparage the taste of the giver, or reflect upon the intellect or character of the receiver. Whether or not success has been attained, it is a safe claim, however inconsiderable, that we have exceeded the ordinary standard of this species of Literature.

"The embellishments have the merit of high sources, and an elegant execution. That they are more numerous and more va-

The embedissaments have the merit of high sources, and an elegant execution. That they are more numerous and more varied than is usual, and derived from the best schools of art, is a claim to the public favor, which, as it speals at once to the eye, there is no impropriety in asserting. The correspondence of character with appearance—of real worth with obvious elegance—is what has been striven for, and what, so far as it has been attained, gives our work its highest claim to the purchaser of thought, taste, and worthy feeling."

Published by LEAVITT, TROW & Co.,
101 Recodust, New York

Oct. 12th, 1847. FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR RAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Stamford, Fairfield co., Conn. James Berrs, Principal and Proprietor. The Principal has successfully conducted a boarding school the last nine years. He erected, three years since, a large and commodious building expressly for his school, furnishing superior accommodations. The site is elevated, retired and salubrious, commanding an extensive and delightful view of Long Islaad Sound, the village of Stamford, and the surrounding country. It is distant half a mile from Stamford, village, three from the steamboat landing, and 36 from New-York City, with which it has several modes of daily communication. The number of pupils is limited to 25, and they are expected to be under 12 years of age when they enter the school.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of five months each, commencing the 1st of May and 1st of Nov.

Terms.—For board, tuition, vocal music, washing mending, fuel, lights, towels, bed and bedding, \$80 per session, payahed unsured to the contraction of the contraction fuel, lights, towels, bed and bedding, \$80 per session, payable quarterly in advance.

References.—President Day, Professors Goodrich, Silliman and Olmsted, of Yale College; Rev. E. C. Hutchinson, President of Kemper College, St. Louis; W. H. Bidwell, editor of the New-York Evangelist, 120 Nassau street; Wm. D. Snodgrass, D.D. 2 Clinton Place, cor. of Broadway; Rev. E. D. Smith, 236 Twentieth street; E. E. Miles, Christian Parlor Magazine of-fice 151 Nassau street, cor. of Spruce; T. L. Mason, M. D., 100 Pineapple street, Brooklyn.

N. B. A personal interview may be enjoyed with the Principal, Oct. 5th and 29th, between S and 10 o'clock A.M. at the office of Mr. Miles referred to above: or he will call the 6th. 7th

fice of Mr. Miles referred to above; or he will call, the 6th, 7 and 8th, 27th. 28th, 29th and 30th on those who will leave the address at said office previous to Nov. 1st, where, also, cirmay at any time he obtained.

Sept. 29th, 1847,

914 DARLEY'S MAGAZINE, and ROBERT MER

PARLEY'S MAGAZINE, and ROBERT MERnr's Museum. S. G. Goodrich, Editor.

This popular work needs no commendation. It is admirably adapted to the instruction and amusement of the young. It is universally acknowledged to be the cheapest and best juvenile periodical ever published; and we question whether the same amount of useful and entertaining reading can anywhere else be found for the same money. It is published in monthly numbers of 32 pages each, forming at the end of the year a beautiful volume of nearly 400 pages, illustrated with over 100 engravings, and 12 pieces of music. It is furnished to subscribers at the low price of Ons Dollar for One Copy.

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Twenty Dollars for Thirty-two Copies.

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If you doubt our opinion of the work, we say try it one year, and see for yourselves.

G. W. & S. O. POST, Publishers, No. 5 Beekman street, Clinton Hall, N.Y 893—tf May 5th, 1847.

TROY & MICHIGAN LAKE BOAT 1847
LINE.—A boat of this Line will a
all times be at the head of Middle Pier, Coenties Slip, for the re
ception of freight and passengers, leaving daily for Buffalo, and
forward to all the different landing-places on the Western Lakes
Rivers and Canals.

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a connection with C. M. Reed's line of steamboats on the Lake
Niagara, Louisiana and Madison,

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together with sail vessels running to all the Lake ports.

Merchants will readily perceive the advantages this Line y
sesses, and passengers, particularly such as are moving, can t
a boat with their furniture, and avoid the change between Merchants will respect to the consequence of the co

Wm. A. McKee, Philadelphia, 24 North Wharf, S. McKissack, Albany. H. L. Fish, Rochester. Asa Howard, Albion. O. Sterra. Lockness Sieder Moore & T.

DEW FOR SALE, or to Let-very pleasantly Place.) Address Box 1736, Post Office.
Oct. 13th, 1847. 916-tf

CHURCH OR TOWN CLOCKS.—RANSOM Shith, 71 Bowery, New-York, manufactures a beautiful and substantial article of Steeple Clock—with Jeweled Escapement, Steel Pinions and Retaining Power—warranted, when put up by himself, not to vary 4 minutes in a year, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of clock can be purchased in the world. Also, an elegant and superior Circular Clock, for the inside of churches, offices, stores, &c. &c. He will furnish Church Bells, also.

137 Individuals and committees are invited to call and see. Ang. 24th, 1847.

COMMUNION FURNITURE-FLAGONS, GOB-LETS, TANKARDS and FLATES; also Baptismal Fonts and Colection Plates, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, it No. 6 Burling Slip, by

LUCIUS HART, late Boardman & Hart.

Oct. 27th, 1847. YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass. Coaducted by Rev. W. H. TYLER, A.M.

The winter session of this lastitution, with greatly improved facilities and accommodations, will commeace on the first Thursday in Nov. next, and continue 22 weeks.

The lastitute affords the best advantages for acquiring a thorough acquaintance with all the solid and ornamental branches of a complete female education.

Girculus an application to this office, or to the Principal. I a complete female education.

Circulass on application to this office, or to the Principal.

Sept. 16th, 1847.

913—tf

MUSIC BOOKS.—The Musical A B C, with Songs to Sweeten Study. For Juvenile Classes and beginners.

Musical Spelling Book. A new method of instruction in the rudiments of Music, with musical recreations as a relief from

tudy.
Musical Reader; for schools and Musical Associations.
Beethoven Collection of Sacred Music.
Momart Collection of Sacred Music, by E. Ives, Jr.
Published by CADY & BURGESS, 60 John st.
Oct. 27th, 1847.

MISSIONARY MAPS, Third Edition.—Just M ISSIONARY MAPS, Third Edition.—Just published, at the office of the New-York Evangelist—

A New May of India, embracing Hindustas, Burmah, Siam, and adjacent Provinces. By Rev. O. B. Bidwell. The dimensions of this Map are six feet by six feet and a half, presenting the names of Missienary Stations and important places in large characters, so as to be distinctly seen over a lecture room. More than 200 Missionary Stations, belonging to nine different Societies, American and European, are indicated on the map. The chief prominence is given to the stations of the American Board, the Preshyterian Board, and the Baptist Board of Missions. The countries embraced on this map contain a population of nearly

canier prominence is given to the stancins of the American Jourd, the Presbyterian Board, and the Baptist Board of Missions. The countries embraced on this map contain a population of nearly 160,000,000.

Also, A New Map of the Sandweck Islands, on a arge scale, by the same author, and with the same design as the Map of India, has just been published as above.

Also, A New and Large Map of Western Asia, and adjacent countries, by the same author, just published as above. Its dimensions are 7 feet by 5½. It embraces the Holy Land, Asia Minor, Lower Egypt, a large portion of Greece, the Turkish Empire, and Persia so as to include Teheran, the capital. The map presents to the eye the ancient and modern geography of those countries of sacred story, so interesting to every reader of the Bible, with the outlines highly colored, and the names so distinct as to be seen over a large lecture room at the monthly concert, or by the Sabbath school.

127 For sale at the office of the New-York Evangelist, 120 Nassau st. New-York; and at the bookstore of John M. Whittem Mark Successor to Charles Taffan, 114 Washington at Boston. Sept. 14th, 1847.

Sept. 14th, 1847.

SERVANTS.—Families living in the city or the country, in want of faithful, temperate and competent Servants as Cooks, House and Dairy Maids, Laundressess, Nurses, Seamstresses, &c. can be well suited at BIRDSALL'S Agency, No. 422\(\frac{1}{2}\) Broadway, east side, near Canal st. Amoag the great number and variety of servants at this office, are many Scotch, Welsh, German, American, and other Protestants; also a great number of Emigrants, who frequently make excellent servants, and will work for small compensation. Colored servants, also, can generally be procured at the office. In addition to Females, employers can always be provided with Men Waiters, Coachmen, Gardeners, Farmer's Laborers, Clerks, Engineers, Mechanics, and Boys for Stores and Trades. Families at a distance, or proprietors of Factories, wishing to have Servants or Girls sent to them, hy enclosing \$1 effice fee and making arrangements for passage, may rely on having their orders strictly and punctually attended to. The proprietor and assistants will render all necessary aid in directing servants to their places of destination.

All communications by mail should be prepaid.

cations by mail should be prepaid. 895-1y May 19th, 1847.

A GENTS WANTED FOR EVERY STATE
IN THE UNION.—Wanted, from 50 to 100 Agents, to
travel and ohtain subscriptions for the Mother's Magazine; Robert Merry's Museum, and to sell bound volumes of the same;
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Clergymen, Theological Students and others wishing to travel, will find the ahove agency not only profitable, but highly
nesful. The Museum is edited by S. G. Goodrich, the original
"Patter Parley." It is highly recommended by clergymen,
teachers and others, as decidedly the best and chaespest Inversibe
Periodical published, and is now being introduced extensively
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the increasing demand for bound volumes.

Men of husiness tact and energy, can clear from \$500 to \$1000
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G. W. & S. O. POST, Publishers, New-York.
Aug. 24th, 1847.

A RTIFICIAL TEETH, inserted on a New,
Useful, and Perfect Method.

1. The teeth constructed on the new method are inserted with sufficient firmness to perform the office of mastication.

2. The teeth do not move in the mouth when conversing, as is the case with those made on the old plan.

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4. The teeth restore the shape of the mouth, and render the articulation distinct, while they set easy, and give the patient no pain or inconvenience.

Among the many testimonials which have been received, the Monday of the mouth and render the articulation distinct, while they set easy, and give the patient no bulk of the patient no pain or inconvenience.

Among the many testimonials which have been received, the DYEWOODS.

4. The teeth restore the shape of the mouth, and render the articulation distinct, while they set easy, and give the patient no pain or inconvenience.

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

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

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

"I have the pleasure to be, yours most respectfully,

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Rector of the church of the Crucifixion, N. York."

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

A liberal discount to clergymen.

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REFERENCES—Rev. W. H. Bidwell, Rev. E. N. Sawtell, Rev. R. Bairld, D.D.

Nov. 24th, 1846. oreign, lb

Nov. 24th, 1846. 870-tf

DR. BANNING'S BODY BRACE—For the relief of weakness of the voice, lungs, heart, spinal, nervous female and digestive system—including dyspepsia, constipation, piles, drooping and distortion so common to children and young ladies, also bleeding at the lungs. It is perfect substitute for the corset and constraining shoulder brace, with none of their peraicious tendencies. Unlike all others, it acts by supporting the small of the back, making it the fulcrum, and by ifiting flexibly the whole internal pile of organs. Reference given to many distinguished clergymen, who have been rescued from superannuation, from dchility and bronchitis. Pamphlets and book 'Common Sense,' ziving information, can be had at the office, 437½ Broadway. A lady in attendance on ladies.

Mov. 17th, 1846. DR. BANNING'S BODY BRACE-For the NEW MUSIC BOOK .- MARK H. NEWMAN &

Co. have just published the New-York Choralter, a new and copious Collection of Church Music, containing Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Set Pieces and Chants, by Thomas Hastings and Wm. B. Bradbury.

The Choralist contains— Hastings and Wm. B. Bradbury.

The Choralist contains—
95 Tunes in Long Metre, | 60 Tunes in Short Metre, | 101 " in Common Metre, | 127 " in the various particular Metres, together with upwards of 80 Sct Pieces, Anthems and Chants. The Music is for the most part entirely new, and the adaptation will be found to be superior to anything heretofore published. The Choralist contains a full Alphabetical Index, a complete Metrical Index, and an Index of First Lines of Psalms

The attention of Teachers and the friends of Church Music is wited to this collection.

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Aug. 3rd, 1847.

a Temperance Song Book) and 'The Psalmodist.'

Aug. 3rd, 1847.

CHURCH BELLS AND TOWN

CLOCKS.—An experience of more than twenty-five years, has given the subscriber an opportunity of obtaining the best form for bells, and the various ways of mixing metals, the degree of heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity and strength, and the richest and most melodious tones. For these superior qualities of his bells, the highest premiums at the Fairs of the American Institute and the N. Y. State Fairs have been awarded, in preference to all other competitors. A medal recently received bears the following inscription: "A warded to Andrew Meneely for the best Church Bells for sonorousness and purity of tone, &c. &c."

Attached to his Bells are improved Cast Iron Yokes with moveable Journals, hy which the bell can be raised or depressed in the yoke, and adjusted to ring easily and properly. Patterns have lately been constructed for Cast Iron Frames, and frame, yoke and wheel, complete, can be furnished, if required. Among his improvements are Springs so attached to the Clapper as to prevent the disagrecable effect often occasioned by its resting upon the bell when set, thus securing a full and prolonged sound.

During the past year, the largest bell to complete the Chime in the Trinity church, New-York, was furnished from this establishment, which proves entirely satisfactory, and preparations are now consummated to furnish Chimes or Peals of Bells, of any number required.

The increasing demand for his bells is the best evidence of their excellence. During the two past years ending Jan. 1, 1847, 645 bells were cast at this foundry, averaging 377 lbs. each; among them the largest ever cast in this country, for the fire department in New-York and Brooklyn.

A. Mencely manufactures and keeps constantly on hand Theodises and Transit Instruments, Levels and Surveyors' Compasses, Surveyors' Improved Compass for taking horizontal and vertical angles without the Needle.

Steamboat and Factory Bells constantly on hand. Co

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.—The subscribers continue to have for sale a full assortment of fine Gold and Silver Watches, of the most approved makers, which will be offered at the very lowest prices, and warranted correct time-keepers. They are constantly receiving the latest styles of fashionable Jewelry, of every description, including Gold Fob and Guard Chains, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets and Head Ornaments, &c.

Silver Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, and Silver Ware equal

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Gold and Silver Spectacles, Perifocal, Concave, Convex, &c.
French Clocks and Watches repaired equal to the original.
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This famous Comic Moral Song, as sung by Miss Abby J.
Hutchinson, with a splendid lithograph of Miss Abby, is just
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Prisoner, The Seasons, Away Down East, There's a good time
Coming, Burial of Mrs. Judson, Bridge of Sighs, Mother's Bible, Anti-Calomel, Excelsior, Grave of Bonaparte, May Queen,
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Horne's Introduction to the Cruical Study of the Scraptures, ninth English edition, vol. v. p. 437.

137 For sale by Booksellers generally.

March 24th, 1847.

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Corrected weekly for the N. Y. Evangelist Goods stored to be sold at public auction at the end of one year. The ton in all cases to be 2240 lbs. HOPS INDIGO.
Duty 10 per cent. ad val.
Bengal, lb.......1.00 a 1.50
Guatezaala 55 a 1.20
IRON. ASHES. Duty 20 per cent. ad val. Duty 30 per cent. ad val.

Pig. Eng.&xScot. ton 40 a 424

Do. Amer. No. 1. .374 a 40

Do. Am. common — a 30 CANDLES. Duty 20 per cent. ad val.

Mould, tallow, lb....12 a 14

Sperm31 a 33

COCOA. a 38 Duty 10 per cent. ad val. Duty: in Am. vessels from of growth free; otherway 20 per cent. ad val. DOMESTICS

Duty: Timber and Firewood, 20; Boards, Timber, &c. shap-ed for nse, 30; Boards, &c. ed for nse, 30; Boards, &c.
rough, 20 per cent. ad val.
yard seling pricess.
Timber, w.p.cuh.ft. 18 a 25
Do. east. Mft. 18.25 a 22.50
Do. cak, white ft. 25 a 30
Do. Grandfish.w.o.30 a 37/a
Do. scant.Mft. 30.00 a35.00
Boards, NR. celear 35.00 a40.00
Do. box

Do. box 21
Do. Alb'y pine,pc.12 a 21
Do. do. worked 20 a 23 Do. do. worked 20 a 23 Plank, Ga. p. Mft. 27.50 a Do. Alb'y pine, pc. 15 a 30 Do. do. worked 20 a 28 oot.Bermud MOLASSES. 430.00 mArabic, picked

NAILS.
Duty 30 per cent. ad val.
Cut, 4d a40d...... 4 a 4 a 4 d Wrought, 6d a20d...10 a 14 Do. calcined Do. calcined 424
Nutgalls, bl. Aleppo 20
Oil Anised ... 1.50
Oil Bergamot ... 3.75
Oil Cassia ... 2.30
Oil Lemon ... 2.90
Oil Peppermint, lb.2.00
Opium, Turkey ... 4.00
Otto Rose, oz. ... 4.75
Onicksilver, lb. 1.18

DYEWOODS.
Duty 5 per cent. ad val.
Brazilletto, tor 25.00 a 30.00
Camwood ...55.00 a 60.00
Fustic, Cuba..30.00 a 32.00
Do. Tampico22.00 a 24.00 eef, smoked, lh... 8i a 9 atter, Orange co. 19 a 21 Do. west. dairy 15 a 17 Do. west. dairy 15 a 17
Do. Fair to good — a —
Do. Ohio.....11 a 12‡

Do. Ohio..... NONE
Do. grease NONE
Cheese,caska&boxes6‡ a 7‡
RAGS.
RAGS. Sapan Wood .70.00 a 75.0 FEATHERS. Duty 25 per cent. ad val. Duty 5 per cent. ad val. Leghorn, lb. 6 a PISH.

Duty 20 per cent. ad val.

Dry Cod, cwt. . 3.62½ a 3.75

Dry Scale . . . 1.75 a 2.00

ickled Cod, hbl. 3.25 a 3.50 RICE. Duty 20 per cent. ad val. A 3.50 a 3.50 d Duty 20 per cent. ad val. Furks Island, bush. 33 a 3 onaire 33 a 35 averpool, fine, sack 1.42 a 1.50

Duty 20 per cent. sd val. Clover, Ih...... 74 a 75 Timothy, tierce 15.00 a17.00 Duty: Oranges, Lemons and Green Fruit, 20; Nuts, and Grapes not dried, 30; Pruit, Preserved and Dry, 40 per Duty 30 per cent. ad val. New-York, brown, lb. 4 a ' Duty: Pepper 30; all other 40 Figs, Turkey..... a —
Ginger, Can. case 6.75 a 7.90
FLOUR & MEAL.
Duty 20 per cent. ad val.
Genesee6.184 a 6 25 all others 20 per cent. ad val

Rye flour.....5.00 a --Corn meal325 a 3.37i
Do. hhd.....17.50 a --GRAIN. Duty 30 per cent. ad val. Duty 20 per cent. ad val.
Wheat, white1.35 a1.45

HEMP American, dew rot.140 a 150 Do. dressed., 160 a 190 Do. water rot. 160 a 190 HIDES.

Duty 30 per cent. ad val.

Amer. Sax. tiecce, lb. 45 a 50

Do. full blood Mer. 38 a 40 Do. 1 and 1 Mer. 33 a 36 Do. wash'd&pick'd 16 a 18 Do. unwashed... 5 a 7 an, unwashed. 6 a 11 Do. green salten. HONEY Duty 15 per cent. ad va Duty 30 per cent. ad val.

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