The Ebangelist,

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Editorials.

AMERICAN BOARD.

The meeting of the American Board of Com missioners for Foreign Missions, held during the last week in the city of Newark, had been antieipated with unusual interest, as one likely to affect in a most serious manner, the permanent prosperity and success of that important institution. The consequence was, that notwithstanding the unusual time appointed for it, in some respects unfavorable to the attendance of many of its friends and patrons, a very large concourse of people from all parts of the country were drawn together. The number of corporate and gest, and nearly two thousand persons, it is supopened their houses with great cordiality to re- to sail in this vessel for that field. ceive the strangers congregated in the midst of arrival in the city, and were immediately at home. and hope. The weather was exceedingly fine during the whole week,-some of the pleasantest of our bright October weather, and all the outward cirof those assembled.

both business exercises and those of a moro general character, were numerously attended. That in our missionary operations, and that of the this complaint is removed, not only in part by this respect, all that could be done. We never large edifice was crowded constantly; the aisles kind of organization to be given to missionary the provisions above noticed, but also in general, could see the ground for making an issue between and in the Dutch Reformed church at a little ingly presented; and after amendments, was ac. Board be not violated."

said to have been of the most impressive and animating character. One feature of these we believe was novel. While the Lord's supper was administered to Christians generally in the Presbyterian chnreh, a missionary communion, designed especially for the class above named. the throng were not able to be accommodated in the other place, or preferred to join in this exercise, was held in the Dutch Reformed church. inspiring character. Never have we witnessed a consisting of at least fifteen hundred professed members of numerous churches all over the land, as we then showed explicitly sanctioned and ap. tation were compelled to act. sitting down together to hear of Jesus and par- proved by them. We understand the Deputa-

From the abstract of the annual report read to the meeting by the Secretaries, we judge that an unusual degree of prosperity and promise attends the operations of the Board in all parts of its vast field at the present time. Among the the Board. Ecclesiastical power is explicitly de. Board, without any explicit violation of the limit of our choicest men, both for ability and for chamost prominent tokens of this we notice the as- nied, not only to the Board and its officers, but tations contained in them. But we have no fears racter and standing in the churches. The impect of the Sandwich Islands. The plan for mak- also to the Mission as such, whether composed of that. We have confidence both in the Pru- portance of the subject intrusted to them, must ing the churches in those islands self-supporting wholly of ordained ministers, or of ministers and dential Committee and the Secretaries, as men have impressed upon them a deep sense of reseems to have met, thus far, with eminent success. "Ten clerical members of the Mission derive their whole support from the islands; ten in part from the islands and in part from the Board. supported entirely by the Board. Two laymen be an entire abandonment of all that "simplify. tions, or in any other way which the jealousy of witnessesh; they addressed a circular letter, both connected also with education receive support from the Board, and eight laymen formerly conislands as useful citizens."

last year for education, besides giving \$4,000 to from a needless and inconvenient perplexity. chiefly of the children of the missionaries, is proper distinction between the duties of the missionaries,

see," says the Report, "unless the Lord with repudiated. The mission, as such, is not to do of the majority of the Committee. The gentle- say, does not seem to us to have been met. The

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it is the result of a signal answer to prayer."

pire, is another remarkable feature of the times. this decision so far we are content. Although it cannot be expected that the recent firman, abolishing the penalty of death when a stop the crucities by which Mahommedanism has striven to sustain itself, yet the bare existence of his life to publishing the gospel among the Mosested in the new aspects of Christianity as presented among the Protestant Armenians.

Still another very beautiful feature in the re-

These and other facts that might be named, them, and preparations had been so far matured did our space allow, are eminently adapted to en-

Report of the Committee of Thirteen.

review with the recommendations.

be taken without qualifications.

ried into effect in any of the future operations of these matters, on the part of the officers of the pointment. The Committee was composed of some theological seminaries include nnder their instruc- Committee, all the powers of a Classis, Presby- was reasonable they should do, a majority of minds, enable the members of the Board, and the tion sixty young men; and twenty-four churches, tery or Council of Churches, with the additional those residing in Boston and vicinity a sufficient | Church generally, to form an intelligent judgement at Boston, and would commend it to the careful gathered by the efforts of our missionaries, con- power necessarily involved in the management quorum for the transaction of business. This tain an aggregate membership of 626 communi- of all the funds of the missionary work. But affords an important additional safeguard against be removed. cants. "For anght the Committee are able to now, we understand, this doctrine is explicitly unconscious denominational influence on the part But this expectation, we are constrained to of the Prudential Committee.

is that " of entire non-intervention on the part of tion.

cumstances of the occasion favored the comfort whose plan of opera ions important changes had through the church; the entire independence of beaurogracy. been made during the late visit of the Deputa- the church of all authority outside of her own As to the question of schools and preaching,

With these assurances of impartial action on take of the emblems of his dying love, or rising tion to claim, however, that the extracts which the part of the Board and its officers, we see not pression of devont gratitude to God for the harto unite in hymns of praise to his blessed name. we made do not correctly represent them; that why the Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed mem-It seemed among the most fitting representatives the documents were drawn up in haste and bers, as well as the Congregational, should not be difficulties, which for a time threatened permatended to be subject to revision, and are not to Report, that "if these principles are adopted and we feel constrained to say a word or two concerncarried out, this vexed question will be "-as we ling the report of the Committee of Thirteen con-

laborers must continue to increase, involving a though composed of the same persons and opera- we doubt not, act in all fidelity to the bodies of be able to ascertain from it what are the points measure abated. Mistakes may have been made, general but constant growth of expenditures for ting on the same ground, it will be required both Christians, to whose ranks they belong, present in dispute, or what are the precise views of the but we are all liable to them. Difference of some years to come. It is the cost of success- to find and keep up "the proper distinction be- ing from time to time, their views and wishes to different parties. The views of these who dis- opinion may still exist. But how could it be tween the duties of the mission and those of the the Committee, and constituting a medium of sent from the action of the Deputation are mixed otherwise in so large a body of men? When we The new aspect of affairs in the Tnrkish em- other," that is the ecclesiastical "body." With Christian confidence, which will prevent or allay up with those which they never dreamed of as- looked upon that vast convocation, which perall unnecessary jealousies. We confess, we see serting, in such a manner as really, though we feetly jammed the large church, where the Board Again, in respect to ecclesiastical organizations not what the Board could have reasonably done are sure not intentionally, to do them serious in- was assembled during these discussions; and and connections, both in the case of missionaries more, to remove all difficulties of a denomina- justice. A specimen of this is to be found in knowing the fact, that almost every man there Musselman changes his religion, can take effect and that of mission churches, the action of the tional character, and thus adjust and strengthen the critique, forming the concluding part, upon was entitled to a full and free expression of his fully at once in all parts of the empire, so as to Board is equally explicit. The principle adopted the basis of harmonious and fraternal eo-operation to the westminster and North feelings and opinions if he chose, marked the or-

such a decree is at least a token of progress and are to be left perfectly free to organize such ec- done on the subject of Deputations, and of the and in some way. But the query was obvious, faction, which attended the final decision, we could signal of hope for the future. Dr. Schauffler, the clesiastical bodies as they may choose, or connect exercise of the general powers entrusted to the why bring the subject in here, if those errors find not but be impressed with the power of Chrisveterau missionary among the Jews in Turkey, themselves at their own discretion with any that Prudential Committee. That Deputations are no countenance in this Board—if they have nothhas now, we learn, consecrated the remainder of exists either in this country or on missionary at times necessary and of great value to the ing to do with opinions at issue between parties strife and promote decency, order and cordiality ground. Whenever churches are organized by cause none will dispute; but the decision of the concerned in this Report? The inference would in human intercourse. lems, many of whom are beginning to be inter- the missionaries among the natives, similar liber- Board is a judicious one, and had it governed be unavoidable, we think, from the introduction ty of choice is to be given to the persons consti- strictly the recent proceedings in India, would, of those matters in such a connection, that the animating, and some of them of a highly moving tuting such churches, and the churches them we think, have saved much of the dissatisfaction Committee intended to affiliate the views of one character. On the whole, we cannot but place this selves when they are so organized. Here an which has arisen; viz: "that it would be inex. of these parties with the worldly and semi-infidel cent movements deserves a passing notice. The other of our chief difficulties, before expressed, pedient for such Deputations to have powers to opinions of the Reviews. Glad are we indeed Micronesiau mission, which it is well known is is removed We did understand the Deputation originate or make important changes in mission that, by the additions made by way of amendin part a mission from the Church of the Sand- as intervening in their capacity as such; at least policy without the express authority of the Pru. ment, this inference is denied, and the injurious wich Islands, bas hitherto suffered uo small em- by the decisive expression of their opinion that deutial Committee;" and again, that "the Pru- effect guarded against. But we should much barassment from the scattered position of the the organizations to be formed should be kept dential Committee should not make important prefer that the occasion for such a disclaimer islands composing that group. In order to rem- down, and those already existing should as far as changes without the express instructions of the edy this difficulty, it is now proposed to build and practicable be reduced to what they regarded as Board." Both these limitations we deem of vital the report had been printed, the proposition of drawn together. The number of corporate and but the simple New Testament standard—a standard importance. Of course the Prudential Committee New York had the country, a large part of the emigrants have year at Utica, though that was one of the laryear at Utica, though the laryear at Uti process of construction, and to be named "The ism or the polity of the Dutch Reformed Church appointed as they are, only for a single year, it as irrelevant to the case in hand. posed, were in constant attendance. The citizens Morning Star," is to be built exclusively by funds are distinguished from that of the other denomi- is due to their constituents, that in all matters But the Report, we apprehend, does injustice of Newark, in other denominations as well as contributed by children and youth. A son of nation connected with the Board; and also, what affecting the permanent policy of the work, the to one of these parties in another way. While with continual watching, they have been unable those immediately connected with the Board, the early missionary, Bingham, we understand, is we still more deprecated, some of the best fea- Board itself should first be consulted. The cor. the opinions of Missionaries, not only in the par- to attend to their crops, and are thus left in a tures, as we regarded them, of the Congregational porate members especially, few in number as ticular fields in respect to which these questions state of utter destitution. And now stern Winthey are, have a solemn responsibility under the were raised, but in others where there has scarced ter is before them. The prairies are bleak, and We also complained on this head, that the sys- charter, and to the donors and employees of the ly been a difference of opinion, have been largely the cold blasts will sweep bitterly over them, and beforehand, that the visitors for the most part courage the friends of missions, and make the tem so recommended by the Deputation contrawent straight to their appointed places on their year which is now opening, one of increased vigor vened important principles, held in common, and committee, and to direct its movements by an of the question; and also those of the Prudential will think sadly of the warm and cheerful firebeld as fundamental, by all the denominations asintelligent decision. Such an institution as Committee whose proceedings had been called in sides which they have left in the East. Certainly sociated in this institution, to wit: the parity of this, so vitally connected with the interests of so question; those of dissenting Missionaries occupy we owe much to our brethren who have left their The chief interest of the meeting gathered, as the ministry, the responsibility of the ministry to numerous a body of Christians, ought not to be but the smallest space, and those of returned happy homes to be the vanguard of freedom; and was expected, around the missions in India, in the church; the derivation of its authority managed on the principles of an irresponsible Missionaries, most of whom are known to be dis- who have literally suffered the loss of all things

The exercises in the First Presbyterian church, tion, involving both the question of the relative body, including of course in the latter, her offi- we cannot say all we would wish to say in our prominence to be given to schools and preaching cers and representatives, &c. The ground of present limits. Perhaps the Board has done in above and below, the steps of the pulpit, and churches. The subject had been largely dis- by the clause, which qualifies the liberty of mis- those two methods of inculeating the gospel of every ledge on which a man could contrive to consed at the special meeting in Albany, and the sionaries and the members to be organized into Christ. They are handmaids of each other. We hang himself, were occupied with listeners, while Committee of thirteen, to whom the whole sub- churches in determining what form of organiza- are content that their respective limits and mumeetings of great interest were going on simul- jeet had been committed, were expected to re- tion shall be adopted, viz: "that the principles tual relations should be determined by a wise retaneously much of the time in the lecture room, port at this meeting. Their report was accord- held in common by the constituencies of this ference to the particular circumstances of each individual mission. As to the changes which cepted, and having been previously given to the In this connection we are also happy to refer have been made, in Ceylon and other parts of One of the most interesting features of these press, is now before the public. It may be taken to a guarantee given by the Prindential Commit- India, all we can say is, they are made; and meetings is the large number of missionaries, as comprising two parts—a review of the matters tee in their "Outlines of Missionary Policy," whatever may be said of the manner in which missionaries' wives, widows and daughters, and at issue between the parties in the Board, and a embodied in the Report. They say (p.44)" In no they were made, or the wisdom of making them. young men and women under appointment, or series of recommendations designed as a basis for case should there be any ceclesiastical control ex- a necessity is laid upon us, unless we would heap having the missionary work in view, who are the adjustment of existing difficulties. In the ercised by missionaries over the native churches change upon change, to try the new experiment brought together to exchange fraternal saluta- remarks which we have to make upon this sub- and ministers, save that which may grow out of with perhaps a few abatements and modifications, tions, consult respecting the common interests of ject, we wish to consider these two parts sepa- the action of bodies,"(ecclesiastical bodies of and look for the best result, to flow from its optheir great work, and unite in acts of worship to rately; or rather to consider first the recommend- course is meant) "composed of both elements." eration. As to the Batticotta Seminary we are their common Leader and Lord. Some of the ations, which have been adopted without dissent, We were not a little startled, we confess, by the glad to know that it is to be re-opened soon. We exercises designed especially for this class are after some modifications and additions, and then assertion in a report adopted at the Madura Mishope it will be upon a liberal plan, and that no stint. a sufficient reason for excluding the opinions of this country one of the most eminent of living the report itself considered as such, including the sion, and approved, as we have already intimated, ed support will be given it by the contributions by the Deputation, that "the Mission has over of the churches of America. And as for the rest, As to the recommendations themselves we these churches and pastors not only a pecuniary we do most fervently hope that no mere theory think a very general satisfaction has been felt in but an ecclesiastical and moral control," and on the subject of the paramount importance of them, even by those who were most earnest in that as it can organize and ordain, so it can, if "oral preaching" will be suffered to narrow incalling in question the late proceedings of the necossity require, separate the sound part of a juriously the basis of the missionary work, or prethough not exclusive of others who by reason of Deputation, and of the Prudential Commit. church from a corrupt part, and depose from vent the use of all the agencies which the Provithe pastoral office an unworthy Demas. Hymene dence of God, acting through the circumstances of In a former number we expressed our dissent us or Philetus." Such power was never lodged, we the age, puts at our disposal, both for giving the from the views of the Deputation, in regard to believe, with any such body as the Mission is and gospel a permaneut hold in the communities to be Both these communion services were of the most the ecclesiastical relations of missionaries, and must be. We are glad to know that all claim to Christianized, and for convicting and converting the organization of churches on heathen ground. such power on their behalf is discarded; and are from sin to God the greatest possible number more impressive scene that that vast concourse, Our knowledge of those views was derived ohiefly willing to believe the words above cited were the both of the young and the old. In such a work from doenments produced and printed at the offspring of that haste, under which, as we have as this mere theoretic uotions, pressed into effect disciples of Christ, ministers, elders, deacons and missions, during the visit of the Deputation, and intimated above, the Missionaries and the Deputation, everywhere, cannot but be fatal to the widest and most reliable success.

Here we might leave the subject with an exmonious and satisfactory result to which these of the General Assembly and Church of the first though printed and circulated in India, were in- satisfied. We agree with the Committee in their nent divisions among us, have been brought. But However that may be, we understand now that are sure it ought to be-"set at rest." It is sidered as a whole. On this point we are obliged the views referred to are not to be urged or car. true, there is room for an effectual control in all to acknowledge a considerable degree of disaplaymen. The "sphere of the mission" is distinctly who will in good faith to the best of their abili- sponsibility. They entered upon their work acmarked out, as "confined to deciding upon the ty, carry into effect the true spirit of the decisions cordingly, with a determination to spare no pains places where labor shall be performed, the per- of their constituents. We know them too well to probe to the bottom all the difficulties whose adplaces where labor shall be performed, the personal disposition of justment they were expected to secure. They held character, after so long and so laborious an inshed, and more than all this, the surest in exisand two connected wholly with education are funds." Of course, as we understand, there is to missionaries, by influence in the way of suggestions they called before them numerous ing of machinery" which was the avowed object denominational preference may suggest, they will to the missionaries on the foreign field, and the in abolishing the ceclesiastical organization in interpose to give a bias in favor of one form of returned missionaries now in this country; they nected with the Mission are residing at the Ceylon; and which the Deputation approved in words as follows:—"The dissolving of your ee- fer any of the principles, held in common, and tial Committee, asking for statements and opin- ion of the gentlemen composing the Commit-The Hawaiian government expended \$93,000 | words as follows.— The dissolving of your ee- lesiastical body by a unanimous vote, freed you held as of essential importance by the three de- lons on the whole subject at issue. Elaborate tee after such ample opportunity, has the greatest then. uominations, to be contravened or pass into ue- answers were given to their letters from all these weight in our estimation. It gives us full replace a school house which had been burned. Your mission as such has all the power to organ. gleet, without the knowledge of the Board. This parties, both written and oral; and the Commit-The proposal to endow an institution of the first ize churches and ordain pastors which any other confidence, we think we are bound to repose in the parties, without the defect above mentioned, ly earned in Europe. Of all the pianists who class for the education, in the first instance, body can ever derive from God's word, and the them, as men of unquestioned Christian honor and ives of the Board at Boston, and actually examined large quantities of documents bearing more another interesting feature of this field. Of the sion and those of the other body composed of the And yet we have even more than this given as \$50,000 proposed to be raised, the government same persons and operating on the same ground, by the late action of the Board. As the center ing of the Board was postponed several weeks to has already pledged \$10,000. Who can tell can never be so drawn as to make the working of operations is, and ought to be in New-Fingland, give them ample time. It was a matter of course, ument of peculiar interest embodied in the Rewhat Oahu College may yet do for these Islands, of the two bodies otherwise than extremely in- whence the Board derived its charter; and as that high expectations were entertained in regard port, and to which we have already alluded. It doubt not for a moment that the great planist couvenient. The mission can more easily do the most of the Prudential Committee, living in and to the Report which was forthcoming. It was exist that entitled "Outlines of Missionary Policy," will meet in America a thorough and brilliant Intense interest still attaches itself to the mis- whole work than a part." To the dootrine of about Boston must necessarily be either Congre- pected that such a paper would be presented as drawn up, as we understand, by one of the Secre- success." siou among the Armenians, which, after a course this passage, taken in its obvious import, we could gationalists, or so exclusively associated with them would disentangle the subject from all its embarof labors occupying less than twenty-five years, uever, whether as Presbyterians Dutch Reformed as to regard most questions chiefly from their point assing complications, state distinctly and forcibly of his health, and presented to the Committee of this almost miraculous execution. But we wel-"has now become," says the Report, "one of the or Congregationalists, give our assent. It gives of view—the Board have adopted the recommenwonders of the missionary world." It has now to a body totally unknown to our ecclesiastical dation to add to the Prudential Committee two grounds on which they severally relied, and, by m its service fifty-seven laborers from this counpolities, and created, governed and subject to be members from the Presbyterian Church, and one the light which had been obtained from an investigation of the public mind from its try, and ninety native pasters and helpers. Five dissolved by the mere fiat of the Prudential from the Dutch Reformed, making, however, as tigation so laboriously conducted by such eminent decisive and judicious. We are glad to be re- late excitement. Music at once soothes and

draw his hand, the number of foreign and native the whole work but only a prescribed part; and, men who have been chosen to this new post will, Report lacks discrimination. No stranger would should never have been given, or even that, after

> sentients, are not noticed at all. It was perti- for their principles. nently observed by Mr. Winslow, that to Mr. from many of the views expressed in the above those who are sick." quotations. To a considerable extent, their opin- We doubt not the proposed measures of relief ions are adverse to the changes introduced during will meet with a warm response in the hearts of the visit of the Deputation. To some of these all our citizens. We cally add, that what is done changes others of the Mission also object." We must be done quickly. In a few weeks the naviknow it is said that a certain proportion was gatiou of the Missouri will be closed by ice, and deemed proper in the Report, to the amount of further relief will be almost impossible until space occupied by the communications of the two | Spring, when it may come too late. parties. But, with all due respect, that does not seem to us a profound reason. Neither does the consideration of want of space, also alleged, seem of the Committee in the originally printed meetings and torch-light processions, accustomed actual missionary service, might have had full Committee, and the Report still have occupied Monday evening. less space than it occupies at present. We we do not believe there was any intention on the part of the Committee to slight these worthy men, the fact is adapted not only to diminish confidence in the Board, on the part of those who regard the returned missionaries as entitled to confidence, but also to inflame rather than heal the discussions, had been so unhappily produced.

vestigation. We are tempted to believe, the

thenticated exposition of the views and purposes

thanks to almighty God, for the happy adjustment of the difficulties which at one time promised to be so serious- We feel a happy confidence that they are in all essential points adjusted and settled. The declaration of Mr. Poor near the close of the meeting, that he felt bound to be satisfied, and should, with renewed seal, exert all the influence in his power to promote the prosperity of the Board, in the advancement of the great interests which it has in charge, will meet, we confidently hope, a ready affirmation among all British Reviews. It might be very important der that prevailed, the mutual courtesy and deferthe Board and its officers." The missionaries Equally satisfied are we, with what has been to refute the errors of the Reviewers somewhere ence, the harmony and for the most part, satisfied

> The later exercises of the Board were of an annual meeting among the most satisfactory which we have ever witnessed.

DISTRESS IN KANSAS.

A movement is on foot, among the benevolent of this city, to raise means to send out provisions and clothing to the settlers in Kansas before the winter sets in. Owing to the disturbed state of have been robbed of their property, their houses have been burnt; and, harrassed and worn out

We have just seeu a letter from a minister who Sanders, a young man of four years experience, has gone out to Kansas under the auspices of the and Mr. Howland, another of only ten years, Home Missionary Society, which presents a feareight or nine pages are allotted, while Mr. ful picture of the sufferings and hardships of the Spaulding and Mr. Meigs, veterans of 30 or 40 settlers in the Territory. Sickness prevails to a years, are allowed only three. So in the case of great extent; the emigrants are destitute, and are the Madura Mission; after three pages devoted to threatened with famine. "Family after family the letters which applaud the Deputation and are living only on grated or parched corn; and their measures, all that is said on the other hand in many families there are not enough who are is the following: "Mr. Little and Mr. Webb differ | well to take care of, or even furnish water for,

CONCERTS OF THALBERG.

It is with great pleasure that we welcome to to communications from Syria and the Armenian mance has been for twenty years the wonder and Mission, where the opinion of Missionaries on the delight of all the capitals of Europe. This disground are all one way; had the discussion with tinguished stranger arrived in our city several the English and Scottish reviewers been omitted, weeks ago, but the political excitement throughand the Board been left to read at their discre- out the country so absorbed the public mind that tion the excellent sermons of two of the members it left little space for art. The crowds at mass pamphlets; those worthy brethren, whose expe- to wild shouts and hurras in the open air, had no rience in the work of Missions in India and Cey- ear for the soft sounds of music. The concerts lon where the dispute principally centered oer- were therefore wisely delayed, till the Presidentainly entitles them to a hearing, even if they tial Election was past, and Mr. Thalberg took are not just now, in the providence of God, in advantage of the leisure to visit Niagara and to see a little of our country. He has now returned opportunity to express themselves through the to the city, and will give his first concert next

The announcement will of course attract a regret this omission not a little; for, while large and brilliant audience. The fame of Thalberg is well established in the Old World. As a performer on the piano, he excels all men living. Such is the swiftness of his movements, and the marvellous delicacy of his touch, that it often seems to those who are not watching his motions, that there are two performers instead of one. wounded feelings, which, in the course of these This is said to be produced by the constant use of the thumb, which serves him like an addition-For a document designed to settle questions al hand. Difficult and painful as we should imnow at issue in almost all missionary institutions, agine this exercise to be, Thalberg never misses and likely to be looked for with interest, and read a note. The Musical World of this city says: throughout the Christian world, we cannot but "To hear this man play his own compositions, is think this report bears marks of haste and ill- to hear piano forte playing brought to the greatdigested plan and arrangement, which was not to est perfection. His execution, based upon the have been expected from a Committee of such a most solid principles, is yet the most refined, poltence. With regard to this latter quality, we amount of time and strength spent in coming to think he is without a rival; he is so sure in the their conclusions, left the Committee quite too lit- mastering of great difficulties, with such perfoct persons in listening to him would consider it a relief if he would only miss a note now and

Thalberg has arrived in our midst to add to the stock of wealth and fame he has so deservedhave visited us for the same purposes, he is cerion; and are but little helped by their investigat tainly most deserving of success. He is as far ahead of his precursors as onr own distinguished our cheap concerts. And for this reason we

opportunely after the fearful agitation of the last few months. Now that the fever of politics is somewhat abated, we think our people will be glad to relieve their overstrained minds by ca-

Reported for the Evangelist. AMERICAN BOARD FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The forty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Board commenced its sessions on Tuesday afterchurch. Newark. N. J.

The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, President, took the Chair, and the meeting was opened with

prayer by Rev. Dr. Magie, of Elizabethtown. were read, and those also of the special meeting

held in Albany in March last. Rev. Mr. Pettingill was, on motion, appointed Assistant Recording Secretary.

Wilson, Rowland, Scott and Wood.

of this year, makes a total of \$36,189,70.

sionary intelligence, we give it entire:

ANNUAL REPORT. Home Department.

Corporate Members have deceased. Four missionalso gone to their final reward.

aries has never been exceeded, in any one year, since the Board existed; though the number of as- has rested from his labors during the year under resistant missionaries has, in two or three instances, heen greater.

During the year ending July 31, 211,000 copies

copies of various publications. The Northern District of New-England, and the Philadelphia District, became vacant, the former on in the course of a few weeks. The Eastern District of New-York has been enlarged by the addition of Berkshire County, Mass., and of Bennington, Rutland, Addison, Chittenden and Franklin Coun-

Since the last Annual Meeting, Mr. Safford, a tion to India-Dr. Anderson and Rev. A. C. Thomp- all kinds, is over fifteen hundred dollars. son-have returned and resumed their wonted duties at home; Mr. Treat has been compelled by ill health to suspend his labors, and is now absent, with no more cares or responsibilities than those involved in the pursuit of health. Mr. John Knight in printing the new version. The issues from the of Marblehead, has been appointed Purchasing Agent in place of Mr. John H. Tomlinson.

Board \$36.189 70.

of the empire without distinction. It is hardly to be expected that the decree will be, at once and in the progress of light, and should be hailed with devont thanksgivings to God.

burthen, to be ealled the "Morning Star," will soon istan. be completed, at a cost of \$12,000, and sent to the The relations of the Persian Government to the Pacific ocean for the service of the missions of the Nestorian mission are still unsatisfactory. French Board in that "Island world." Children and youth | Jesuit influence is probably at the bottom of the have been requested to furnish requisite funds, and whole. Our brethren in their trials have enjoyed there are encouraging indications that they will the friendly sympathy and aid of both the English

General View of the Missions.

weakened by the illness of its members and their has materially suffered. The male and female semconsequent absence, but its work at no station has | inaries have both gone forward as usual, and have been interrupted. The gospel has been preached in again been visited with the special influences of the towns and villages, and in some two or three lan- Spirit. The former has 50 scholars, the latter 48 guages. Attempts to go further into the interior and at Gawar, in the mountains, is a boarding-school have been prevented by war, and by a jealousy with 12 pupils. So that there are 1,230 youths of which it will require time to overcome. The most both sexes in the schools. The press has issued inland station, at present, is about one hundred | 622,400 pages. miles distant from the ceean.

stations extending a hundred and fifty miles along from village to village, and in thirty-six places of the coast, and lying within the space of five-and- stated resort, and not without evidence of divine twenty miles from the sea. Sir George Grey, the grace. Though, for special reasons, converts have new Governor of Cape Colony, has visited the mis- not been gathered into organized churches, there is sion, and evinced an intelligent interest in its wel- progress made in separating them from the world. fare. The current of public sentiment in the Eng- At a sacramental occasion in May last, about one 105 pupils; and there is a class of ten boys training lish Colony at Natal runs also more in favor of the hundred united with missionaries in commemorat-Zulus is not rapid. The mass evince no desire for time, and many deeply interested persons were also the gospel, or for education, or for the arts and present as spectators. Mr. and Mrs. Rhea are still bracing the gospel, can be induced to learn even to to become their missionary associate? The return read. At nearly all the stations, however, there is of peace to the Turks, with a restoration of their some abatement of heathen prejudice, some increase | powor in the Koordish mountaintains, has brought the preached word; though but few additions have ers are also needed on the plain. been wade, the past year, to either of the twelve A more convenient place of worship has been of 25 pupils. But the most signal blessing of divine churches. The time of harvest is not yet. The erected at Bombay, by means of a legacy given years high school at Umlazi contains twenty-five pupils, age for that purpose. The old building will continue a considerable number of whom are pious young to accommodate the press in its lower story, and subordinate labors.

nity for preaching, and also for preparing native English portion of the printing establishment has manner of gaining access to the hearts and conscienpreachers whom Providence may hereafter employ been sold to the value of about \$6,000. The re-

For reasons stated in the Report, the three younger members of our Jewish mission in Turkey have turned their labors to the Armenians; while Dr. Schauffler, the senior member, has consecrated the remainsee exemplified by Protestant Armenians.

and-twenty years ago, has now become one of the March last. Mr. Bowen, on account of sentiments the religious and educational institutions of the Hawonders in the missionary world. Following the adopted adversely to the baptism of infants, has re- waiian Christian community, in their constitution clear leadings of Providence, its laborers from this signed his connection with the Board. The mission and methods of support, as nearly as possible to country, male and female, have been increased to needs more laborers, the climate is good, and Bom- what exists in the newly settled portions of our own 57; its native pastors, preachers and other helpers | bay is not difficult to cultivate otherwise than great | country.

to 90; and its annual expense to \$75,000. Its fa- and busy cities usually are. Let men of popular cilities for training native preachers and pastors address, who love to preach and are adapted to metconnected with its five theological schools and classes, female boarding-school at the metropolis contains into the church at Corinth. (1 Cor. i. 26-29.) noon, Oct. 28, at 4 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian | 25 inmates, and has been blessed with a revival of The minutes of the last annual meeting at Utica of 626; about one-fifth of the number which has believe all tend towards the large stations, and portion of the Island resources should be devoted to the truth that the faithful preaching of a crucified serve the greater unity, we shall refer to the docuanother at Aintab, that most remarkrble of all mis-A Committee of Arrangements to provide for the gregation, which is pledged for his entire support. public services in Newark during the sessions of the A third, from the same company of theological stuchanges were made in the school system here, in grace. The very great social advancement, by creating the sessions of the A third, from the same company of theological stuchanges were made in the school system here, in grace. The very great social advancement, by creating the sessions of the same company of theological stuchanges were made in the school system here, in grace. The very great social advancement, by creating the sessions of the sessions of the same company of theological stuchanges were made in the school system here, in grace. Board, was appointed, consisting of Drs. Stearns, dents, was ordained as an evangelist, near the birthplace of the apostle Paul. The press at Constanti-The Treasurer's Report was then read by James nople sent forth more than forty thousand copies, mising boys, and another for girls, and at eight or M. Gordon, Esq., the Treasurer of the Board, from chiefly books, in five languages, and nearly seven nine out-stations are village schools all taught by which it appears that the whole expenditure of the millions of pages. A score of colporteurs have been Christian masters. The outlay for education is not evil will probably come in time. Board during the year was \$323,000,49; receipts employed in the bock and tract distribution. For far from a thousand dollars. Six churches received in same period, \$307,318,64; deficiency in receipts, aught the Committee are able to see, unless the 43 new members, and the whole number in them is \$15.681.90. There was a debt at the close of the Lord withdraw his hand, the number of foreign and 182. Two have native pastors. The opportunities last year of \$20,507, which, added to the deficiency native laborers must continue to increase, involving for preaching the gospel in the interesting regions, Dr. Pomroy then commenced the reading of the some years to come. It is the cost of success; the centres, are very encouraging. Annual Report, which was finished the following result of a signal answer to prayer. Nor can it be morning. As it comprises a large amount of Mis- prevented, except by a direct and violent interference with the progress of this great work.

A more perfect territorial division has been effected between the Armenian and Syrian missions, Since the last Annual Meeting of the Board, six and Kessab, Antioch and Aleppo now belong to the former; thus preparing the way for creating a disaries and three female assistant missionaries have tinct and separate Armenian mission, which has been done, South of the Taurus range of mountains. Forty-six missionary laborers-twenty-one males Dr. Riggs from the Northern Armenian mission, and twenty-five females—have been sent to their and Mr. Schneider from the Southern, are present respective fields. The number of ordained mission-Constantinople station, following his lamented wife,

In the Syrian mission, the Lord has been pleased to call to himself Mr. Whiting, one of the oldest, of the Missionary Herald, 401,250 copies of the and Mrs. Aiken, one of the youngest members. The Journal of Missions, 112,000 copies of the Youth's life of Dr. Smith, too, has been in great jeopardy, Dayspring, and 16,000 copies of the Extra Journal and perhaps is still, and with it the translation of for the use of ministers at the monthly concert, the Scriptures into the Arabic language. The field were published. The Youth's Dayspring was dis- of this mission, now more compact than formerly, continued at the end of 1855. The usual number has been divided into nine station-districts, all but of Reports, Sermons, Abstracts, Tracts and other one of which are occupied by at least one missionary, documents were issued, making a total of 764,240 and that one has a well educated native elergyman. Never was the mission in such good working eondition. The preacher finds more and more access to the people. Churches exist at Beirut, Abeih, Sidon, the 1st of July, and the latter, the 1st of October. and Hasbeiya, containing 80 members, of whom 17 The Southern District of New-England also, it is were added the past year. No one of them has yet expected, will be left without a District Secretary a native pastor. The theological school at Abeih contains 24 pupils, and will soon furnish pastors for the churches. The female boarding-school is to be resumed as soon as the female appointed to instruct it has acquired the Arabic language. Wherever situated, it should be the counterpart of its correlative institution at Abeih. The common schools are member of the Prudential Committee, has been 14 in number, with 816 pupils. Ten of the masters called away from his earthly labors; the Deputa- are church members, and the cost of the schools, of

The New Testament, the Pentateuch, the minor Prophets from Hosea to Nahum, and the greater part of Isaiah, have been translated by Dr. Smith into the Arabic. But little progress has been made press were more than a million and a half of pages.

The Assyrian mission is an offshoot of the Syrian. The receipts of the Board, from all sources, were Its stations are on the Tigris, at Mosual and Diar-\$307,318 69; \$3,109 less than those of the previous bekir. It proposes to form a new station at Mardin, year. The expenditures were \$323,000 49; leav- the ecclesiastical metropolis of the Jacobite Syrians, ing a deficiency unprovided for of \$15.681 80; situated at the head of Mesopotamia, on one of the which, added to the already existing debt of \$20, spurs of Jebel Tour, and likely to become a con- and frequently, it is hoped, by a secret influence are advancing in intelligence and general improve 507 90, makes the present indebtedness of the venicnt refuage from the intense heat of the Summer. The Jacobite church numbers some sixty The Turkish Missions Aid Society, in Great thousand souls, and would seem to be on the verge 44 pupils, an undiminished number; and the im-Britain, has contributed to the aid of the missions of dissolution. Now, therefore, is the time for a of this Board in Western Asia, \$6,054. No part of vigorous evangelical effort in that region. At Mosul, this sum, however, went into the Treasury of the persecution is suspended and the Protestants breathe more freely. At Diarbekir, there is great oppor-The Turkish Government has issued a firman tunity for sowing the good seed of the word. Seven granting entire religious liberty to all the subjects were added to the church. At Mosul the church numbers 12; at Diarbekir 18; and there are materials for a new church at an out-station in the all cases, fully executed; still, it marks an era in region of Diarbekir. The schools contain 243 pupils. A portion of the Scriptures has been translated into the language of the Koords and printed, and thus A commodious, well-built vessel, of 150 tons the way of the Lord is being prepared into Koord-

and Russian Embassies; and Mr. Murray, the Brit ish Envoy, made them a friendly visit in April last The Gaboon mission, in Western Africa, has been No department of labor, except the village schools

The mission is aided by thirty-five native preach-The Zulu mission, in Southern Africa, has twelve ers, and the gospel has been zealously proclaimed mission. But the progress in civilization among the | ing the Lord's death, more than thirty for the first comforts of Christian life. Few, except those em- alone at Gawar. Is there no enterprising physician in the congregations, and some more attention to the Koords once more to their senses. More labor-

men of promise, as regards the ministry and other | will afford conveniences for a high school in the one above, when the time comes for such an one in In Greece, Dr. King has enjoyed unusual opportu- Bombay as the Board may properly sustan. The brethren, embodied in the Report, as to the best maining vernacular portion is one of the most com- rience, is of much value. A school exists for the plete in Western India, and has full occupation. The printing, during the last year, amounted to more a theological class. A new missionary has been than five millions of pages. The church has 22 added. There are two schools at Fuh-chau. This members. Mrs. Hume's boarding-school of girls was mission has been sorely bereaved, by the death of der of his days to publishing the gospel among the discontinued at the close of 1854, in consequence of Mr. Cummings in this country, and of Mrs. Doolit-Moslems, very many of whom are becoming inter- her return to the United States. The reasons for the at Fuh-chau. ested in the spiritual Christianity which they now not adopting the high school, that was commenced in the Summer of 1854, among the institutions of Islands in the year 1848, has met every reasonable The Armenian mission, instituted less than five- the Board, were stated at the Special Meeting in expectation. The grand object was to assimilate

is a theological class, and a training-school for proa gradual but constant growth of expenditures, for of which Ahmednuggur. Seroor and Khokar are the

The region occupied by the Satara mission is elesame is true of Kolapoor. Both of these missions are yet in their infancy.

The Ceylon mission, with seven missionaries, has two native pastors, three licensed preachers, 21 catechists, (who are virtually preachers,) 10 other helpers, and about 60 Christian schoolmasters. The number of church members is 384. The recent changes of the school system of this mission were preceded, in the order of events, by changes of a similar nature in the mission of the Church Missionary Society among the same people, which was esablished in Jaffna at about the same time with our own. The outlay for schools in the higher department of education has been somewhat less, the past year, than in the previous onc; but it has been reater in the department of free schools, and has the prospect of being somewhat larger still, the next year. Che change made in the Batticotta and Godpoville seminaries, were reported to the Board last Spring. The mission claims to have made them as The printing establishment has been sold, under eertain conditions, to native workmen who have long been employed to do and oversee the work; and the members of the mission all agree that the arrangement has answered their expectations thus far. It is an important step towards a self-sustaining Christian community. The prudential Committee regard the changes made in this mission with missionaries to send to it with the least possible delay. Great preparation has been made in past once occupied. years for rendering the gospel triumphant in Jaffna,

from the Holy Spirit. At the close of the period now under review, the seminary at Pasumalie had proved plan of the institution involved an increase of pupils, and a greater variety of classes and studies. A competent female teacher is about being sent out to take charge of the female boarding-shool. The number of free schools is 72, and of pupils 839, which is an advance, upon the whole. Of the other schools, nothing need be added to what was reported to the Board in March. There is a strong body of native helpers: 88 school teachers, 41 readers, 53 catechists, (who are virtually preachers,) and two pastors; in all, 184. Twenty-three hundred patients were treated during the year; though they have to lament the loss of their physician, the health of Dr.

Shelton having obliged him to retire from the field Mr. Winslow, of the Madras mission, is now in this country on a visit for his health. The English department in the printing establishment has been sold, but not until the government press had drawn off the laborers by the offer of higher wages. The vernacular presses have full employment. The schools are carried on without any sensibic abate-

ment in numbers, or efficiency. The visit of the Deputation in June of last year to the Arcot mission, occasioned no important changcs in the working of the mission. The Gospel Propagation Society have withdrawn their operations from Vellore and Chittor, and ours is now the only missionary body in the North Arcot District. For ty of the seventy-five communicants in the mission were lately transferred by the Soclety just named. Two have been added to the number of missionaries. making five in all. Having been all born in India and early admitted to an acquaintance with the spoken language, they have great facility in preachng, which they are not backward to use. Six schools for nominally Christian children contain with a view to future employment as helpers. The four China missions are making progress. Extensive preaching tours are spoken of in connection with the Canton, Fuh-chau, and Shanghai

versions are reported at Canton. At Fuh-chau the perceive much gratifying evidence of advancement first convert was received with much joy to the in civilization. church the past year. At Shanghai two were received from Mrs. Bridgman's female boarding school | the Abenaquis has been received. grace was in the Amoy mission, where 83 were received on profession, making the number of church members in that mission 168. Some of the new members are advanced in life, several are females, and nearly all are adults. The testimony of these ees of the heathen, being borne out by their expechildren of the church at Amoy, and the mission has

The plan of operations arranged for the Sandwich

Of course not all of the new Christian institutions will find full support at the Islands. Ten have been multiplied and extended, and 60 are now ropolitan preaching, make proof of their ministry clerical members of the mission derive their whole the First Presbyterian church to listen to the there, and they will doubtless find success among support from the Islands; ten in part from the Annual Sermon by Rev. Dr. Bethune. The house from the foreign field, and others who feel a deep though not all of these are pious. The excellent the same class of men as the great Apostle gathered Islands and in part from the Board; and two, connected wholly with education, are supported en-In the Ahmednuggur mission, a village station has tirely by the Board. Four laymen, connected also religion. Forty-four free schools, scattered through been commenced in the midst of a promising native with education, receive support from the Board; 1 Tim. I: 15: "It is a faithful saying," &c., and communications. These are the principal sources the mission, have more than a thousand pupils. To church and community, forty miles northward of and eight laymen, formerly connected with the misthe churches, 24 in number, 149 were admitted by Ahmednuggur. This mission has advanced beyond sion, are residing at the Islands as useful citizens. Type of the True Christian Missionary. We need formation. Of these materials, all that can be preprofession, and they have an aggregate membership the period when conqerts, church-members, and It is desirable, were it possible, that a greater probeen enrolled as Protestants. A pastor has been where so many of them are gathered into com- the support of native pastors, preachers and teachordained at Kessab, in the region of Antioch; and pounds and boarding-schools. Boarding-schools are ers; thus rooting the institutions of the Gospel vation of our lost race. Though the preacher occusustained only so far as there are persons whom it more speedily and firmly in the soil. But we should sionary stations, with a full grown church and con- is needful to educate at so much cost. This has been be thankful for the unexampled progress already to the close without signs of weariness from the your Committee to lay before the Board all the insubstantially true since the year 1851. No material made at the Islands, through God's marvelous multitude who stood, as well as by those seated. formation relating to essential points, which has consequence of the visit of the Deputation. There ting so many offices of honor and profit in secular at this service. life, operates as a hindrance to securing for the pastoral office the more promising educated youths from the Lahainaluna College. A correction of this

The Hawaiian Government expended \$43,000 last year, for education; besides giving \$4,000 towards rebuilding a school house at Hilo, which had been burnt and belongs to one of the few schools still sustained by the Board. It has also pledged \$10,000 towards a \$50,000 endowment of the "Oahu College," designed mainly, in its first operation, for vated, beautiful, salubrious, and full of people. The the children of missionaries, provided the whole sum shall be secured by July 7, 1858. The number of children in the government schools exceeds \$10,-000, more than half of whom can read, and more than a third can write. The reported admissions to the churches are 848. There are blanks in the table, and the admissions could not have fallen short of a thousand. The whole number of church members is 22,776. The amount contributed by the native churches for pastoral support, was \$6,817; for foreign missions, \$1,837; for the erection of churches, \$8,362; and for other objects, \$1,033; -making a total of \$18.049. The deaths on the Islands exceeded the births by 2,366 in the year 1851; but the last year the excess was only 43; and so that press issued 1,747,200 pages. Mr. Clark and Dr. country, and present at this meeting.

The Micronesia mission is still struggling with the embarrassments always attending the outset of such the result of conviction that they were expedient. enterprises among barbarians. One great embarrassment arises from the extreme insulation of its several parts. The Missionary Packet, to be called the "Morning Star," which is now building with funds contributed by the children and youth at a eost of some \$12,000, promises to add a most important facility to the working machinery of this mission. A missionary and his wife are expected to sail in the Packet, in the month of December, for much hope, and are earnestly looking for two good | the mission. The Ladrone Islands and the Kingsmill Group have been visited, and ought to be at

The largest of the missions of this Board among and very happy results may be anticipated from the the Indians of this continent, is among the Choctaus. divine blessing on a mild and firm adherence to the Miss Laura M. Aiken, a valued helper, has been replan of labor marked out by the mission for years moved by death. Ill health has removed others, and diminished the strength of those who remain. The accessions to the church in the Madura mis- two male and three female assistants have been adsion were 144, and the number of church members ded to the mission. Ninety seven new members s 677. There are two native pastors, and the one have been received into the eleven churches on profirst ordained has a church of 19 members, and a fession, making the whole number 1,158. A new good congregation. The men, women and children church of 68 members has been formed at a new embodied in the village congregations, exceed five station of colonists from the Good Land Church. A thousand. The adults are nearly three thousand. So native preacher, liberally educated in the Eastern there are more than four unconverted persons in the States, has been ordained as an evangelist. There ongregations for every church member; and it may are three boarding schools and six day schools be in India, as it is in our own land, that many are These are English schools. Vernacular schools, drawn into congregations by relations of business to taught two days in the week, are sustained with church members, by consanguinity, by friendship, interest at most of the stations, and the Choctaws

The five churches among the Cherokees containing year. Though the churches are poor, the monthly concert collections at Park Hill were nearly ninety dollars. The number in the schools is 110, though the average attendance is considerably less. The printing exceeded 740,000 pages. The evidences of progress in Christian knowledge and civilization among the Cherosces is such as to show that our labor has not been in vain among this people.

Among the Dakotas, religious services are regu larly maintained at both stations. Three converts have been received into the church, now containing 43 Indians and 10 whites. In the school are 45 pupils, but the attendance is irregular. A new band has been formed to promote labor and civilization, which has awakened considerable excitement and epposition.

The Ojibwa mission is about commencing a board ing school for as many children as ean be accom modated. Its prospects have somewhat improved. As the immediate consequence of a visit by Mr. Treat, during the last Summer, sundry arrangements are in progress which promise well for the

The people in the Seneca Reservations have been ess affected by sectarian efforts, than in previous years. The churches at Alleghany and Cattarau gus contain 196 members, of whom nine were added during the time under review. The charitable contributions at Cattaraugus have increased nearly fourfold. Eleven schools number 347 pupils though there must be the usual abatement in Indian schools on the score of average attendance. A late enactment of the New-York State Legislature, placing the Indian schools in the same relation to the public school fund with the white schools, is supposed to form an era in the education of the and the views presented in the reports. Indians in that State.

Among the Tuscaroras, the schools have 17 boardng and 39 day scholars. The number of communicants is 84. As elsewhere among the aborigines. missions. The one last named appears to afford the | the most ensuaring and destructive vice is intemgreatest facilities for this species of labor. No con- perance; but the eye of the friendly visitor will

No particular report of labors and results among

LABORERS EMPLOYED. Thole number of laborers sent from this country-amber of native Pastors.

In the role native Preachers.

In the role number of native Helpers.

In the role number of Laborers connected with the ro

THE CHURCHES. Sumber of Churches, (including all at the Sandwich Islands).
Number of Church Members, (including all at the S. I.)-2
Added during the year, (including all at the S. I.)-EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT. imber of Seminaries.

Imber of other Boarding Schools.

Imber of Free Schools, (412 supported by Hawailan Government).

EVENING SERVICE.

In the evening a vast audience attended at was crowded to its utmost capacity, every aisle, up stairs as well as down, being thronged. After brief fore the Board. We have had before us not far introductory exercises, Dr. B. took his text from from 2,500 manuscript rages, besides many oral announced as his theme, The Apostle Paul as the from which your Committee have derived their in-Savior is the only hope for the reformation and sal-

The Board convened at 81 o'clock, the church being densely crowded in every part. After an hour passed in devotional exercises.

WEDNESDAY.

The President, Theodore Frelinghuysen, called read to the meeting.

On motion, the different parts of the report were referred to appropriate committees. The President announced the following Commit-

Besiness-Samuel H. Perkins, Dr. Magie, Dr. A. A. Bend, F. T. Frelinghuysen and Samuel H. Wal-

TREASURER'S REPORT-Chancellor Walworth, William Ropes, O. E. Wood, R. P. Waters, George Patten, Judge Haines, Wm. H. Brown.

NEW MEMBERS AND OFFICERS-Chief Justice Williams, Horace Holden, William J. Hubbard, visit." They regret the publication of "extracts Thomas De Witt, D.D., Thomas Skinner, D.D., Rev. | from private letters," and "fear they have not al-A. L. Chapin, Dr. Sweetser.

Peletiah Perit, Chairman of the Committee applague would seem to be near being stayed. The pointed to take into consideration the subject of and very satisfactory view of things in that mission, support of disabled and infirm missionaries, and the notwithstanding some diversities in sentiment, Baldwin, after long absence, are on a visit to this orphaned children of deceased missionaries, report- which have greatly agitated the American public. ed the plan proposed by the Committee for the raising of a fund to be applied as follows:

1. To the support of superannuated and disabled

2. To the widows and orphaned children of deceased missionaries.

3. Other children of missionaries. 4. Any surplus to be applied to the general puroses of the Board.

At the request of the Committee the report was consideration until next year; the Committee bebring in a supplemental report at that time.

erowded, and many evince deep feeling under the tives of curiosity.

of the Report. The reading occupied four hours. the continent. As this Document has been looked for with great interest by the Christian public, we give the sub- limits of the station and now living who were edustance of it, including the most important testimonies and the concluding Resolutions:

REPORT.

Your Committee have felt, from the time of their appointment, that weighty matters have been intrusted to their deliberations; and they have not generally." He also says, that "if the salaries of the been willing to dispose of them without protracted mission were to stop, there are only two or three investigation and much prayer.

In earrying out our purpose touching this matter, the Committee have held five meetings, at which most of the members have been in attendance, and spent in all fourteen days in laborious sessions, from rials, in reading letters, in hearing statements, and Report.

At the first meeting of your Committee, con rened in Boston on the 16th of April last, it was "Resolved, That a copy of the following letter be addressed to each male member of the Missions sisited by the Deputation and by Dr. Anderson:

"Dear Brother,-In behalf of the Special Comittee to whom the Report of the late Deputation India was referred by the American Board of ommissioners for Foreign Missions, at its recent ceting in Albany, we invite your immediate atention and reply to the following questions. We ope your answers will be as concise and condensed you to be important:

"1. Do the reports in the printed minutes of the with the senior Secretary, express adequately your ried out. 'The school should be select, where there on the use of the English language, and on the ec- provision for more than forty village schools, and elesiastical relation of Missionaries to Native Pastors and Churches?

"If your opinions were in any respect overruled ticularly the difference between your own judgment

"2. So far as the changes in the policy of your mission have gone into effect, do they promise an ncrease of efficiency in the work of conversion? and has there been any change of your judgment since the meeting, either favorable or unfavorable to the changes then inaugurated?

"We propose these few questions only as hints to guide your mind, and not with the purpose of and Madras, than in country missions. He would excluding any information which you may be able give an English education to a few of the best scholto communicate, and which, in your judgment, is pertinent to the business referred to this Committee. " Please address your reply to the undersigned at the Missionary House, Boston, and soon enough, if

possible, to be received by the 1st of Sept. next. "LEONARD BACON, Chairman, pro tem. "Boston, April 16, 1856."

A similar circular was addressed to returned missionaries in this country.

At the same meeting it was likewise

" Resolved, That the Prudential Committee be reuested to furnish this Committee at their convenence, their opinions upon the various subjects con- be as efficient without it, if they are properly trained tained in the Report of the Deputation, indicating in their native tongue." generally the principles upon which the operations of the India missions should hereafter be conducted, especially in regard to schools and seminaries, the press, the preaching of the Gospel, and the relation of missionaries to the native churches and pastors."

Prudential Committee, embodying their views on souls than are saved by such instrumentality. These

the "outlines of missionary policy." We have likewise had statements, written and oral, from a number of missionary brethren who have returned interest in the matters which are now pending benot say that it was an earnest and eloquent plea for sented, is a mere synopsis; and in order to prements and other information in our possession, of pied an hour and a half in speaking, he was heard subjects and the same missions. It is the object of for this would be next to endless, and would be likely to remind one of the hypothetical volume which the apostle John mentions at the close of his succinct and inspired narrative.

Letters from Ceylon.

In pursuance of this plan, then, we notice a letter the meeting to order. A prayer was offered by the addressed to Dr. Anderson, dated Jaffna, Ceylon, Rev. Dr. Patton, after which the remainder of the June 16th, 1856, and signed by all the missionaries. Annual Report, which has been given above, was This letter states that they were not subjected to coercion, but acted freely. They were not threatened with a loss of their livings; and in relation to schools, each missionary is permitted to bave as many, both for Christian and heathen children, as he wished to have. The twenty-one reports were 'all passed by a large majority of the mission, and most of them without a dissenting vote." While their opinions are not entirely accordant "on all the subjects discussed," they add: "Yet we all desire to express our gratification thus far with most of the results." And this is after more than one year's observation and experience. They say, we would not "return to where we were before your ways conveyed the meaning of their several authors." The whole letter gives a very interesting

A letter of eighteen pages, from M. D. Sanders, dated Tillipally, June 27th, 1856, is a paper of great interest. Mr. Sanders joined the mission in 1852. His views of Battieotta Seminary deserve special notice and regard. He thinks this Seminary is of a higher order than is called for by the circumstances of the case. It aims to teach more science than the other English high schools of India; and he has "never seen the native teacher in Batticotta Seminary who made science the handmaid of religion." In 1854, " of 37 studies examined, 32 were on motion ordered to be printed and laid over for in the English language, and 5 in the Tamil." The disproportion was not generally so great; but exing empowered, should they deem it advisable, to amining committees "have dwelt on the fact, that Tamil was too much neglected." Mr. Sanders was Rev. Mr. Schneider, missionary from Alntab, in Batticotta one year, and had charge of the Semmade a short address. He spoke of the interest inary six months. He was delighted with the which has been excited among the Armenians with work, and felt that it "was a most encouraging reference to the gospel. The houses of worship are field of labor." He adds: "I then went to the village work, and am free to say, that my views preaching. In reply to an inquiry Dr. S. stated have been very much modified by my experience, that a few Mussulmen attend, but chiefly from mo- and by a knowledge of a wider range of facts." The graduates were raised too high above "the Rev. Dr. Beman, Chairman of the Committee of masses of the people for effective missionary work." Thirteen, to whom was referred the Report of the The Tamil missionary field, he thinks, will not gen-Deputation to India, at the Special Meeting held in erally depend on Batticotta graduates for a supply. Albany in March last, then commenced the reading | Few assistants from this source are now found on

Mr. S. gives a table of persons born within the cated, wholly or in part, at the Batticotta Seminary. Of 101 in all, 46 are now professed heathen, and he says: "Those who are marked as heathen and excommunicated church members, attend our religious meetings no more frequently than the heather of the Christians whom we could depend upon as permanent residents."

Mr. S. mentions another fact which reveals an alarming state of things: "That all our Christians fully expected that all of their sons should be edueight to eleven honrs each day, in collecting mate- cated in Batticotta Seminary, and all of their daughters in the Oodooville Seminary; and were offended n deliberations on the same, with a view to this if they were not taken; and I think it is clear that the tendency was not towards rooting Christianity in the soil of Jaffna." It is well known that the Jaffna Church has had an unenviable reputation on the subject of CASTE, and Mr. S. says: "The Batticotta Graduates have given us this reputation; and it is also true that the leading and most learned members of our Church give us the most trouble on this subject."

As to Oodooville Boarding School, the testimony is that it " has been eminently successful as a missionary institution." And yet the number who should be educated there must be graduated by the prospects of their being "married to suitable com" anions." The training of this school would ens can be, without omitting anything that may seem tirely unfit the purils to become "wives in ordinary and heathen Tamil life."

In relation to Village Schools; Mr. S. would have necting of your mission with the Deputation, or the mission report on this subject thoroughly carersonal opinions, especially on the relation of is a sufficient number of Christian and nominal chools and Seminaries to the Missionary work; Christian children to warrant it.' They now have ne would have them made as efficient as possible, by the employment of thorough Christian teachers. The school should be made an appendage of the by the action of the meeting, please to state par- Church, and Christians should feel that it is their school, and that their children are to be protected by it, as far as possible, from heathen influences.' Mr. S. would encourage schools for girls, in every legitimate way, but not as has been done heretofore. by presents in the shape of fruits, head-oil, clothes, jackets, and washing of elothing." Some of these have been discontinued at several of the stations.

The English may be encouraged, Mr. S. thinks, to a greater extent in large cities, as in Calcutta ars in the Batticotta Seminary, and even this should be done only to a limited extent; but he deems it quite useless in Oodooville Boarding School. The best scholars acquire but little, and what they have is of no practical use when they leave the school. The desire for English is very strong, and it is principally "for the worldly emolument to which it introduces the individual;" and he cannot consider it "the duty of the American Board to spend its strength in that direction." 'Those who are capable of making the English valuable in their work,' he would have instructed to a limited extent; but he adds: "I believe the majority of our assistants will

A letter from Mr. Howland, of Batticotta, is of the same general tenor. In regard to the prominence given to educational efforts, he employs strong language: "The results of forty years labor in this mission do seem to indicate that there are In response to these and other requests for in- evils incident to our educational establishments in formation, your Committee have received numerous connection with missions, which after a series of communications, from different missions and indi- years, so develop as greatly to exceed the advanvidual missionaries, and likewise a reply from the tages, and may be the means of destroying more

cannot be well understood in all their force, except by those who have been brought in contact with them for a course of years, in actual labor, among the masses, in the village work."

"On the ecclesiastical relations of missionaries," he says: "It is really difficult, after a course of years, for some of us to recognize our own denominational identity as individuals, and I do not believe any one tural Manual; but they rarely take up an English tation, in all their intercourse with us. They ex- educational system, it was agreed, that "it should says this joint letter, "has elapsed since the coming or member of the Prudential Committee, whether I of us knows, or cares to know, the denominational origin of all the others."

As to the inquiry, whether his "opinions were in any respect over-ruled by the action of the meeting?" he says: " Although the evils in connection with our work had been apparent for a long time, aries in Ceylon, are those who have been supposed their power to advance the kingdom of Christ among undue authority over the mission, or so "over- at. But they add: "We have no fears that the assist my brethren here in organizing them into a the way had not seemed open for a change till the to be most dissatisfied with the course of the Depuarrival of the Deputation." On a subsequent page tation. In justice to them, we give their letters in while they were with us, have my cordial approbaof his letter, he adds: "During the meetings with full, so far as furnished in the Report of the Comthe Deputation, the way seemed open for changes, mittee. as it had not been before; and there appeared to be more unanimity among ourselves on the subject than dated Oodooville, June 27th, 1856, and addressed to Board at Albany, has had, no doubt, much influence will not have enough to do unless they have schools een month's trial, we have more confidence in them jeet. We had among us Presbyterians, Old School and we supposed there would be, and the changes were the Chairman of the Special Committee, deserves in exciting prejudice against the Deputation. The to care for. made which were mentioned in the reports; but notice in this place. It contains views on several remark was this: "The Deputation took much Your Committee would next notice a letter from rying them out." my personal convictions of duty. At the com- the Deputation was delightful-all that the eloquence mencement of the discussions, I dissented from of Mr. Thompson, or the glowing heart of Baxter, feet liberty to express my dissent, which I did on they might entertain widely different opinions on than that of conviction, after candid discussion and interrupt Christian courtesy and fellowship, when

that the former system of rewards-clothing for the "Secretary of great experience"-" whose labors girls in the village schools, and "in boarding schools, and self-denial for the cause," he 'honored.' These riage"-have been gradually discontinued, and a the Deputation, are confirmed by the whole misless mercenary system has taken its place. He sion; and your Committee may add, not only in thinks that the Female Boarding School at Oodoo- Ccylon, but elsewhere. ville "has furnished the most precious results of As to the changes made in the Batticotta Semi-

port, the number of pupils must be limited. tional efforts, the mission has been emphatically and This was our fix. To carry it on was impossible.

present inquiry, he remarks : "The desire for Eng- where." lish education has become intense among both upon an estimation of the language or the rich guage of the rulers of the land and of the mission- present. aries, acquaintance with it is the stepping stone to

our report, in the following manner:

of Christianity among the people. confidence in their religious system.

The great majority of conversions have been among the educated. 'The majority of the Christians are persons of

influence and standing in the community. 'The Christians are from the great body of the The thorough Christian education of both sexes

is exerting a salutary influence on the children of the Church.

'There are instances of fervent piety in the Church, and sometimes earnestness and faithfulness in laboring for the salvation of others.'

" But on the other hand :" 'The great body of the Church are more or less pecuniarily connected with the mission. 'This fact has made church membership a thing

to be desired for its pecuniary advantages. 'The heathen generally consider it a privilege to Church and mission employment, as they receive bers of the mission untold trouble and time. He "After the lapse of more than a year, they cordially

the heathen. This suspicion among the people, of the motives of Christians, is dispiriting to those who are sincere.

the apparent interest of those who listen to them, since there are so many ways in which they may receive worldly benefit from them. 'These pecuniary relations often tend to destroy

that love for one another, among church members, which is one of the evidences that they "have passed from death unto life." 'This relation to the missionary as paid agents

often renders them eve-servants. 'The fact that a large proportion of the Church

those who live by daily toil. Those church members who have been trained in boarding schools, as children, where they have can not feel it to be their duty to step in between received everything from the mission, at length the Prudential Committee and the mission, and then action of the Deputation was in full accordance with the Deputation came, as appears from their letters. come to claim, as a right, what they have been long accustomed to receive as a gratuity.

'This state of things destroys their confidence in 'The training of Christians in boarding schools unfits them for settling down on the soil as farmers.

'There seems to be no opening now for the large rising generation of baptized children, but to be educated like them parents, and become the dependents of foreigners. The yielding of the heathen to their Christian

relatives, for the sake of pceuniary advantage, often has a bad influence on the Christians themselves, by 1856, should be noticed in connection with that of tions of their friends.

As education has been generally confined to the farmer easte, and the Christians are mostly of that mission. easte, the lower eastes often feel that they are not welcome to the Gospel feast.

have become Christians, is a sad one. They either ield to open wickedness, or seek to fortify their or sciences by some refuge of deism or mysticism, and are often violent opposers of the truth.

'This dourse is regarded by the heathen as an evidence against the moral power of Christianity to regulate the heart and conduct.'

Seminary "_and we quote the very language of the there is no foundation for this remark. During the tional system was not answering the end for which should be taught." letter-"there is probably not one in fifty, who whole time of their sojourn among us, we were it was designed. The Deputation laid before the makes any use of his knowledge to drink from the treated with very marked respect and kindness by mission the principle, and it was adopted without brethren, collecting and organizing churches, and rich fountain of English literature. Some few of both of the members of the Deputation." Again he dissent, That the governing object should be the conver- ordaining over them native pastors, has our hearty though they may do it as a means of improvement in the language."

Letters from Messrs. Spaulding and Meigs. Messrs. Spaulding and Meigs, the oldest mission-

A letter from Mr. Spaulding of the same mission, some points, and I yielded to none any other assent mission policy; and yet the discussion-room did not In another letter from Mr. Howland, he states Deputation he "had long known and loved"-a

missionary labor in Jaffna," but from circumstances, nary, Mr. Spaulding does not approve of them, and which have been already distinctly stated in the re- yet he says: "We had no one whose heart was in it, and who could be spared for it. Of course it 'In looking at results," says Mr. H., "it should must be modified, or the horse would run away be borne in mind, in connection with these educe- with his rider; and many thought he had already! decidedly, from the beginning, a preaching mission. And yet he says: "I do not find fault with the Indeed, statistics show that a large proportion of Deputation, as such. They did what they were cmmissionary strength has been given to the direct powered to do; --perhaps less. (And no perhaps preaching of the Gospel. In the Sabbath and vil- about it.) The fault lies back of all these, and that it should "bear some proportion," in its pu- teaching. But it is not the best way to reach the various other missionary laborers in India. of which lage congregations; by the way-side; in the Ba- grows out of the want of liberal plane and liberal zaars; from house to house; from village to village; contributions of money for the great work." The in the school-room and in the missionary's study; fault, according to Mr. Spaulding's reasoning and the great labor has been, we believe, to bring the statements, must lie at the door of the Prudential truth as it is in Christ Jesus, in direct contact with | Committee and the Christian community in this the hearts of this people, in humble reliance upon land. It is in this connection that he remarks: the renewing and sanctifying influences of the Holy "I think it would be 'disastrous' to return to ex-Spirit to make it effectual to salvation. In sum- actly what we had when the Deputation visited us ming up results, therefore, some may be the result | __with only one missionary teacher, with so little more especially of these labors, and others more par- Tamil and Bible, and so much English and science. ticularly of educational efforts, while more will be Give us a bridle and men to handle it, or we would the mission itself, and sustained either unanimously, As to the ecclesiastical question, he thinks the gaum, Bellary, and Bangalere; also, seven of the the combined result of both. Some results will be better go on foot. I have no fellowship with the or by a large majority. Nothing was forced upon missionaries must be left to exercise a discretion most intelligent Christian laymen, making in all easily traced to their cause, and others not easily." plan of raising little horses, because great ones the mission by the mere authority of the Deputa-On another subject, which is prominent in the may run away with us! There is a fault some-

Wherever the fault may be for the changes made Christians and heathen. It is a desiro not founded in Batticotta Seminary, and for closing it for a time, Mr. Spaulding entirely exonerates the Deputation stores of literature and science to which it is the from all participation in it. This is the only thing key, but solely upon the fact that being the lan- to which your Committee need call attention at

As to the Oodooville Female Boarding School, Mr. S. would enlarge rather than retrench. His This letter contains a statement of "RESULTS of views do not correspond with those entertained by cause. These results may be briefly epitomized in statement he fully admits. He would have the into view in this report, the Committee entertain changes introduced during the visit of the Deputa-must." American churches furnish men and money not only undiminished confidence in the integrity of these tion. To some of these changes, others of the mis-There is a very general diffusion of the knowl- to carry on missions in the simple form of preaching excellent men. They have probably done, under sion also object. the Gospel to the heathen, but he would have them the circumstances, as well as could have been done by There is among many of the heathen a want of build up educational establishments of various orders any good men. They have borne the burden and heat

on a large scale. Mr. Spaulding further says: "The simple preachng of the Gospel among the people of India, when Catechisms and Scripture history are not, and have not been taught to the children, has thus far, had very little effect. Conversion simply by preaching, as the term is generally used, is yet, to a very great extent, the-

In speaking of Education, he also says: " My opinon is, that the land or field we occupy needs Batticotta Seminary worked at least by two first-rato conservative men, thoroughly biblical. I would take | Iu the meetings for discussion they manifested quite a class now and gradually add until I reached the as much desire to hear the opinions of others, as to aimed at 75 or 100 students. I would have central express their own. The Deputation had an influence, English schools to fit lads for Batticotta, as former- and a great influence, but the mission decidedly dely, in English as well as Tamil." He adds: "We should always have one man in the mission who bility with regard to the reports adopted by them.' should be treasurer and Indian agent for secular | Of the 22 reports, 'there is not one in which they business, and be the head of our depository. Such have a decided wish to retrace their steps.' They have some of their relatives connected with the a man is much needed, and saves all the other memshould not be taxed with a great amount of mission 'This pecuniary relation to the mission tends to labor. A college and theologically educated mandestroy their power as a witnessing Church, among a conservative. We are laying foundations—theoyical and church foundations; and one untrained and ultra man will do more hurt than two good not have decided upon the changes to be even remissionaries can do good. The Board, and the cause 'The missionaries often have little confidence in too, have suffered much from want of attention to Mr. Herrick, in behalf of the mission. this subject."

" To restore things to their right position, I would first of all advise the entire ignoring of the twenty-

one reports." The duty which Mr. S. indicates, the Select Com mittee can not perform. " The Committee of 13 must make up their minds as to what they and the American Churches wish to have us do on all these grand point and then THEY MUST TELL US DEFINITELY WHAT what was to be done in Jaffna." 'They had no wish to be distinctly understood, that we avon our-THOSE THINGS ARE, and give us the means to carry out are paid agents, often awakens envy on the part of their wishes, as the messengers of the churches and the possible that several years might elapse before such meeting, and responsible for the principles embodied in must do and settle this." The Special Committee given as the language of the Deputation. which the Board has especially confided to them, and upon which even they would not exercise the prerogatives which Mr. Spaulding would have us would assume and exercise such powers, and no sion, falling under his "observation and experience." such dictations. All discretionary power would be field, about twelve years ago. The system then in tamissions. absorbed in mere authority. Mr. S. joined the mission in 1820.

A letter from Mr. Meigs, dated Manepy, July 1st, leading them to conform to the heathen supersti- Mr. Spaulding; and, especially, because they sympathize in certain opinions, in which they differ, to some extent, from the other members of the

Of the Deputation Mr. M. speaks in the kindest their residence in Jaffna, was of the most delightful schools were dropped, and other schools took their __often exerts an unhappy effect on young men.

their views on most of the subjects brought before English." us. They are men of great wisdom, and experience, tion."

increase them."

scientific, and more biblical. The number he would | 'spirit of the living ereature in the wheels.'"

reduce only to 50, instead of 25." pils, "to the number needed as companions for the minds of the Hindoos with the gospel. It is sheer the Committee present the following summary, native assistants." In this sentiment he agrees with nonsense to say we cannot convey to their minds mostly in Mr. Wilder's own words.

Mr. Sanders, who says: "The number must be reg-correct ideas of the atonement of Christ through "There are one Scotch Mission ulated by the marriage market." Mr. Meigs their own tongue, owing to a defect in the language English church missionaries in the Bombay Presi-

during the visit of the Deputation, were adopted by many were converted."

Whatever difference of opinion may exist between results will speedily follow." the Committee, and the deceased Dr. Poor, and of the day for more than a third of a century, and it affords the Committee pleasure to bear this testimony to their exemplary Christian fidelity, and the from government for our schools. My principal high claim they have upon the affection of the reason for objecting to them is, that the standard of American churches.

Madura Mission.

A general letter from all the missionaries, dated Madura, June 12th, 1856, bears high and honorable testimony to the Deputation and their doings. 'The Deputation had not determined, as some have said, on the particular changes to be inaugurated. nies, that it was such as to prevent their responsiexpress gratitude for the visit, and they say that, repeat their assent to the sentiments expressed in the preamble and resolution adopted by them at the close of their meeting. It seems to them due to the Deputation to say, that in their belief, they could mmended in Jaffna." This letter is subscribed by

In a letter from Mr. Tracy, dated June 18th 1856, the writer says: "I am quite satisfied, from personal conversation with the Deputation, soon after coming into this mission, that they had no tee, from Western India, June, 1856. These brethdefinite plan to carry out; and I am bound to say, ren say, in relation to certain reports as to the mantation repeatedly expressed to myself and other Deputation: ', On this point we speak only for the members of the mission, their entire ignorance of Mahratta Missions. But with respect to these we Dr. Anderson visited us in 1844, and I think it posdoubt that changes were necessary, but thought it selves to be the authors of the reports adopted at our dory of Christ. For obvious reasons the Committee changes would be effected.' This last sentence is them." And again: "It has been said, that these

sume the responsibility of the change." operation, says Mr. T., "in its leading characteris-

Mr. Taylor enters his protest against every form say, in this letter, that a reversal of the action taken and piety, and they earnestly desire to do all in of the idea, that the Deputation excreised any in the meeting with the Deputation has been hinted from the old Armenian Church, I was called upon to A remark attributed to Mr. Meigs, and published given to the people, unless the English be used as a plans with the fullest conviction that they are the was one word said, nor one particle of influence used, in the papers, and quoted in the discussions of the medium; and also against the idea, that missionaries best for our work." Again they say: "After eight- from of the Missionary House in Boston, on the sub-

are not fully stated in the reports. The presence pressed by other members of this mission, and es- as they pleased, whether we were pleased or not; dura, July 12th, 1856. Of the Deputation he uses warding a copy of the constitution of the native monious result. The majority of the mission deof the Deputation undoubtedly had an influence in pecially on education in general, and that they had the power, also, to stop our althis language: "The visit of the Deputation to our ehurehes under the care of the mission." "These," cided the point, and the rest, having got rid of their bringing about these changes, though that influence the English language in particular, as connected lowance, if we did not behave ourselves so as to mission, I have no hesitation in saying, I believe to he says, "are conducted on the same principles on sectarianism, were satisfied. Could any better rule was not, I believe, that of authority. Their IN- with the missionary work in Jaffna. He speaks of please them." This quotation is said to be from a have been a great-blessing. They came in the full-STRUCTIONS seemed a little startling when first read, the visit of Dr. Anderson and his colleague in the private letter of Mr. Meigs. In a letter signed by ness of the gospel of Christ. Their visit did us years past." They consider that the fountain of au- Board, the majority should decide? Who would but I did not feel bound, on that account, to yield following terms: "Our Christian fellowship with all the members of the mission, including Mr. Meigs, good, and set forward the work of converting the thority is in the members of the church, but do not advocate, in preference, the establishment of two we find the following: "The Deputation did rep- masses of the heathen in this part of India, not a object to the delegation of this authority to a com- or three different kinds of church organization by resent that the Prudential Committee had the res- little. They came not as lords over God's heritage, mittee, or a bench of elders, who with the pastor, missionaries of the Board, in one and the same place, some of their propositions, and felt that I had per- could paint or feel." He intimates, however, that possibility of distributing the funds committed to not to usurp authority over us, not to coerce us into their care, and it was intimated, in one or two in- measures against our deliberate opinions—'not to constitution is partly congregational and partly men and the kingdom of Christ? If the majority of stances, that, in the opinion of the Deputation, they destroy but to fulfik' They came like noble, dis- Presbyterian, though the missionaries are all Pres- missionaries here had been Presbyterian, the form would not appropriate them to certain purposes; interested, Christian men, to consult and advise re- byterian-a fact which Dr. Anderson did not know of organization would naturally have been Presbythey "sat together in heavenly places." One of the but we have no recollection that any thing was specting the noblest work on earth, and they did not till after he returned home. In his reply to the terian, and all would have been perfectly harmonious said, in any of the meetings, which implied that our for a moment betray their high trust." He says in letter of the Ahmednuggur mission he says: "How in that, and no influence from home could have preliving was in danger." We quote the letter again: reply to our inquiry: "I answer; the reports to suggestive is the fact, that I did not know before, vented it; and I am perfectly certain that none would "Dr. Anderson said, that, if we thought our salaries which you ailude, do express my personal opinions." that you were all Presbyterians. I did not think to have been used. full board and clothing," and "dowry upon mar- testimonies to the Christian spirit and bearing of were insufficient, the Committee would be willing to Their Seminary, though at first on the plan of Bat- inquire when in India, and there appears to have ncrease them."

ticotta, has been "gradually throwing off some of its incumbrances." Such seminaries are not indithe Batticotta Seminary, because they "had no one genous among the heathen, and in such a country who was able and willing to teach it." * * as India. They are not generally adapted to do an rian system which we honestly think are better we all feel that we hold the vantage-ground above Those who could teach it, were placed at other efficient work among the natives. Missions should adapted than any other, to the wants of our native our brethren at home, and I think we shall not be stations, and we were compelled to pursue the aim to "evangelize all." "Beginning at the top pastors and churches in this field." He does not very easily persuaded to relinquish it." course we adopted." And he suggests that, when and working downward will never do. He says: the Seminary is re-opened, he would have it "bet- "I believe we are now on the track, our machinery ed with any ecclesiastical body in America, though ter adapted" to the wants of the mission, "less is good, and in motion. Our great need is the a correspondence may be of advantage.

"Teaching the English language, or teaching would not advise the study of English" in this itself. The language, it is true, is full of heathen-dency, all of whose theory and practice is opposed ism; so are the minds, thoughts, and habits of the to the recent action of the Deputation, and of The facts relating to this mission, so far as they people. The Parthians, Medes, Elamites, Egyphave come before your Committee, may be summed tians, Cretes, and Arabians, 'heard every man, the

tion; but the reports were their own, and were the respecting the effect of the late changes in the pol- unsolicited. Is it right to persist in a system of esult of their own deliberate judgment and convictive of the mission. Mr. Chandler remarks: "I be- measures condemned by the united and unanimtion. The brethren of the mission, one and all, bear lieve the work of the mission is going on with in- ous testimony of such a body of men now in the testimony to the high social and religious qualities creased efficacy. My mind has undergone no special field?

Mr. Hurd, of this mission, says: "My views have secular education in our schools must be much higher than it is now in order to meet the requisition of government in giving the aid. It would be better to have no school which should occupy the entire time of one missionary, if the religious character of the school is to suffer. The Bible must occupy the first place in the school. The missionary must make it his great business to win souls to Christ, if he has a school."

The Arcot Mission. This mission say: "In our opinion education evangelization, but one of the precious blessings in be taught to the native youth whom we are training for preachers and assistants in the missionary work. This conviction is gaining strength on every side, in almost every mission in India. The study of that language is not necessary as a medium of intaught in the vernaeulars. There is no incapacity two ruinous results ere long met us; one was, as in the native languages. If it exists anywhere it is soon as our pupils had learned enough English. votes himself to English."

Mahratta Missions.

A letter from these missions signed by all the members but one, was addressed to your Commitreports cannot have expressed the views of the mis-"In regard to the English school at Madura, the sionaries, because their views were different before give specific directions in matters which that Com- the views of the mission." But for strong reasons, We do not admit the inference, even if the premises mittee understand much better than ourselves, "the mission was glad to have the Deputation as- are partially true. We claim the right to modify our opinions for sufficient reasons, as well as to hold A letter from Mr. Taylor, of June 5th, 1856, and them unchanged." They say again on this point: addressed to Dr. Anderson, has deeply interested "The part which the Deputation took in the meetassume. No Committee, Special or Prudential, the Committee. He spoke of three eras in the mis- ing was suggestive and and advisory, rather than authoritative." And again: "We regard the visit mission could, in many cases, conscientiously follow THE FIRST dates from the time when he entered the of the Deputation, as a great blessing to the Mahrat-

They have " no confidence in the utility of schools ics, was a system of schools with heathen masters, taught by heathen teachers, as a part of missionary for the conversion of heathen children. When these operations." They would have "Christian teachteachers were asked, one by one, if they were Christers employed especially in those places where Christers were asked, one by one, if they were Christers employed especially in those places where Christers were asked, one by one, if they were Christers employed especially in those places where the christers employed especially in those places where the christers employed especially in the christers employed especially in the christers employed especially in the christers employed experiments are the christers employed especially employed especially in the christers employed experiments experi tians-they all answered, No. They were then tian families are residing, or where some religious asked if they wished to become Christians-and interest is already awakened." The necessity of tution ultimately into this shape, it was only a quesagain they promptly answered, No. They said they studying English in order to gain access to religious learned Scripture lessons, and taught the children books, is yearly becoming less. Translations and of the most respected of our native brethren waited Committee. for the sake of their pay." The second period was original works supply the place of English. The and most commendatory manner. "They gave me one of "reforms and compromises." The people study of this language often interferes with the ac-The condition of the educated young men who abundant reason to love and respect them. Our of some of the rural villages asked for instruction quirement of Mahratti. A slight knowledge of the intercourse with them, during the whole time of that they might become Christians.' The heathen English—and this is all that is generally acquired kind. It is very pleasant, even at this distance of place. Congregations were formed, and these were They become giddy, ape the English, are alienated time, to call to mind those ballowed and precious the beginning of the necessity for all the great changes from their own people, and are unfit for the purseasons of Christian fellowship, which we then en- that have been made." The third era dates from the poses of the mission. They conclude from these, joyed. I have somewhere seen it stated, that the visit of the Deputation. "Many compounds and and many similar facts, that a judicious selection sidered fair candidates for the work of the ministry. missions. (See Missionary Manual, Art. 3, By-

"The system of village operations," say these

think that the native Presbytery should be connect-

Opposite Views.

Mr. Wilder, of Kolapoor, has written at great In relation to Oodooville Boarding School, Mr. Western science in that language, he admits, "is length in opposition to these views, [those in regard Meigs agrees with the great majority of the mission, a delightful employment to all who are fond of to schools]. He has also collected testimony from

"There are one Scotch Missionary and nine the changes introduced in regard to schools.

Fourteen European missionaries in this Presidenup in a few words. The changes, which were made gospel in his own tonguo wherein he was born; and cy have given this testimony, and also, all the missionaries of the London Missionary Society at Bel-

exhibited by the Deputation during their sejeurn change except to become more and more satisfied In these you will find abundant testimony to the among them. Their visit refreshed the hearts of that we are on the right system. We need the small apparent results of preaching, compared with all; and your Committee confidently trust that Holy Spirit, and the sympathy and prayers of all schools. Four or five faithful missionaries have it will be followed by marked and blessed re- who love their Saviour, and who love this work. spent their lives, or from ten to twenty years, al- a press and Armenian type, but to use for the good Then I have no doubt greater and more permanent most exclusively in tours and oral preaching, without a single convert. Also, to the importance of Mr. Little and Mr. Webb differ from many of the good English schools in every mission in large towns, Missionary Labor in Ceylon," pro and con, which a large majority of the mission, nor could they be the beloved Spaulding and Meigs, missionaries venviews expressed in the above quotations. To conand to the necessity of vernacular schools, employmust have great interest to the friends of this carried out, even if it were desirable. This latter erable in age and service, upon some points brought siderable extent their opinions are adverse to the ing Christian teachers if we can, and heathen if we

Syrian Mission.

the missionaries connected with the Syrian mission. Excepting Dr. De Forest now in this country, nearchanged on the subject of receiving 'grants-in-aid', ly all approve of the course pursued by Dr. Anderson during his visit, and of whatever was done at that time in regard to the mode of conducting missionary operations in their field of labor. Letters are given from Dr. Eli Sn. ith. of Beirnt

from Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Ford. Dr. Smith writes: "With regard to the use of the English, I cannot imagine that any person, of the least expeaience, can entertain for a moment the idea of depending on it as a medium through which to bring about the conversion of a foreign people. If any one entertains such a fancy, let him picture to himself a company of Frenchmen coming among us, and trying to convert us to their faith, not by addressing us in English, but by first teachshould not be the forerunner and instrument of ing us French and then preaching to us in that language. The deep and tender chords of religious

its train." Again: "We think English should not feeling are to be touched by the familiar accents of our own mother tongue, and that most skillfully used. This every practical missionary must know well. The use of English as a medium of instruction in schools, appears much more plausible; yet, in practice, we have not found it to answer struction. Science and theology can be thoroughly | We attempted it in our former male seminary, and in the missionary, and for the reason that he de- they went into lucrative secular employments, and were lost to our great object; and the other, that they did not learn their own language well enough to use it effectually in writing or speaking; so that they were not fitted for, or useful as helpers, had they remained connected with us. When we were obliged therefore to close the institution, we resolvthat, ou leaving this mission for Jaffna, the Depu- ner in which changes were brought about by the whenever a new one was opened, to make Arabic at rest. the only medium of instruction. This was before sible, that his decided opinions on this subject. were derived in part from our experience. In opening the present Seminary, our resolution was earried out. Arabic is the only medium of instruction; and the institution is furnishing us with a corps of well trained, effcient helpers."

> Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Ford concur entirely in hese views.

Armenian Mission.

Two letters are given in full from Dr. Dwight and Dr. Goodell, of Constantinople. We quote a few passages. Dr. Dwight says :- "So far as I now recollect, no changes in the policy of our mission were even proposed by Dr. Anderson, and of course, none have gone into effect. The only point on which there is an apparent exception to this, relates to our Seminary at Bebek. The question of making it exclusively a Theological Seminary, was discussed, and eeided in the affirmative; but as this was the original design of the Seminary, and especially as it has been the policy of our mission to bring the instition of time. When Dr. Anderson was here, several upon him, in committee, and among other things, suggested, of their own accord, such a change in our unanimous on the subject, and as a result of the dea gradual reduction in the number of our pupils, who give evidence of piety, and who may be conelder missionaries were not treated with proper buildings were not in the right place; and the may be made from "the young men who have a For my part, I shall be heartily rejoiced when our Laws.)

"Among all those who have been educated in the respect by the Deputation. Let me assure you that church organizations were defective. Our educa- good vernacular education, and that these only Seminary is brought fully upon this ground; though t was agreed on all hands, that no violent haste should be used in making the change.

"In regard to ecclesiastical organizations, I can say that during the twenty-eight years that I have our native assistants make some use of such books says: "I would bear ample testimony to the Christ- sion of sinners, the gathering of the converts into churches, sympathy and approval. The trial of the present been connected with the Board, I do not remember as Barnes's Notes, and of a Concordance, or Scrip- ian kindness and gentlemanly bearing of the Depu- and the appointing of pastors over them. As to the system has been favorable. "One year and a half," that I have ever once been asked by any Secretary, book to read it for the information it contains, hibited much of the suariter in modo, as well as for- be for the mission and not the mission for it." A of the Deputation, and we have had time to make was a Presbyterian or a Congregationalist. I should titer in re. I was greatly pleased and instructed by few "might be well educated both in Tamil and trial of our present plans. We look upon the results of this trial with great satisfaction." They ary House, whether any of them know which I am? "When the Protestant Armenians were separated

the heathen. Very many of the measures adopted shadowed" them, that they lost, as it were, their Board will require such a step, in opposition to the new ecclesiastical body. The original draft of the senses, and mainly echoed their views. He protests, wishes of the missionaries; and we are certainly far form organization was made by my own hand, and too, against the idea, that the Gospel can not be from wishing it. We have adopted our present I hereby testify, that neither directly nor indirectly than at first, and are more deeply interested in ear- New; German Reformed; and Congregationalists; and by previous agreement, we threw overboard all the reasons for some of the more important ones points adverse to those already considered, as ex- pains to let us know that they had the power to do Mr. Chandler of the same mission. It is dated Ma- From Ahmednuggur Mr. Balantine writes, for- our sectarianism, and consequently came to a har-

"I wish to add one mark on this topic; namely, been nothing in our discussions to develop the fact." that I regard the effort now being made in some Mr. Balantine in stating this fact, says: "But we quarters to sectarianize missionaries, as a very hopehave adopted only those features of the Presbyte- less one. We have got very far beyond that; and

Dr. Goodell thus speaks of schools and of the English language :-

"What is desirable or indispensable in one mission, is not so in another. Also, what is necessary in any particular mission at one time, may not be so at another; for when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part should be done away. For instance, when I first came to these countries. we were glad to get hold of any little boy or girl, to teach English, Italian, or any thing else, no matter what. It was all we could do. It was an entering wedge. But we should be very foolish to employ our time in any such way now, or to think that this was the only or the best way of conducting missions. There has been a great onward progress of things. Times and circumstances have changed, and why should not we change with them? On opening our female boarding school, eleven years ago, English was more or less taught in it. It was an inducement for pupils to come, and we were glad to get them on any terms, and moreover our female helpers had then learned so little Armenian, that they were not competent to teach in it except to a limited extent. But from year to year English text-books gave place to Armenian ones, till the study of English ceased entirely. It must now be more than two years, since any English has been taught in this school. Why were we furnished with of the people? And what do those pupils, who marry at the age of fifteen or sixteen years, want of the English language, to make them good Christian mothers? Nothing, absolutely nothing. Nor do we now need it as an inducement for pupils to come, for, without any such inducement, we have offers of more pupils than we can take.

The Committee had letters before them from all them who are expected to go through the whole ourse at the Bebek Seminary, and who are to be employed as our principal pastors or translators, it ertainly seems very desirable that they should understand English, on account of the commentaries and other helps, which are found in that language, and which it can hardly be expected will be found ery bundantly in their own for some time to come. cut I must confess, that in the late war the temptations to the young men to engage as interpreters to the officers in the army were so great, that I ometimes most heartly wished, that all the English were taken out of the Seminary and flung to the bottom of the Dead Sea. During the last two years, on account of our peculiar circumstances, the English has certainly proved a curse, and not a bless-

CONCLUSION.

On the ecclesiastical question, which has excited much interest and discussion, both at home and abroad, your Committee have unanimously agreed on the following Preamble and Resolutions: Whereas, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign

is not an ecclesiastical body; ed. That it can neither exercise nor confer any ecclesieal power.

solved, That the appropriate sphere of a mission establishsylthis Board, and regarded simply as such, (whether comed wholly of ordained ministers, or of ministers and layly is to deelde upon the places where labor shall be perform
the persons and instrumentalities to be employed, and to
ribute funds.

stribute funds.

Resolved, That on the whole subject of ecclesiastical relations tions, the principle of the Board is the selonaries are free to connect the board and its chiers; that is connect themselves with such ecclesical bodies or churches as they may choose, either on misnary ground or in this country; and that in organization precises, provided the principles held in common by the concuencies of this Board be not violated, the persons to be thus ganized are free to adopt such forms of organization as they werefer.

If these principles are adopted and carried out, your Committee believe this vexed question will be

Your Committee would further recommend that, for the purpose of carrying out in the Prudential Committee the just and salutary principle of representation, with respect to the denominations by which the Board is mainly sustained, two members of the Committee be annually elected from the Presbyterian Church, and one from the Reformed Dutch Church; it being understood that a quorum for the transaction of business be, as heretofore, a majority of the members resident in Boston and vicinity. On the subject of Deputations, your Committee

have been equally well agreed. The following Resolution embodies their views :--

Resolved. That in the judgment of this Committee it is proper, and may be desirable, to send Deputations to the various missionary stations, for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to them; but that it would be inexpedient for such Deputations to have power to originate or make important changes in mission policy, without the express authority of the Prudential Committee. From all the information which has come before them, your Committee deem it inexpedient to receive grants in aid from government by the missions, when such appropriations are accompanied by

certain conditions which may lead to embarrassment in the practical working of the system. The very sensible presentation of this subject by Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Hurd, have had great weight with the

Your Committee are well aware that much has been said, both in this country and abroad, and Seminary. Our own opinions, so far as I know, were especially in the popular discussions among ourselves, with regard to the powers of the Prudential liberations at the Conference, we are now aiming at | Committee, and many questions have been raised respecting them; but we believe they are already with the view of ultimately retaining only those well defined, and that they are no greater than may often be needed for the efficient conduct or

AMERICAN BOARD.

(Continued)

In regard to the late visit of the Deputation to the Eastern missions, the Special Committee believe they have performed a great and needful work; that they have discharged their high trust as faithful, devoted men: that they ought to receive the cordial thanks of this Board; and, that we may confidently hope, that a new spirit may pervade and animate our missions abroad, and a strong missionary impulse be given to our churches by this labor of love. It is true, some diversity of opinion exists in relation to missionary policy, but it is not a diversity which respects the kind of agencies to be employed in order to save the soul and evangelize the world, but such as respects the specific forms and relative proportions in which these agencies are to be used. And in looking over the whole missionary field, there is great unanimity even on this latter point.

Your Committee add on the general subject.

The object of Foreign Missions is to make known the Gospel, and plant Christian churches among the unenlightened and unevangelized of our race. As a scheme of benevolence it contemplates the spiritual condition and interests of those who are destitute of a revelation from heaven.

Preaching, or oral preaching, as it is sometimes called, by a sort of tautology, in our day, is the ordained instrumentality for the salvation of the sou and the conversion of the world. This principle lies at the foundation of missions to the heathen. This is the grand agency. It must ever occupy the first rank, while other means may accompany it as auxiliaries, or follow in its train, and then become active canses for still further progress. Here God has placed preaching-literal preaching. Nothing can supersede it, or stand in its place, or go before it, in a successful plan of missions. On this point your Committee have been entirely one in conviction and sentiment, as may be seen from the fol lowing Resolutions, which were unanimously adopt-

Resolved, That the oral utterance of the Gospel, in public and private, is the chief instrumentality for the conversion of the world.

Resolved. That education and the press are to be employed as auxiliary agencies, in forms and methods, and in a relative proportion to the chief fust mentality, to be determined by the dircumstances of each particular mission.

Resolved. That the Committee are glad to know that the Bat-ticotta Saminary has been only temperarily closed, and that they trust that it may be soon re-opened on such a plan as may accord with the views of the mission and with the principles of the preceding resolutions. EVENING SESSION.

The First church was again crowded to its ntmost and the President announced the question to be concerning the adoption of the report.

Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven who was a mem ber of the Select Committee, but had not signed the report, from an accidental omission to give him notice, moved that the report be referred back to the Committee for certain amendments. He said: " Had I been present at the signing of the report, I might have subscribed it with the others, and I am willing now to give it my approbation, but not without some words of explanation. I think that some paragraphs towards the close of the report had better be omitted, and for this purpose I propose my motion. [The speaker alluded to quotations made by the Committee from recent articles contained in the Westminster and North British Reviews I I agree entirely with the arguments in that portion of the report to which I refer as arguments against infidelity, against the semi-infidelity which holds that Christianity is not suited to the general nature of man, but I think it unfortnnate that it should stand in that portion of the report as an argument against the views of some of our missionaries and other friends of the Board. There is no missionary who can be charged with holding any such principles, and I could not but think with what feelings of regret such parts would be read by those missionaries who have become known to the public by committing themselves with reference to the matter under the consideration of the Com-

It should be understood that there is not and has not been any difference with regard to the theory missions between the members of the Board or among the missionaries. It is not a question at all whether the gospel is to be preached to every creature, whether the preaching of the gospel is indispensable, or whether it can be superseded by any civilizing influences. Neither Dr. Winslow nor Dr. Riddle, who have differed from the Prudential Committee, have ever thought that the heathen are to be civilized in order to be brought into a position where they can receive Christianity. We all be-Neve that the heathen must be Christianized, and that in being Christianized they are civilized, for that is the very end of Christianity, to raise men from the degradation into which the fall has brought them. We hold that wherever Christianity goes,

civilization, the only true civilization, follows. We hold that when civilization of any kind precedes Christianity, instead of being auxiliary to it, that civilization is not a help, but a barrier in the way of the gospel. On these points we are all

The questions that have engaged us are questions, no of principle, but of detail. They are questions simply of proportion, of more or less how much of this sort of agency a needed here and how much there. I would have been better satisfied, therefore, with the report, if it had dealt with the question in that light, instead of transposing it into a very different one.

There is another matter which has been discus ed, but in reference to which there is some miscon ception, and that is, the use of the English language in the schools of the missions. Now it is to be observed that making the Boglish language the medium of instruction is one thing, and teaching it to those who are to be the successors to the mission aries, as we teach the Greek and Hebrew, is quite ; different thing. These two things have, however been confounded in the public mind, as well as in the discussions of the Board, and are not sufficiently

distinguished in this report. There are none so preposterous as to suppost that the mass of the people in heathen lands must be taught English in order to hear the gospel in that tongue. The millions of China are not to be qualifled for reading the New-York papers before they can become Opristians. We are not disposed to follow the principle of the earlier Moravian inission aries to the H ttentots, who after trying in vain to

of communicating effectually with the people in much time and labor to the investigation of the lifesto of the Board, and that misconstruction might their own tongue, concluded that the shortest matters entrusted to them. They have here premethod would be to teach them German, and then sented to us a State paper, which will be read and preach to them in that language. The only question is with regard to teaching the English language, as a part of a system of liberal education. This report does not propose to exclude the English language from India or any other place, but to give intruction therein to the higher classes as a medium mary which the report gives, as well as the resolutious, are such as I can heartily support because they are the statement of general principles in which so much care by the Prudential Committee, we am ready to subscribe to the whole Report.

Dr. Riddle, of Pittsburgh, said, I should like to the Report was read in the Committee. But my brethren thought the design of those closing remarks could not be misnaderstood or misapplied. But now it appears that the same impression has struck one mind, and that a very acute mind. If such an impression is likely to be general, we ought certainly to guard against it, in justice to those missionaries who have differed from us in some points of detail, but never on such a principle as that here discussed; and whom we all love and

Dr. Asa D. Smith would have the report so expressed, that not merely it might be understood, but so that it could not be misunderstood.

Speech of Dr. Winslow.

The venerable Dr. Winslow, missionary from Madras, then addressed the Board. He said:-I did not intend to say much upon this opeasion, but I feel it a duty to give my testimony. I rejoice in seeing such an assembly on such an occasion. It shows a deep interest in the missionary work. I thank God and take conrage. I am pleased also with the general spirit of the report, and think tho plan brought forward to be unexceptionable. I might object to making the work of teaching anxiliary to that of preaching, since they cannot be entirely distinguished. The females who go forth (I must stand np for the women) cannot be otherwise employed, and for this task they are particularly qualified. I repudiate from the bottom of my heart the idea of having civilization precede Christianity. I have taught much, have taught English, and will again, if I have an opportunity. There is an old proverb that before you cook a bare you must eatch him. To catch a Bramin (and it is no easy matter to do it) you must hold out the bait of the English language. To teach children is an engaging task, and I would have no missionary sent out who does not love the work.

Why have not the Committee paid more regard to the opinions of certain missionaries, as for intance Mr. Spaulding, who from experience knows divinity? I do not complain that they have not given my testimony, but I do wish that Mr. Spaulding's testimony had been given in full. They have quoted largely from those who are favorable to the Deputation, but have passed lightly over others The proposed changes should also have been made gradually after the Deputation left, since the Hindoes will lose confidence in the missionaries if they see their work thus overturned. I had a school in which were both Bramins and Pariahs who would ledge of Christ among men. The only questions not at first stand together, but I brought them to sit together and to change places.

By teaching the Hindoos correct ideas of Science. their false religion is overthrown, for the principles while the great end of saving souls is undeviatingly of their absord doctrines respecting the nature of pursued." the world, &c., are included in their sacred books. an andience of five hundred persons to whom I have mons. Is not this better than standing in the bazaar, and preaching to the passers by? The Batticotta Seminary was conducted on too scientific a plan, but should have been kept np until its plan was amended. By relinquishing it, large numbers of young men have been lost to the mission. I fully agree with the sentiments conveyed in the sermon last evening, that the preaching of the Cross is the reat instrument of conversion, but we need to use the English language to attract the natives. What we do, we must do quickly. While we are deliberating as to the best mode of spreading the gospel, fifteen souls are every minute in India going down o death. If you cannot convert them in what you deem the orthodox manner, yet do not hesitate by any means whatever to make known the way of salvation.

Hon. Linus Childs, of Mass., thought that the trne question at issue had not been altogether understood; it is not one of principle, but of proportion, f relative adjustment.

Judge Darling of Pa. expressed the fear that the eport, if sent forth without amendment, would be nisunderstood, in respect to the degree of promience heretofore given to schools and the use of the English language. He spoke briefly in favor of recommitting the report for amendment, lest, otherwise, an incorrect impression should be produced

Dr. Bacon again spoke, saying that he thought too

much weight had been given to the opinions of the younger missionaries, who had out-voted the older. He thought there should also be a more exact statement of the relation of subordination on the part of the missionaries to the Prudential Committee and every thing else that is free. He trusted there the Executive of the Board. He would have stated in the report what is well understood and acknowledged, that the strength of our missions lies in the fact that the affairs of each mission are managed by its own members with little interference on the part of the officers at home, each forming, as it were, a little republic. In respect to the idea that our missionary operations should be conducted on zeal than has ever before been exhibited. the apostolic model. Dr. B. thought it was not sufficiently considered that circum tances are altogether changed in these times. The Apostles, indeed, went out from Jerusalem, but they were not supported nade collections among the new converts to send back to that city, just as if our missionaries in Turkey and India should receive contributions from apport of the poor saints of America. The whole ent address at the close of the evening, expressing bigueelf in favor of recommisting the report. He vantage. arnestly desired that a correct impression might ba made on the occasion. Many of us, said he, have to the Reviews. There is much of this humanitaricome up to this meeting with great anxiety of heart, vet with undiminished confidence in this cause, and this reply is needed. inspeakable confidence in the great Redeemer, who is at its head. We have been called to consider one of the most difficult questions which could be set before us, vz: how the heathen mind may be best Dr. Dutton; opposed, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Chancellor lost. reached. The operations of the American Board have been rather a series of experiments, and in reviewing its history, I am surprised to see how few

valued in our churches and over the world.

By it our missionaries have been vindicated as well as the venerable Secretary, who has spent his life in onr service. If any parts of the report do not seem to have a right application, I would not take them away, but correct them. I would not take of progress and intellectual development. The sum- from the gun any part of the charge, nor even the ariming, but point it another way.

Rev. Dr. Dutton, of New-Haven, desired the report to be recommitted for another purpose. He we are all agreed; and the scheme drawn up with said, When the Committee began their investigations, a letter was sent to all the foreign missionmust all readily adopt. With these explanations I aries, and also to all returned missionaries, who are now in this country. Now, Sir, why is it that the testimony of not one of these returned missionaries know if the closing part of the Report strikes other is given? Here are Mr. Hoisington and Mr. Mills, minds who now hear it for the first time as it strikes and Dr. Be Ferest, and other devoted and excellent Dr. Bacon. The same impression struck me when men, who have had long experience on heathen ground. Why is not their testimony given? I dethis capital omission may be supplied.

Rev. Dr. Palmer, of Albany, replied that it was thought proper to give a predominance to the testimony of men still upon the ground, also that more copions extracts were given from the letters of missionaries favorable to the deputation because they far exceeded in number those of the other side.

The motion for the recommitment of the report o be amended was then unanimonsly carried. On notion of Rev. Dr. Worcester of Mass. the thanks of the Board were returned to Dr. Bethuno for his ermon, and a copy solicited for publication. A large meeting was also held at the Reformed

Datch church at the same honr, at which Chancellor Walworth presided, and addresses were delivered by Hon. Wm. J. Hubbard and Dr. J. P. Thompson THURSDAY.

During the devotional exercises excellent addresses were made by Drs. Chickering, Wm. Adams and Marsh.

The Board was called to order by Chief Justice Williams, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Ham-After the reading of the minutes, Dr. Shephard,

from the committee on the place of the next annual meeting, reported in favor of Providence, R. I., and that Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Buffalo, be appointed to preach the annual sermon, with Rev. Dr. Shepard as his alternate. Dr. Dwight, from the Committee on the Sand-

wich Islands and Micronesian Missions reported great satisfaction with the social and moral condi- forty stripes save one. tion of these Islands, and with the progress of truth among the people. The andience then united in singing the hymn, "Jesus shall reign," &c. Dr. Pomroy stated that the Missionary Ship

which is to be built by the contributions of children, will be launched at Chelsea, opposite Boston, the 2nd week in November, and will probably sail about the 1st of December, under Capt, Samuel G more about Missions than many learned doctors of Moore. Nearly \$5,000 have been already received in furtherance of the object.

Rev. Dr. Beman presented the amended report of the Special Committee. They recommend that there be inserted on the 48th page of the report, feer the first paragraph, this sentiment: "That in the result of all their investigations there is no difference of opinion between the missionaries and the iam J. Hubbard, Chairman of the Committee on executive officers, with reference to the great trnths which underlie the work of extending the knowrespect economy and details of the work. Such differences are best settled by the missionaries themselves, whose experience is the best guide,

The Committee also recommended the insertion I have by means of my school collected around me of the following on the 58th page, after the sentence. "Such lessons," &c.: "Your Committee are happy preached, as I was obliged to do, well studied ser- to believe that these views are utterly reputiated not only on the part of the Board and its missionaries, but also by the friends of missions in this conntry."

Dr. Beman then spoke of his great unwillingness attendant npon it, but would now express his thankfulness that he had had the opportunity of meeting so many high minded and Christian men, and consulting with them on the great interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom. That the Committee were cordial and nnanimons in their final report; or if there was a single dissenting voice, it was on no cssential point.

Some complained that Mr. Spaulding had not occupied sufficient space in the report. More space is given to Mr. S. than to any other member of the Jaffna mission. The main points of Mr. Spaulding's arguments are given; but some incidental matters were omitted. The great aim was to make the re-

port short and good. In respect to the influence which Dr. Anderson may be supposed to have exercised over the deliberations of the Committee, Dr. B. said that the Secretary had been before the Committee, not on it. He stayed to give us information while we wanted bim, and went away when we were done with him. Could Dr. Anderson have overshadowed thirteen men-and such men, too? The "Outlines of Misionary Policy" was not drawn up by Dr. Anderson, but was furnished as by the Prudential Committee, at our request. It was drawn np by Dr Treat. I am jealous that everything good should he ascribed to Dr. Anderson. Dr. B. said that he was in favor of free discussion, free speech, and sual number. would be no needless debate.

of these discussions with a better spirit and more

Rev. J. P. Thompson moved that the report be a second time sent back, in order that the allusions to raising funds. He announced that he had just rethe Westminster and North British Reviews might be struck out. He thought it undignified for the Amerby a Board at Jerusalem; on the other hand, they ican Board to reply to infidel publications. The only effect will be to cause them to be more widely read. The Westminster Review is known as the organ of philosophical infidelity, but there is a journal their new churches and bring them up here for the in this country far more extensively read here, advocating views very different from that of the ase in their day is entirely different from that with Board on this subject, yet who would think necessary for the contributors to the Board to inwhich we have to do, and it is vain to strive to con- it dignified or proper for the Board to reply crease their subscriptions 20 per cent., and that duct affairs strictly according to the apostolic mode. formally to the New York Tribune? By this those who had not before been reached should now Rev. Dr. Todd of Pittsfield, Mass., made an excell notice you challenge a contest with these Reviews -a contest in which you are altegether at a disad-

> Dr. Beman spoke in favor of retaining the reply anism around Boston, and not a little in it for which

A debate followed, in which the following gentlemen took part, viz: in favor of a second re-commitment, Rev. Drs. Magie, Hopkins, Gov. Haines and Walworth, Hon. Linus Child, Drs. Asa D. Smith and Obickering.

The general argument against striking out was mistakes have been made. We have before us a that the mischief was already done, by the distri- to American missionaries in Turkey, China, and the token of cordual love. We who are engaged at the olous the barbarous African dialects, and despairing report of thirteen of our brethren who have devoted bution of the report, that this report is not a man- Islands of the sea. We have among us the men. Missionary House, ask your prayers, and we desire class?"

The vote was announced as opposed to the reommitment. The report was then accepted as this most important concern? amended, and the question occurred upon the adoption of the resolution contained therein.

Rev. Dr. Worcester referred to the complaint nade by some of the omission of debates and reports of sermons and addresses from the minutes of the Board, and said that no names were inserted. according to their rules, except it were those of ary Societies. The various reports in the papers their proceedings.

The resolutions were adopted with the following mendments: the substitution of Board instead of Committee in the 3rd resolution on page 51; the addition of this sentence to the 3rd resolution, p. 47, as moved by Dr. Joel Parker: "the missionaries to organize as well as to connect themselves with such ecclesiastical bodies as they may choose;'" sire that the report be recommitted in order that and the addition of the paragraph to the 4th resolu- will be experienced in carrying on our operaion, p. 47, of these words, "that the Prudential tions. Committee are not to make important changes in the policy of any mission without the vote of the corporate members of the Board." The recommendation of the Committee on middle p. 47, was changed to the form of a resolution, and adopted. The annexed resolutions were proposed by Rev.

> Wm. Adams, D.D., of New-York : Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the Special Committee for the fidelity, patience and ability wit which they have necomplished the delicate and arduous service with which they were entrusted.

Resolved. That the Board at the Communion table unite their rhanks to Almighty Graf for the gracious anapiecs under which He has conducted the deliberations to such a degree of uranimity as promises an increase decordence, liberality and energy, in the prosecution of Christian missions.

Dr. Riddle proceeded to offer some general remarks which although considered out of order, were derson in the highest terms, proponneing him to be better fitted for President than any candidate before the public. He possesses the skill in diplomacy of one, and the iron determination of the third These are the elements of character which go to control them, which he believed the Dr. possessed. His labors in the Committee had but served to increase his admiration of the man.

Dr. Bacon objected to receiving thanks for doing duty, and thought with respect to Dr. Anderson that before he set out on another deputation, or stood such a volley as Dr. Riddle had just aimed at

Dr. Beman, another member of the Select Committee, professed himself not so modest as the last speaker, and by no means averse to receiving the thanks of the Board.

The resolutions were passed, wherenpon the Board adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Board united in the Celebration of the Lord's Supper in the First Presbyterian church; and also in the Reformed Datch Church, Dr. Scott's, Interesting addresses were made by Rev. Albert Barnes Phil., and by W. A. Stearns, D.D., of Amherst Col-

At the close of the communion services the Board again met for business at 4 1-2 o'clock. Hon. Willnew members and officers, reported, recommending the following gentlemen. It will be observed that all the officers of the past year have been re-elected. The single vacancy occasioned by death in the num ber of corporate members, and the two new additions made by resolution passed at this meeting were supplied by the election of the following gentlemen; Rev. Geo. E. Adams, D.D., Brunswick Wm. Thomas, E-q, of Portland; L. W. Smith, M. Newark

Presinger Theodore Frelinghausen

VICE PRESIDENT-Hon. Thomas S. Williams. PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE-Hon. Wm. J. Hubbard. Chas. Stoddard, Esq., John Tappan, Esq., Nehemiah Adams, D.D., Rev. A. C. Thompson, Hon. Win. F. Eustis, Hon. John Aiken, Hon. Daniel Safford, at first to serve on the Committee, and of the labors Henry Hill, E-q., Isaac Ferris, LL.D., Asa D. Smith D.D., Walter Griffith, Esq.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES-Rufus Anderson D.D., Rev. Selah B. Treat, Swan L. Pomroy, D D. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY-Rev. Geo. W. Wood of New York.

RECORDING SECRETARY-Samuel M. Worcester

TREASURER-James M. Gordon, Esq. AUDITORS-Moses L. Hale, Esq., Hon, Samuel H

Walley. The Committees upon the several parts of the Prudential Committee's annual report made their reports, which contained nothing of special interest. They in general remarked upon the presperous condition of the several missions, and advocated a large increase of operations. Adjourned to 7 1.2 o'clock,

EVENING SESSION.

the thanks of the Board to the families of Newark who have with liberal hospitality entertained the nembers and friends in attendance, also to the choir of singers for their acceptable services, and to the trustees of the churches occupied. He stated that 1500 persons had been entertained here, of whom more than 500 are members of the Board-an unn

The report of the Committee on the statement of committee to secure entire unanimity. He thought examined and found correct. There is a debt of no man not under the influence of chloroform had about \$36,000 resting upon the Board, which should ever endured dissection with a better grace than he be immediately cancelled before we can go forhad. He thought that the Board would come out ward. There are needed for the next year \$350.

> Dr. Anderson followed with a short address setting forth the necessity for more earnest efforts in ceived from a friend of the Board a note in which the debt, and this in addition to his usual annual contribution of a thonsand. And now the question comes, shall we not increase our contributions to carried on without curtailment?

> Chancellor Walworth remarked that it would be be prevailed upon to contribute.

Chas. Stoddard, Esq., of the Prudential Committee, explained that when the appropriations were co-operation. We have made no compromises of made there was usually nothing in the hands of the Committee. They proceeded in the confidence that before the end of each year the requisite funds would be provided. The Board has a credit in London of say to the returned missionaries and to all that no-£25,000, and this without giving the securities comshould not be honored, the credit of the Board is the cross of Christ-from this we go forth to carry

Dr. Pomroy, a Secretary of the Board, remarked that the subject of funds was one which had caused to himself much anxiety. The way has been opened

we have the means, and shall they not be liberally furnished. For a worldly purpose it is easy to raise any amount and should there be any difficulty in

General Williams, of Norwich spoke of the neces ity of raising additional means for the endowment of a college at Oahu, also for the purpose of extendng the Micronesian Missions.

Horsee Holden, Baq., said that one of the difficulties in this matter is the very prosperity of the people. It appears that the amount now given to the We cught to have seven hundred thousand dollars tions which shall reach every member of our congregations.

O. E. Wood, E-q., of New-York, made an appeal to the merchants. In their hands is the wealth of the world. We should liberally give and continue to give until we feel it, or else there is debt sould be immediately removed or difficulty

Rev. Mr. Poor, of Newark, made a short address, Board had been removed at the present meeting by the report of the Special Committee. He said he desired to correct any influence which he might have exerted adverse to such increase. I intend, said he, at once to take up in my church the collection posed of. A man in this city who had retired from business, told me that he wished again to engage in it, that he might be able to contribute more liberbath in his church.

Drs. Beman and Pomroy expressed their high gratification at the remarks of Mr. Poor.

Gov. Pairbanks, of Vt., observed that the state of ward and largely occupy the field.

Rev. Drs. Worcester, Hopkins and Asa D. Smith, followed with brief remarks.

Rev. Mr. Gleason of the Choctaw Mission, dehim, he would prefer to receive St. Paul's salary of mittee, and had assembled to express their thanks, and retain them ourselves, until the morning star more substantial than thanks was needed, no speeches were wanted but money speeches. Thereupon they began to subscribe their ten and twelve dollars should be promptly cashed, that he intended to pay his whether he lived or died.

John Gulliver, Esq, proposed a plan to the effect that one hundred men should severally sub scribe a thousand dollars each. On motion of Chancellor Walworth, the matter

was for the present laid upon the table. Dr. Pomroy here announced that another gentle nan bad contributed \$1,000 towards the extinguish-

ment of the debt of the Board. Rev. Mr. Anger addressed the meeting in an irnest pleasing mauner, and was followed Dr. Winslaw, who expressed his undiminished confidence in the executive officers.

On motion the Board adjourned to Friday. FRIDAY.

CONCLUDING SESSION. The Board met pursuant to adjournment, at half

past eight. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Dr. Taylor. Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., came forward to resign the place upon the Prudential Committee to which he had yesterday been elected, on account of the duties he owed to his church.

Dr. Pomroy said that he hoped he would remain until next year.

Dr. Smith consented.

Rev. Drs. Hawes, Goodrich, Sweetzer and Law rence presented reports upon the several parts of the annual report referred to them, recommending their adoption. The Board concurred in the recommendation.

Rev. Mr. Cooley offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :-

Resolved. That while the Board have deemed it wise to re ew and readjust is form of missionary indor to the progress the work, the Board relains undiminished confidence in the bristian spirit, wisdom and devotedness of those missionaries he have borne the heat and burden of the struggle with hea-centam; and the Board retains the memory of, the lives and ils of those who sleep in the dust, as the peculiar trea

The farewell exercises then commenced with the nging of a hymn, after which Hon. Theodore Frengbuysen, President of the Board, spoke as folhem from day to day. I have thought in regard to that matter of temporary difference between the friends of the Board, that if the world could have The usual overflowing audience assembled in the looked upon the scene, it would have learned bow evening. Mr. Pettingill offered resolutions returning | Christians differ. And could they have heard the venerable brother (Dr. Wioslow) last evening, annonneing his confidence in the Board, and his determination to go forward in the work, the unbelieving world would have said-See how these Christians love one another. If any people upon the face of tory of our nation. Some of our State Historical Sothe earth bave reason to lift up their heads and give thanks to God, it is this American Board. And to credited that the State Historical Society of Wisthe citizens of Newark-this highly favored cityon behalf the Board, I have to return thanks for all the Treasner, was presented by Mr. Brown, of the Christian coursesy and kindness extended to any other society of the same character in the He had yielded himself to the brethren of the Chicago. He stated that the accounts had been the members and friends of the Board. The remembrance of it will have a warm place in our hearts is by no means confined to works relating to our till memory shall cease to live. In behalf of the own country. Many gentlemen have large libraries Board we bid you fare well and pray that the God on special subjects, such as trade and commerce, of the stranger may reward you for your kindness. To the returned missionaries who have been present with us, we say that we have rejoiced to meet you here. To you and to those who are to depart with | pelled to relinquish his connection with the Publishyou, we say, Go, dear friends, and be assured that the warm sympathies of the Church will go with the writer offered to give \$5,000 towards cancelling you; you go with your feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace, armed with a helmet of able guide to all literary men and book-buyers may salvation; you go with the pledged faithfulness of have a long and prosperons continuance. Mr. Nortthe God of missions; and how then can you fail? on is now in a position to attend to all orders from such a degree that the various operations may be And when you come home at the great gathering which shall assemble us all, we trust in blessed companionship in the skies, may you bring with you many rescued souls to shine as the stars with the brightness of heaven forever.

Dr. Anderson, on behalf of the Secretaries, said: We have now come to a good understanding-there is a concord among us-there is a hope of cordial principle, by a readjustment of the forces in the field that they may more effectually carry on the great work in which we are engaged. And let me thing bas transpired which reflects upon them. Our on our great mission. If any one thinks that he has before done me wrong (and no one has intentionally) here in the presence of God I beartily forgive him. and would delight to place this right hand in his in

that this great assembly will assist us in our labors and bear with our failings. Dr. Stearns in behalf of the citizens of Newark,

eplied to the address of the Board, as follows:-It s delightful to me, sir, although a multitude of cares have left but little time for preparation, to respond, in the name of our brethren and the churches here, to the expressions of kindness which have been addressed to the citizens of Newark in behalf of the Board. Most heartly do we reciprocate these sentiments of Christian love. Seldom does it happen to missionaries and representatives of Foreign Mission- Board does not exceed the revenue of the year 1843 any community to receive such a concourse of laborers in the work of Christ-of missionaries, their gave all the publicity necessary to these parts of and it can only be obtained by a system of opera- sons and daughters—as have assembled here. Sir, wo have esteemed it a high privilege to have this Board in our midst. The weight of obligation is upon us, not upon you. This vast assembly makes us think of that larger convocation which shall be brought together from the East and from the West, from the North and from the South to sit down in no secrifice which is acceptable to Christ. This the kingdom of heaven. This seems upon which we now look for the last time, will be daguerreotyped upon onr hearts, to continue with ns while we live. It is pleasant to behold thus united in one work, different denominations, differing but little in organwhich was listened to with deep interest. He said | ization and not at all in doctrine. It is a three-fold that one obstacle to the increase of the funds of the cord which shall not be untwisted or broken. Never let there come a time when the name of Congregationalist-that name redelent with precious recollections of our Paritan Fathers-shall not be a welcome sound to all, or when the name of Presbyterian shall cease to be a sign of concord and love. which has been deferred until the settlement of the We are here three sisters, so near alike that even matters which have been here examined and dis- the particular lovers of each must watch closely er they cannot distinguish each their own; and never so beantiful as when entwined in each others arms. The citizens of Newark have heard your appeal, and ally to benevolent objects. I wish that this spirit will respond to it in a liberal spirit. We have been would extend. He announced that a member of a missionary people from the beginning, as is testiistered to with pleasure. He eulogized Dr. An- the Prudential Committee would preach next Sab- fied by the familiar names of Richards and Griffin, of Pierson and Brainerd. We should blush at the name of our forefathers if we were not a missionary people, and we do blush that we perform so little. I can heartily endorse the words of our brother things for which we have long been praying, has (Mr. Poor,) who spoke last evening. I know that make a tyrant, and they need the grace of God to at length been reached. The world is opened to us his feelings have been pained, as have those of others -an evidence in itself that God intends us to go for- also-whether with or without reasons it is not my business to say-by some things which have transpired before this Board; but I know that in his bosom is a heart than which none beats with more love towards missions or great confidence in this scribed in an amusing manner, how when his people Board. We will teach the events of this meeting had once received a letter from the Prindential Com- to our chirches, we will teach them to our children, his interpreter, who answered to the euphonious shall dawn upon our eyes in the regions of glory. appellation of Silver Heels, told them that something And now, dear brethren and fathers, we bid you an affectionate farewell. We part, many of us, never to meet again until the great assembly of heaven. How glorions will be that day, when we shall unite in each; one man remarked that these subscriptions singing anthems of praise to "Him that sitteth upon the throne, and to the Lamb," forever.

Dr. Pomroy gave out the bymn commencing Blest be the tie that binds

Our hearts in Christian love.

After which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, and the vast audience slowly dispersed.

The Board will meet next year in Providence.

LIBRARIES.

We copy the following interesting article on Books from the Matienal intelligencer. Mr. C. B. Notton who has just returned from Europe where he has been rensacking old libraries to enrich our own in America, is one of the most enterprising and ergetic men engaged in making up and importing libraries:

The great and increasing demand for books, and the numerons private libraries which are being formed in our country, are gratifying evidences of the intellectual advance of the people. It is not less gratifying to know that this increase is universal, and it not only creates a large demand for merican literature, thereby advancing the interest of our native writers, but has also made a vast market for foreign works. We learn from Mr. Norton, of New-York, well-known as agent for most of our large libraries and public institutions, that during his recent visit to Europo he ascertained that the prices of old books and standard literature had advanaed at least thirty per cent., and that this advance is attributed by dealers in England, France

and Germany to the American market. We have now in this country bibliographical collections that bid fair to rival any private libraries in Europe; and if our readers could visit the libraries of some of our Sonthern planters, they would be surprised to learn even the money value of the books before them. It is a speciality of many Americans. and a noble object it is, to secure all of the early printed works relative to the early history of our own country. Others have selected the period of our Revolution as the object of their collections. Mr. Norton informs as that he has secured for various ows:-In closing the scenes of this solemnity it is parties many scarce and curious books, maps and pleasant to think of the harmony which has marked autographs; also private papers. Among those latter several documents formerly in the possession of the Count d'Estaing, comprising letters from Generals Washington, Knox, Moultrie, and a singular collection of despatches relative to St. Domingo. These papers, with many others, are for sale, and should be obtained by some State library.

It is pleasing to know that, amid the lethargy of our public institutions and state governments, private enterprise is doing so much for the future hiscieties deserve great praise; but it will hardly be consin, so young a sister in our Confederation, has expended more money for books the past year than United States. This demand for foreign publications numismatics, agriculture, and in fact almost every topic has its votary. Mr. Norton instances as a proof of the increase of his business that he has been comer's Circular, of which, as the successor to his longestablished Literary Gazette, he has had the charge. Although we regret the change, we trust that valupublic institutions and individuals to consult with bim in the selection of books for libraties.

Anecdotes of Dr. Johnson.

"I now recollect with melancholy pleasure, two little anecdotes of this departed genius, indicating a zeal for religion, which we cannot but admire, however characteristically rough. When the Abbe Raynal was introduced to him, upon the Abbe's advancing to take his hand, Doctor Johnson drew back, and put his hands behind him; and afterwards replied to the expostulation of a friend: 'Sir, I will not shake hands with monly required by merchants. If one of the drafts cordial co-operation now is under the influence of an infidel !' At another time, I remember ask. ing him, if he did not think the Dean of Derry a very agreeable man; to which he made no answer. On my repeating the question, 'Child.' said he, 'I will not speak anything in favor of a Sabbath breaker, to please you, nor any one

Religions Intelligence.

Ministers and Churches. Rev. Mr. Daggett, of Canandaigua, N. Y. has declined the invitation of the Pirst Congregational parish, in Northampton, Mass.

Rev. Lewis Kellogg, late of Oswego, was installed ou the 29th uit., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, in Trumansburg, N.Y. Rev. Mr. Hall, of Mecklenburg preached the sermon; Rev.

Rev. O. F. Mayer has concluded his 50th delphia

The celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Ordination of Rev. Dr. Allen, at Northboro', Mass., took place last Thursday.

Rev. E. H. Richardson, of Goffstown, N. H., has received and accepted a unanimous call to the First Congregational church and society, Do-

Rev. Elward S. Atwood was ordained as pastor of the Omgregational church, in Grantville, Mass., on the 23 i ult.

Rev. Mr. Patton, of Hartford, Ct., has dedined the call of the First Congregational church in Galesburg, Iil. Rev. Charles Nichols has been dismissed

from the Congregational church in Gilead, Ct., by fession. an Reclesiastical Council. He has been settled there 21 years. completed his half century in the First Congrega-

tional church in that place. He is still vigorous and active and will preach his anniversary sermon on the Rev. G. L. Tacker, formerly from Beloit,

church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur streets, New-York.

Rev. Wm. Elliot Basset, late of Yale Theological Seminary, was installed pastor of the Confield, Ct., Oct. 14th.

Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, M.D., son of Rev. of Christ in them that are saved, and in them that perish." Ordaining prayer by Rev. L. D. Parmelee, of South Farms, Litchfield; charge, by Rev. Austin Isham, of Roxbury; right hand of fellowship, by Prof. George P. Eisher, of Yale College; address to the people, by Rev. Mr. Lyman, of Washington; concluding prayer, by Rev. Mr. Miller, of Harwinton; benediction by the pastor.

Rev. S. Y. Lum, of Lawrence, Kansas, is at present on a visit to his friends in New-Jersey.

Rev. J. H. Boyd, of Leavenworth, who was driven out with the other Free State men at the time of the murder of Paillips, has revisited his family and found them in safety. He is now supplying Mr. Lum's place at Lawrence, Kansas Terri-

Rev. Thomas P. Gordon, of Steubenville, has accepted an invitation to supply the Sixth church in Pittsburg.

Rev. J. A. Lefevre, has been installed pas tor of the Fourth church, Baltimore,

Rev. Cyrus Dickinson, of Wheeling, has cepted a call to the Westminster Presbyterian church, Baltimore.

Rev. Mr. Connett has been installed pasbrook, Conn., by the O. S. Presbytery of Connecti-

Rev. E. F. Mundy has been ordained and installed pastor of the O.S. Presbyterian church, Smithtown, L.I. Rev. Albert H. Holliday, recently appoint

ed President of Hampden Sydney College, Va, died last week. Rev. Ellis J. Newlin eas been elected Pres Ment of Delaware College, and has accepted the ap-

pointment. Rev. J. F. Esch, a licentiate of the Mer-

eersburgh Classis, has located at Vincennes, Ind. Rev. Mr. Mikles was installed pastor of

the Sixteenth Baptist church in this city, last Sab-The numerous friends of Rev. Dr. Spring,

fof the "Old Bock Church" in this city,) will be glad to learn that his health is quite good and his eye-sight nearly restored. His church now worship in Hope Chapel, on Broadway, while their new house is building in the upper part of the city.

Rev. Z. M. Humphrey was installed pastor of the Plymouth church in Milwaukie, Wis., on

Rev. Leonard McGlashan has removed to Weston, N. Y., from Branchport, where he will preach to the Presbyterian society of that place. He desires his letters and papers to be directed to

The Presbyterian church at Laneasterville, S. C., is vacant, and a committee of the parish advertise for a pastor. They say they have secured \$1,000 as the salary, and a "married man, who has full orders," is wanted immediately as pastor. Rev. Phineas Robinson, late of Chester,

N.Y., has been installed over the Presbyterian church, in Jefferson, N.Y. Sermon by Rev. J. S. Pettengill.

The Congregational church in Westhampton, Mass., have invited Mr. Foster of Waltham, Mass., to become their pastor.

Rev. D. Read, paster of the Second Baptist church in St. Louis, has been elected President of Shurtleff College, at Alton, Ill., and has resigned his pastoral charge, and signified his intention of accepting the Presidency of the College.

Rev. George S. M. Blauvelt, of Chester, M. J., has received and accepted a call to the Presbyterian church in Racine, Wis., and is expected to enter upon his labors about the first of Decem-

Rev. John Sailor was installed pastor of the Congregational church in Michigan City, Ind., on the 21st ult., Sermon by Rev. H. Curtis, of Chicago.

Rev. A. Mandell, of Westernville, N. Y. has declined the call of the First Presbyterian church of Marshall, Mich.

RPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION .- The Episcopal Sunday School Union and Church Book Society held its anniversary last week, in Trinity Chapel in this city. Bishops Potter, Doane, De Lancy and others were present. The condition of the Society was represented as unfortunde. . Its indebtedces was \$20,000, but its assetts t a fair valuation. would exceed that amount.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

EPISCOPALIANS .- The New York Churchman is indignant that the "House of Bishops" should have adjourned without some higher and more devout former now numbering in actual attendance some acts of religious worship, after a three week's session, than Prayer and singing "Gloria in Excelsis." The Editor adds:-" To have had such solemn devotions in a place which had for the three weeks past been descerated by being converted into a noisy court-room, and its consecrated walls made frequently to echo with jokes and repartees, and to Dr. Lounsberry, of Ovid, charged the pastor; and ring with mirth and laughter, would not, it is true, the favor that has been extended by the community, Rev. Mr. Adams, of Danby gave the charge to the have been in character. But there were plenty of we doubt not that a large and useful church will churches in Philadelphia which had not been thus soon be built up in this wide and inviting field. profaned, where the whole body of bishops, clergy, year as pastor of St. John's Lutheran church, Phila- and laity might have assembled together to have joined in divine worship-to have devontly thanked Him in whose great Name they had sat, and whose Holy Spirit they had sought, for His merciful care and protection and guidance; and to have supplicated the continuance of His merciful favor towards them, and upon the Church whose Council they were, and especially to have asked His blessing upon what, as such, they had done."

REVIVAL .- A revival has been in progress Oakham, Mass., for some time. The Boston Recorder says that at the last Communion, twenty-four young men and women, made a public profession of their faith, and ten more last Sabbath, (25th Oct.) united in the same act of consecration. And there are also others who have recently been regenerated. as they trust, who will soon make the same pro-

NEW CHURCHES .- A correspondent of the Christian Intelligencer of this city, under date of Rock Rev. Noah Porter, of Farmington, Ct., has Island, Ill., Oct. 15th, says that "among the numerous churches which adorn the place, the edifice recently erected by the N. S. Presbyterian church stands conspicuous. This is a large, neat, and imposing brick building, with a beautiful spire. TheO.S. Prestyterians, not wishing to be outdone by their Wis., a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, has more facile brethren, have laid the foundation for a accepted a call from the Eastern Congregational new church, upon an extended plan." Rock Island is on the Mississippi River, and contains over 7,000 inhabitants.

POLITICAL PREACHING seems to disturb the vision of some partisan papers, every time the pulpit gregational church in Central Village, South Plain- denounces national sins or the wickedness of rulers. A New-York correspondent of the Boston Watchman thus speaks :- " Most of our ministers have spoken Leonard Bacon, D.D., of New Haven, was ordained plainly in the pulpit on the subject of slavery, which church in Litchfield Hill, Ct. The sermon was strife, but only a few have preached about parties, preached by the father of the pastor elect, from 2d and technical politics. A few there are who minis-Cor. 11: 17-" For we are unto God a sweet savor ter politics and the gospel in singular connections. or, as some will have it, politics without any gospe at all. But there is one simple, practical and effective remedy for individual offliction as to preaching that one does not like, namely, let them stay from

> MONUMENT TO WHITFIED .- The General Associ ation of Congregational Ministers of New-Hampshire, at their late meeting in Exeter, took measures to crect a monument to the memory of Whitfield, who nearly ninety years ago closed his earthly labors by the preaching of his last sermon in that

REV. FREDERICK MONOD .- It gives us pleasure, says the Presbyterian, to learn that this gentleman is about to visit this country. He is, no doubt, well known to many of our readers as the oldest brother of the Monod family, and not less devoted and respected as a minister of the gospel than was Dr Adolphe Monod, whose Tamented death we lately recorded. Mr. Frederick Monod resigned his position some years ago as a pastor in the National Church, and headed the Free Church movement, a measure which involved severe sacrifices.

REV. DR. WAYLAND, of Pretilence, is in pute down South, from his anti-slavery opinions Not only are all his works excluded from Southern tor of the Presbyterian church in Deep River, Say- Colleges, but the Southern Baptists refuse to pnrchase his beautiful life of Mrs. Judson. A box of these memoirs was recently returned from North last Saturday. Carolina, with the courteous message, that Dr. W. need not expect many more Southern compliments or dollars." The New-York Baptist Examiner, in alluding to the injustice perpetrated against Northern Christians, who are charged with "intermeddling" with Southern affairs, responds trnthfully as follows:-"It is the nature of a vital Chris- and 1s. The weather has been unfavorable. tianity to make its recipients sympathize with human suffering, wherever it exists; and this is one 80,000 francs in gold. reason why Northern Christians 'trouble themselves so much about ' the domestic institutions of the South. Three or four millions of their fellow- to make advances on Government securities, Exchequer men, held in involuntary servitude, and reduced in that servitude to mere chattels, having a marketable value, and liable at any time to be sold under the hammer of the auctioneer, as cattle are soldmust awaken the sympathy of those who feel the force of the great law that binds them to love their neighbors as they love themselves."

> THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BERGEN. The Committee appointed by Presbytery to orranize a church at Bergen N J, consisting of Rev Dr. S. D. Burchard, Rev. Messrs, Charles Hoover and James C. Egbert, and Mr. David Stevens, elder, met the congregation for that purpose on Friday evening, Oct. 24th, 1856, Dr. Burchan, chairman of sens then presented themselves to be organized into a church, to be called the "First Presbyterian church of Bergen." Of these, twenty three presented letters of dismission from their respective churches, and one, after being duly examined by the Committee, made a profession of his faith, and was admitted into their number. It is understood there are nearly as many more intending to unite with the church either by profession of faith or by letters from other churches.

Choice was then made by the church, of John G. Parker and Orin H. Crosby, as Ruling Elders, to serve for two years; and of Robert Wynkoop and same period. The Committee, after ordaining and setting apart these persons to their respective offices, declared the church duly organized and under the care of the Third Presbytery of New-York. The exercises on this occasion were deeply interesting to the congregation present, and we trust truly profitable.

Many things connected with this new church serve o render it worthy of special notice. The kind and cordial feeling existing between it and the church from which most of its members were at their own request dismissed, is worthy of commendation. So apparent was the necessity of increased church accommodation to meet the demands of the growing population, that both pastor and people have approved of the movement, and bid it God speed. And the wide field for usefulness opened to this new church, and the harmony of feeling between all Christians, promises the most suspicious results. The spirit shown by the members of this cour h betokens good and only good. It is their aim, and their labors and prayers, that God's Spirit may be

poured out on the community, and precious souls be

born into the kingdom of his dear Son. This is the

burden of their hearts continually. And well it

to the Savior. Another hopeful sign is the Chris tian activity of its members. The Sabbath School and the prayer meeting attest their fidelity. The 140 children and teachers, and the latter interesting

and profitable to many Christians. Much of the success attendant thus far upon this new enterprise, is to be ascribed to the assiduity of President. We have only time to give the vote of the the ladies who have labored with diligence in their appropriate sphere. With the spirit and industry three parties. displayed on the part of the congregation, and from

For the Evangelist. THE PRESBYTERY OF DETROIT.

Massas. Engrous: - The Presbytery of Detroit opene its semi-annual sessions at Milford, on the evening of the 14th Oct., with a sermon preached by the Rev. N. Bissell, the Moderator, from Heb. 10: 36.

Rev. George W. Newcomb was chosen Moderator, Rev. S. N. Hill, Temp. Clerk, and Rev. H. S. McElroy, Assistant Clerk. The Presbyterian Church, recently constituted at

Wyandotte, made application and was accordingly received into connection with Presbytery. Permission was granted to Rev. George W. Newcomb to resign his pastoral relation to the congregation at Southfield with the concurrence of said congregation. Mr. Newcomb contemplates entering upon the duties of missionary in the employ of the Massachusetts Sabbath

School Society. Agreeably to the action of the General Assembly. Presbytery recommended to the charches the taking of a collection on the first Sabbath in December in aid of the "Canse of Publication."

The subject of "Education for the Gospel Ministry" received also due attention from the Presbytery, and measures were taken to commend the cause to the attention of the churches

It was the painful duty of Presbytery to pronounce apon one of its members, Mr. Lyman Lovewell, the " Act of Deposition" from the gospel ministry. Wednesday evening 15th, Rev. Hugh S. McElroy,

preached a sermon from John 7:17. After which the

Presbytery adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday of of April next in the Jefferson Avenne Preshyterian Chnrch in the city of Detroit, at 3 o'clock, P.M. Yours &c., e. W. M..

White Lake, Mich., Oct. 29, 1956. UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

At a meeting of the Junior class of Union Theologion the 16th ult., as pastor of the Congregational is the essence and animns of the present political cal Seminary, held Nov. 3, 1856, in view of the recent death of one of their number, the following Resolutions were nnanimously adopted:-

Whereas, an inscrutable Providence has removed from our midst a beloved classmate and brother, David Owen; muon a belowed classimate and brother. David Owen;

Resolved. That, while in this sad event we recognize the unerring hand of our Heavenly Father, and cheerfully acquiesce
in His appointment, we are nevertheless moved with profound
sorrow at the enry fall of one whom, in the brief acquisitance
of a few weeks we had learned to love and esteem for his amisble disposition, his thorough scholarship, and especially for the
simplicity and earnestness of his Christian character. Resolved. That the widowed mother, and others most sorely bereved have our warmest sympathies in this their hour of grief for him so su'denly and mysterious; called from them and us, and from the sacred work in which he gave promise of such eminent userfulness.

uen eminent usertuness.

Resolved, That in testimony on affection for our filend and Classmare, we errot a suitable monument to his memory.

Resolved. That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and to the press for publication.

In behalf of the class, JAS. H. TAYLOR,
J. W. HOUDH,
JAS. T. MATTHEWS,

WINTER LECTURES.

We are happy to learn that the New-England Society have arranged for a brief course of popular lectures to be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor Place. on Wednesday evenings. Hon. George P. Marsh nigger." will commence the course next week, with a Lecture on ENGLAND. NEW AND OLD. He will be followed by Richard H. Dana, jr., of Boston, on EDMUND BURKE IN HIS RELATIONS TO AMERICA. Other eminent speakers are on the list.

foreign Intelligence.

The Royal Mail Steamship Asia arrived at this port

She brings Liverpool dates of the 18th October. The political news is unimportant.

The London money market was decidedly more stringent, owing to the Bank of Rogland having refused advances, excepting on Exchequer bills. The bullion in

the Bank had decreased £740,000. Flour and Wheat slightly easier. Com advanced 6d The Asia brings 185 passengers, 26000 sterling, and

The Directors of the Bank of England have adopted further restrictive measures, and now altogether refuse

bills only received. Royal decrees have been issued refusing the supple-Faculty in conferring holy orders, in pursuance of the converts is at the same time anthonized.

Austria. The Austrian Gazette undertakes to confirm the statement of the Ost Deutche Post, that the French Government has sent to that of Austria a note demanding, in peremptory terms, the wishdrawai of its troops from the Danubian Principalities.

The exchange of notes on the Anstrian occupation of the Principalities of the Danube, and on the question of the fatnre of those provinces, still divides attention with the Committee, presiding. The meeting was opened the Neapolitan quarrel and the crisis in Spain. Meanwith singing a hymn and prayer. Twenty four per- lime the French Government presses speak loudy against the Austrian occupation and policy.

A dispatch, received just before the departure of the teamer, says, that in consequence of a pressing note from France, the Anstrian evacuation of the Principalities has commenced.

Four Days Later.

The screw steamship Canadian arrived at Quebec November 3d, bringing Liverpool dates to the 22d It was reported that Lord Palmerston was preparing

a new Reform Bill, and that Lord John Russell also threatens a similar measure. A terrible accident had occurred at London. The Richard H. Westervelt, to serve as Deacons for the Rev. Mt. Sturgeon, a Baptist preacher, was speaking in tion of the heart. As he was riding along it was noticed Concert Hall, Surrey Gardens, when thieves raised the ery of fire, and the andience rushing towards the doors,

everal persons were trampled to death. England and France had su-pended diplomatic interourse with Nuples, but no hostilities had taken place. Prussian parers announce, but it wants confirmation, hat the Boundary Commission to settle the frontier lin between Russia and Moldavia, is dissolved without ac

omplishing its mission. From Spain, the intelligence is that the sequestradon has been raised from Queen Christian's property. A Ministerial crisis and increasing financial difficulties existed at Constantinople.

The Ministerial crisis in Denmark had resulted in the e-installation of the old ministry. The French commercial crisis presented a slightly

nore favorable aspect, but anxiety still continued to be manifest od. Persia sciicits the mediation of France in her difficully with Great Britain.

Hon. Albert Pike, of Arkansas recently gained visit to Norway, and Sweden. snit at law, for which be gets the comfortable fee of \$164,000. The case was an Indian claim to the value of \$320,000, which he has been prosecuting for several years, upon an agreement if he gained the suit he would town and one adjoining Grace Church. This latter, so may be, as many of them have families grown g up lately decided by the United States Supreme Court at caused their embarrassments. The liabilities are put at around them who have never yielded their hearts | Washington, in favor of his clients.

Beneral Intelligence.

Presidential Election.

The great national contest for President of the United States took place last Tnesday, and the result is, the uccess of the Democratic party. Mr. Bnchanan will be the next President, and Mr. Breckenridge, Vice States and a brief ennmeration of the strength of the

According to the returns received as we go to Press the vote for the candidates will stand as follows: 114 -123

Buchanan's majority, New-England has given a unanimous vote for Fremont. He has also carried New-York and Ohio, and ali the Western States, unless it be Illinois and Indiana, which have not yet been heard from. The Sonthern States, with equal unanimity, have voted for Buchanan. Mr. Fillmore will receive only the vote of Maryland. The majority for Mr. Bnchanan in Pennsylvania, upon which the election hinged, is estimated at 20,000. Now-

York has cast a large plurality vote for Fremont-

probably 15,000.

Storm on Lake Michigan. A letter from Port Washington dated the 25th ult, gives particulars of the loss of the Toledo. She anchored on Friday afternoon off Port Washington. As the storm increased she begnn to drag her anchors, and about 6 o'clock she drifted ashore and went to pieces

mmediately. The crew numbered twenty-one, and all were lost, except two deck hands and one steerage passenger, whose name is nnknown. They report seeing in the cabin two 2,600 sheep and lambs. Texas, Kentncky and Ohio young men. In the steerage, a man, his wife, and four children, and two young men, beside the one saved. There were undoubtedly many more. The shore is strewn for miles with pieces of the wreck, boxes, barrels and their contents.

The storm is described as the most terriffic ever seen there, and some idea of its force may be formed from the fact that the deck planks and stanncheons were breken to pieces. The lower part of the hull was divided, and the bulwarks split in pieces of from one to six feet long.

Kegs of nails and boxes of axes were thrown high on the shore. No bodies have been found, though a strict search has been made for them along the beach. Forgeries in Connecticut

The Hartford Times says some excitement exists in Vernon on account of the discovery of a number of forgeries by A. Chesebro, a young man in business in Vernon Center. The fall extent of his operations is not yet known, but about \$10,000 of forged notes and endorsements have been brought to light. Some of this paper has found its way into this city; one house having taken about \$1,000 of it.

Chesebro left on the 17th for parts unknown. He is

oung man and numarried. Forgerles to the amount of \$10,000 have also come to light in West Stafford. The party implicated is the treasurer of the Stafford Linen Company, Mr. A. W. Case. The chief portion of the forged paper was made out in the name of Asa Patten, Esq , as endorser. Mr. P. has left for parts unknown, leaving his family behind.

Slavery in Kansas. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who

writes from Lecompton, Oct. 13th, says:-There is a large number of slaves owned in this place which is the Territoriai Capital. Ail the servants at the hotel where I stop are slaves. The Governor has purchased a house here, and fixed his residence. He has no wife, as you know, but the lady of this Kansas White Honse, the Governor's housekeeper, is a negro woman, a slave. She is generally spoken of as "the Governor's

The prices of hides and leather have now reached a stock. Buenos Ayres hides are now selling at 30c a aity. pound; hemlock tanned leather from 25@29c, and oak tanned 38c.

The receipts of hides are very small, and the tendency of prices is still upward, importers apparently having it in their power to dictate their own terms. The pro duction and import of hides does not keep pace with the increased consumption; but the present price is so high as to be altogether without precedent, and some tanners do not work to their utmost capacity, being chary of paying the prices, fearing that the result may prove as disastrons as in 1854, when prices were 203c pound from June to Angust 29th, leaving a stock of nearly 250,000 hides on hand in New York alone.

William A. White, Esq., one of the principal citizens of Madison, Wis., a man of wealth and position, oft home something more than a week ago, to attend the State Fair at Milwaukee. Since then he has not been heard of. His Madison friends supposed he was in mentary act of the Constitution, and re-establishing the this city with his family, and his famity thought him in slacking the lime, or applied after the water old regime in the Palace; and the right of the Episcopal either at Milwankee or at home; but up to this time his used in effecting that process has been evaporated whereabouts has not been ascertained. Mr. White concordat. The profession and novitiate of women in married a dughter of the late Justin Butterfield, of this city, and is weil known to large numbers of onr citizens. It is feared that he has met foul play-a snspicion strengthened by the fact that he was known to often have large sums of money on his person.

The St. Lonis Brening News, on the 24th ult., says that Mr. Wm. Shoekendick has just reached that city from California, and reports that while on the way across the plains with his wife, four children and a driver, and when he had progressed to a point eighty miles this side of Fort Kearney, they were suddenly attacked by a body of fifty or sixty Cheyennes. Mrs. Shoekendick, one chiid and the driver were killed, and the males of the train stolen and carried off by the savages. Mr. Shoekendick himself managed to escape with three of his children.

On Monday night of last week, says the Nowburyport Herald, some rascal or rascals broke fonr switch locks at the Bath junction, about two miles this side of Portland, Me., and so displaced the rails as to throw the early haggage train from the track, smashing seven cars to pleces and injuring the fireman.

The Boston Transcript says: "Recently Mr. John Hall, the sexton and undertaker connected with Rev. Dr. Lunt's church, in Quincy, died anddenly while driving a horse at a funeral. He was 56 years of age, and it is supposed that the cause of his death was an affecthat his hat fell from his head to the ground, and that he appeared insensible of the fact; this circumstance caused some one to approach him, when he was found perfectly lifeless, though he sat erect and rigid, holding the reins with a firm grasp."

The Missoure Democrat of the 17th ult., says: A day or two since about one hundred and fifty men of the parties that went to Kansas last Spring from the South, passed through this city on their way to their old homes in Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas. They had all voted at the election in Kansas, and had no further basiness in the Territory. Their condition was destitute, and they had nothing but curses to vent upon those who had influenced them to leave their native States "

P. of. Morse, our distinguished countryman. arrived in the steamer Atlantic, from Liverpool, last week, with his family. Mr. C. L. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society, and other benevolent associations, also reached New-York last week, after an interesting The failure of Beck & Co., fashonable dry goods

dealers in Broadway, created some excitement last week. They have two large establishments, one down bult if not, nothing. The sait was far up town, was an experiment, which they say, has \$800,000, mainly among French importers

The sales of land by the Illinois Central Railroad Company continue to be exceedingly large and in excess of the anticipation of the Managers. The result of the record week of Oct. is 19,894 acres, for \$335,818, an average of \$16 85 per acre. The aggregate of the

two weeks is \$535,000. A Company is in conrse of formation to establish a line of propeilers between Chicago and Quebec in connection with the ocean steam lines. It is to be composed of Montreal men, and the amount of capital is

fixed at \$500,000. The number of emigrants who have returned to Liverpool from New-York, dnrmg the last six months is about eight thousand. A large number have gone back only with the object of visiting their father-land, or to induce others to follow them to this country.

The San Francisco Bulletin states that a proposition is on foot to establish a new line of ocean steamers to run between San Francisco and New-York, one for the Atlantic and the other for the Pacific Ocean. They are intended to be magnificent, capable of carrying three thousand passengers at a trip, and their cost s estimated at \$350,000 to \$400,000 each.

The Royal Gazette, of Greytown, Demerara, pnblishes an account of the seize of a large Camondie, a species of Boa Constrictor. He had seized a fine sheep, and coiling around its body, crushed the bones of the animal and killed it. A laborer, who was near, ran up to the monster and destroyed it with his cutlass. When uncoiled, it was found to measure 25 feet in length.

The great beef reservoirs in the npper part of this city, from which 600,000 people daily draw their food, are as important, and even more cnrious, than the neighboring Croton water-tank. Last Wednesday, there were at one cattle yard, 3,800 beef-cattle, and were among the contributors.

A long range of dilapidated dens, occupied by m ost wretched people at Five Points, were partly burnt iast week. To the snrprise of everybody, they are repairing these miserable hovels, so disgraceful to the city. While such fifthy huts remain, the degraded character of the population mnet continue unchanged.

Performances at the Broadway Theatre have been suspended for the last two months, in consequence of the falling of the side wall. It has since been entirely taken down, and the interior of one of these 'temples of science" is now open from "pit to third row." All may inspect it gratuitonsly.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Astor Mutnal (Marine) Insurance Company, held last week, a resolntion was adopted that it was inexpedient to continue its business, and that the necessary steps be taken under the advice of connsol to close its affairs. Since then the Snpreme Conrt has appointed Edwin J. Brown, Esq., Receiver of the Company.

The City Railroads are extending themselves in every direction. The Third Avenue road rnns to York ville, about five miles, and will soon be built to Harlem River. The road has 58 cars and over 500 horses in its employ. An agent says they use up about \$10,000 in horse-flesh annually. Trouble among Produce Honses and Provision

nen occurred last week, the result of speculation. That of Theodore Perry, who has very large liabilities-some is one of the members of the Linen Company. Case quarter of a million, created great surprise. He was large speculator in grain and flour, but still larger in pork. His indehtedness is mostly in the West, and but little in New-York. He had a honse in Milwankie who drew largely upon him, and got the bills discounted with the Milwankee banks, who will be large sufferers. His failure will involve others, though his principal New-York creditors are wealthy. He kept an account with the Corn Exchange Bank, and on the day he failed. checks given by him on that Bank, were dishonored for between \$60,000 and \$70,000.

Miss Harriett Cornell, a young lady 16 years of age, was rnn over last Thnrsday, at the corner of 35:h street and 7th avenne, by a wagon, and instantly crashed to death. She was in the act of crossing the street at higher point than ever before known, and bear with the time. Her body was taken to the house of her pagreat severity upon the shoe trade. At the present rents, and Coroner Hills held an inquest upon it. John in a feeble state of health, Mrs. 7. started from her late rest. price of the raw material, it is of the utmost importance | Matthews, the driver, was arrested and detained by the to both the manufacturer and the purchaser that the police to await the result of the inquest. He is said to best and most durable work only should be put into have been recklessly driving at the time of the casn-

A Fact For Agriculturists.

It is not perhaps so generally known as it deerves to be, that Chloride of lime is one of the most valuable articles available for top-dressing grass lands. This substance is commonly purchased at the shops, and often at a much greater cost than the chearness of the materials entering read into its composition legitimately sanction. And a pound less than at this time, and declined 708c a what is more important, any farmer may make it. To this it is only necessary to slack one barrel of good lime with water, allowing a little more water than will dry slack it, and reduce it to a thick paste. Then dissolve one bushel of common salt, using no more water for the purpose than will just take up the mineral. This may either be used by exposure.

Chloride of lime is a perfect deodoriser, and should always be kept on hand for use, when wanted. Made in this way, it will be found to ossess all the virtues of the best article from the laboratory of the chemist, and cost less than onetwentieth the price. After being made, it should be kept moist. Grass lands, top dressed with chloride of lime, take a much earlier start, and contain their greeness which length then there is the start of the A. R. C. F. M., Bible House, on Monday, Nov. 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. A. WOOD, Stated Clerk. retain their greenness much longer than those manured with other articles. It produces, also, a very favorable effect upon cereals-wheat, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat-and has been used with success on corn, millet and various pivoting crops.—Germantown Telegraph.

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Martiages.

In Brooklyn, Oct. 28th, by Rev. J. Edson Rookwell, Rev. Berjamin Branner Drake, of Elk Grove, Ili, to Miss Madiasar Clark daughter of Mr. Joseph M Clark, of New York. In Syracuse, Oct. 20th, by Rev. W. W. Newell, Mr. Joseph Millward, of the firm of Millward Bruthers, New York, to Miss Helen M., daughter of Samuel Snith, Eeq., of Syracuse, In Liverpool, Oct. 12th, by Rev. A. Avery, Mr. Herrer E. Butts to Miss Ellem M. Names, both of Scriple. Also, at Galway, Oct. 15th, by the rame, Mr. Cornelius E. Truax, of Amsterdam, to Miss Lydia Cath, of Gaiway. Also, at Liverscol, Oct 29th, by the same, Mr. WILLARD GLEASON to Miss Ellen Sherman, both of Liverpool. In Troy, at the residence of John Kerr, E-q., Oct. 21st, by Rev. Charles Doolitle, of Sand Lake, Mr. John S. Ward, of Bridgeport. Ct., to Miss Sarah Helen, eidest daughter of Mr. Wm. H. Wickes, of Sand Lake. Will. H. Wickes, of "Shu Lake, In Moravis, Oct. 22d. by Rev. H. R. Dunham, Mr. Thomas A. MoDowell. of Freetown, to Miss Rachell, daughter of Slims

icDows lt. of Freetown, to Miss Rachel, daughter of Silas incolu, Esq. In New Britain, Ct., Oct. 1st. by Rev. S. Rockwell, Mr. Geo. Masser, of Osborne, O., to Ellen F., daughter of Hon. hlip Lee. Philip Lee.

At Norfolk, Conn., Oct. 22, by Rov. L. Eldridge, Rev. Wm.

Ellio's Basser, of Central Village, Conn., to Mary, daughter
of Elizur Lowd, E.q., of the former place.

Deaths.

In Watertown, 29th ult., Mrs Lois Pares, aged 89. In Canterbury, Orange county, Nov. 2d Hugh RANDOLPE, on of James M. and Sarah A. R. Barrett, aged 5.

In Canterbury, Orange county, Nov. 2d. Hugu Randupps son of James M. and Sarah A. R. Barrett, aged 5.

On the 2d of Sept. List, Deacon Theodows Hammons, of Galesburg, Ill., formerly of Bath, Ohio, aged 67.

In Greenville, N. Y., Oct. 6th, Mr. Ramuer, R. Serres, 87.

Again has been fulfilled the promise of cod to the righteons, "Thou shat come to the grave in a full age. Her as a shock of corn cometh in his season." Mr. Spees was a native of Milford, Ct. He, in company with his father, was one of the first of a hardy and venerable class of men, who, nearly three-quarters of a century ago, engineted from Connectiont to the place where he closed his life. Greene county was then a wilderness. The venerated Beriah Hotchiku son followed him as the first Home Missionury who crosses the Husson river to labor in the "far W. St.". In 1831, Mr. Spees under a public profession of his faith in Christ, in the Preshyteran Cuurch in Greenville, then under the pastoral oxec of Rev. Mr. Hovey. In the full irrumphs of that faith he departed this life. The grief occasioned by his departure is not confined to the family by whom he was as much beloved and rev. ref., and for whose hapiness he always labored so ofteerfully. It extends through the whole unighborhood and is shred be all who knew him. Long will cone the staffice of, for the sterness of Listingerity, for his lidelity to the house of God and to the interests of religion. Modes in his professions, unostentitions in his demeanor, mobit rusive in his spirit, his was the power of a blamoless example, and "by it, he being dead yet speaketh."

dense in New Jersey, in the month of in Chicago. She stopped at Berksl with friends there, and to visit a litt with friends there, and to visit a little son who was there at school, intending to resume her journey went in a forbight; but He who holdeth the lives and destrates of at in his hands had otherwise appeinted. The journey from N J to Berkshire was evidently too much for her frail body, and from the time of her arrival there she began to derline in strength, and in aplie of eminent medical skill, and all that the most tender and faithful care could do for her, she continued to grow more and more feebe till overtaken by death. For mest of the time she auffired much bodily pair; yet she murnured not, but bore all with Christian fortitude, and met dea h with calmees and suin-rea much bodily pain; yet she murnured not, but bore with Christian fortitude, and rost dea h with calmuces; composite trusting in Christ. She had been a professed dipie of Christ for many years, yet her mind was deeply exero durlus her last illness in view of her personal sufformess, she approached the close of life with much frembling; some days previous lo her neath he was enabled to rest on promises of God, and she has left to her surviving friends a relatives the legacy of a good hope that she has entered items.

Moirces. REV. DR. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON'S Sermon, "Dogs Christianity sauction Slavery ?" reviewed in the editorial of-umns of this paper Oct 20 h, can be had of Joseph H. Ladd, No. 22 Beckman street N.Y. Price, \$6.00 per hundred; \$1.00 per dozen; 9 cents single.

THE REV. PROFESSOR HENRY R. SMITH, of the Union Theological Seminary, will preach on Sanday Morning. 9th Inst., in the North-West-Presbyterlan church, ou 50th St. near Eighth Avence.

BABBATH EVENING SERMONS for the Young.—The Pillb Sermon in the series now being delivered in the Arbrect Presbyterian Church, by a number of the Pastor his city and Brooklyn, will be preached by Ecv. A. A. Wood of this city, on Sabbata evening next, services commencing A colore.

NOTICE.—The Lorg Island Bible Foriety, will hold its Forty-First Annual meeting at Jamaica, Nov. 13th in the Preshyterian Church, at 2 F.M. A meeting for business will be held at 10 A.M., in the Methodist Episcopal Church. GEORGE A. SHETLAND, Recording Secretary. Newtown, Nov. 3, 1856.

NOTICE.—The Sussex County Association, Auxiliary to the A.B.C. F. M., will hold its annual meeting at Auxieta, N.J., on Wednesday, November 16th at 11 odes & A.M. It is hoped that one or more returned biasionaries will be present.

Christians of all denominations are co-disty in the 1 of attend.

871.VESTER COORS, Secretary.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY—The popular services con-uested with the third anniversory of the Southern Ald Society will be held in the Mercer Street Chirich, New York city, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 12th at 73 detects. Rev. Dr. Boyd, of Winchester, Va., and others with midross the mee.lng.

THE TOIRTEENTH ANNUAL MESTING of the Society for the promotion of Collegists and I' collegists Education at the West, will be held at Bridgeport Ci., on Tue-day and Wednesday the 11th and 12 h of November All the exercises will be in the First Congregational Church, and in the follow-ing order will us in the First Congregator at Theodow, at 3 c'olock Ing order 1 Meeting of the Board of Directors, Theodow, at 3 c'olock P.M., and continued through the whole of Wednesday.

2 Ani usi Dissource before the Society, on Tuceduy evening, by Rev. E. N. Kirk, D.D., of Socion,

3. Anniversory Exercises, on Wednesday, evening, when at Abstract of the Annual Report will be presented and addresses delivered by Prof. W. S. Tyler, of Amberst College, and Pros. Chapin, of Be oit College. Chapin. of Be oft College.

The Committee of Arrangements (Rev. J. H. Towne. Chalrence of Martingements (Rev. J. H. Towne. Chalrence of Martingements (Rev. J. H. Towne. Chalrence of Martingements (Rev. J. H. Towne. Chalrence of Martingements).

By order of the Consulting Committee.

THERON. BALDWIN, Secretary.

NOTICE OF THE CHURCH EXTENSION COMMITTEE OF THE SYNOD OF I WA - We are arrangement of the Synod of lowa to session lately at Vellow Spring, the various pastors and missionery brethren to our connect los on to keep the Church Extension Committee to our own of which is loosted at lowa City) containty more med, by correspondence as to the missionary destitutions and operatings for ministers in our ted at lowa City) constantly informed by correspondence as a the missionary idealitations and operatings for ministers in our bounds. The continual is flux of the members of non Church into the new settlements of Lwa renders it also limit roosed any to adopt some some plan for thour early engally as the Standard has appointed. The breth en of Lwa therefore, are hereby remin ed of this arrangement; and specif notice is also given by the single form about the conditional with any wish to take part with as in the ambilistry to the needy, by these new parts, to address the undersigned at Lway, they have

Of the Committee,
A.M.I. STORES DOWR, Chairman,
PETERS, VAN NEST, Secretary.

Lowa City, Oct. 25, 1856

---Christian, this is for you!

THE GIFT OF POWER; Or, the Special Influences of the Holy Spirit the Church. By Rev. S. H. Platt, with an Introd otton by Rev. N. Bance, D.P., 12mo., on 293 superior paper. Price, pials mostlin, 75 cents, gait, \$100, extra gait, \$150. New edition. This book is an attenut to define a

Religious Reading.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

Upon the subject of church music there is an honest difference of opinion. One class are in favor of choir singing almost exclusively, and this is owing mainly to the inability of the congregation generally, to engage in this part of worship with the "understanding."

Another class are strongly in favor of singing by the entire congregation, and consider this as languishes.

the only proper way of praising God. I do not think this can be much wondered at when we consider the plan adopted by many churches to make up and sustain their choirs. If this part of worship cannot be maintained without resorting to our theaters for aid, it would be better to dispense with it altogether, for in this way are the consciences of many good people may be attributed the opposition to choir singing. would be, that these divine truths by which we There are many however, who think that public are sanctified would not by the reading of them the Temple; "and all the congregation worship- desire to learn more, and hence have a regular the article you published in a recent number of what those who have adopted this course tell us your paper, I think it was shown that in the pub- of their success. "In the early part of my bibli-

worship almost destroyed.

I think, however, that "congregational" singso much perhaps as might be imagined.

ing the 117th Psalm, in "Old Hundred." and sung by the congregation; and it must be Canon of the Old Testament, page 18) said, that it is hoped there was spirit in the performance, for there was nothing that resembled ical examples, he requested the congregation to sing the same again, led by himself.

have supposed it was performed by the same per- at the posts of her doors." sons-indeed we sang it very well. Since then I have never had a doubt but that a congregation may, with proper instruction be taught to sing well, and without a great deal of trouble or expense. Those who could not sing would not ata choir.

Now if those so much in favor of congregational singing will set to work, and get a teacher, and prepare themselves-assisted and sustained by their choir and organ, we may have music in mists, doubts, and errors will have "fled away, all our churches which will "edify" and gratify and no place be found for them," and the worshippers, and render more acceptable praise to God.

There is a practical consideration connected with this subject of some importance-the expense of sustaining the music in our churches. This has become quite a burden to some, and I think if the course proposed should be adopted by a church, the interest of the old members would soon be communicated to the younger, and singers, un-paid, in abundance, would be found. who would, as they ought, consider it a pleasure and an honor than otherwise, to sing in the choir or the pews. What congregation will lead in the matter and see what can be done?

For the Evangelist. THE FRUITS OF A REVIVAL. BY REV. MASK TUCKER, D.D.

MESSRS. EDITORS .- Having spent most of the where I was permtted to labor in the extensive short of a real Church Extension scheme. revival of 1820, which prevailed through Saratoga county. I was enabled to observe the perm-

silvered over, I was weak by reason of age, and for not being able to accomodate all. an officer of the church or congregation. It was we would just adjourn to "the Grove." a solemn time with us as I adverted to the past; There I delivered my Sunday School "sermon," Christ."

I was also permitted to worship several Sab- which will answer also for a school-house. baths with a church blessed at that time with a On leaving, the next morning, the old lady revival under the labors of Mr. Nettleton. There asked me "if I did not expect some pay for that I first saw him. The men who now constitute fine sermon?" I told her, no: that I was sent the eldership were theu subjects of the work. by the Sunday School connected with the Seventh They were then in early life, and two of them at Presbyterian church in New-York city, to preach the close of a meeting, took a long walk together, Sunday School sermons for such destitute chil-That mutual pledge was kept, and through vari- hood.

ous changes and chances, they have, by the grace of God, kept on their way to this time. They came up, and remarked, "Well, Sir, will you have reached a high position in society, and one allow me to ask you just one question?" "Cerof them by reason of sanctified affliction I found tainly," said I. "What church do you belong to?" in the enjoyment of unusual comfort. Seldom "Presbyterian" said I. "I told you so," said he or in exchange with the pastor, that he meets a very have I enjoyed such a Christian interview as with to the others; and the tears began to flow rapidly chilling reception. We have no doubt it usually him. He was waiting and praying for another portance of genuine revivals of religion, they Presbyterian minister for years. Can't you get a prominent church, who travelled about one would pray for them more fervently, and labor for them more perseveringly. Never were they told him "yes, if they would put up a little more needed than at the present time, for Zion church." "Well," said he, "up it will go then,

For the Evangelist. OBSCURITIES OF REVELATIONS.

The obscurities in the Bible prompt to diligent prayerful study of that inspired book. If the contents of the Word of God were all plain, capable of being fully understood at the first reading, there would have been no necessity for any wounded, and to this cause more than any other further investigation of them. The consequence praise cannot be rendered without all joining in be brought into daily contact with our hearts. it. In the Temple worship instituted more par- and therefore the vital good which they were deticularly under the direction of God himself, it is signed to produce, would fail of being received. evident that the music was performed by a com- The fact however, being, that while we behold pany set apart for that purpose. A part of the some things contained within the lids of the Bifamily of Levi was divided into bands, with a ble, but only some-not all of them-and are in-"chief" for each, who alternately performed in structed and quickened by what we behold, we ed and the singers sang, and the trumpeters plan of study, and persevere in that plan, availsounded; and all this continued until the burnt- ing ourselves of all facilities to this end, in our offering was finished."-1 Chron. xxix: 28.-In power. And we are encouraged to do this by lie worship instituted by the Apostles, all were cal studies, some thirty to thirty-five years ago." were written, have scattered to the winds nearly elections. all those doubts. I meet indeed with difficulties ing may be introduced so as to add to the enjoy- still, which I cannot solve at once, with some ment of all, but it will cost a little trouble—not where even repeated efforts have not solved them. gravates both the others. Intemperance is greatly When Mr. Hastings first came to the city, he hosts of other difficulties, once apparently to me The most of the enormities that have been perdelivered a lecture on music in the North Dutch as formidable as these, have been removed, and petrated in Kansas have grown out of the ap-Church. The services were commenced by sing- have disappeared from the circle of my troubled proaching election. The stupendous fraud and vision. Why may I not hope, then, as to the tune was started by the choristers of the church difficulties which remain?" (Prof. Stuart on the

Like testimony do other biblical scholars, "ripe and good ones," give. And such declarations of lie conscience is vitiated; lying is practised by music. After a lecture that lasted an hour and their success, such statements founded upon their editors and stump orators, betting is rife, which a half from Mr. H., interspersed with some mus own happy experience, that as increased light ene is a species of gambling; ministers and churches ters their minds, obscurities and perplexities dis- are diverted from their proper work; the whole appear, may well animate other individuals to Well, we sang it again-but you would not "watch daily at the gates of wisdom, and wait cumference. The patronage of the government

> Moreover, these obscurities may serve to endear unto us heaven.

In that bright world we shall not "see through | willing to have it so. a glass darkly, but face to face, see as we are tempt, but would keep silence from a sense of the present world we see only in part, are inter- for this great evil? We are fast becoming a propriety, for they would soon discover that their rupted in the midst of our investigations, and nation of drunkards; slavery is setting its iron noise was not praise. If congregations would called away. But there the view will be unob- heel upon our necks; and our Presidential electhus learn, how much would the enjoyment be structed and comprehensive, the range of vision tions are already a scene of shameless corruption. increased in our evening meetings, when the large and clear, eternity the school term, and the Deny this who can. will be obvious; what is now apparently conflicting, will be reconciled; what is now perplexing, will be put at rest; and as we stand "like the angel of the Apocalypse, in the sun," darkness,

"Then shall we see, and hear, and know All we desired or wished below."

For the Evangelist. CHURCH EXTENSION BY SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Twenty Thousand Children Gathered In. We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter of the well-known Missionary of the American Sunday School Union in Kentucky, John McCullagh, Esq., to the Sunday School of

the Seventh Presbyterian Church in this city. After stating that "through your benevolence and that of other kind and long tried friends, I have had 20 assistants planting the Sunday School banner in our destitute settlements, and gathering into these 'Bible Seminaries' more than 20,000 of the log cabin children of Kentucky," he adds,

"Allow me to give you a fact, (and I might mention quite a number,) showing that the Sunpast Summer in the neighborhood of the place day School enterprise in the great West is nothing

Some time ago I organized a Sunday School in a settlement where they had no day school within ancy of the results. The churches then planted several miles, nor preaching in the neighborhood. or strengthened, I found in a flourishing condi- I had the appointment at a private house for o'clock, having had two other appointments, 8 or him; but with this great and eminous difference, The meeting house in which I was ordained 10 miles apart, for the same day. When I got to that instead of meeting Christianity face to face, in October, 1817 has been removed and a new the settlement, I found 'a big crowd;' the logbrick edifice crected in its place. I was then a cabin would not contain but a very small portion step was quick and strong; now my head was much mortified, and commenced making apologies

sembly who took any part in my ordination as turn out to hear "the Children's Preacher," and

there were many there who were of the number as they called it, to a very attentive congregation. of the hundred and three who were received to- As they were very poor and unable to purchase gether into the church on the first Sabbath in books, I presented them with a Ten Dollar April, 1820. Dr. Macauley, now of New-York, Library, from the Penn Square Presbyterian preached the sermon. A revival of religion Church Sunday School, Philadelphia. Never moved my heart. I was reminded of the words thronged around me to "get a book," as they of Paul :- "Though ye have ten thousand in- said, "from their Presbyterian friends." The structors, yet have ye not many fathers in school was organized, and is to be held in that same grove, until they can build a Union church,

A gentleman who had heard the conversation down his face, when he caught me with both outpouring of the Spirit. Were ministers and hands, exclaiming, "I was raised in that Church churches more deeply impressed with the im- myself, in old Scotland; but I have not seen a one to come and preach for us sometimes?" I even if I should have all the work to do myself." "No sir," said the other, "We will all help so as to get a Presbyterian preacher, because it was them that sent us the Sabbath School."

I would just add, the log church has been built, and they have Presbyterian preaching." Doubtless you will hear more by and by, of the Sunday School organized in "Sugar-tree Grove,"

as many can already say of it, "I have been there and still would go Tis like a little heaven below."

I remain faithfully yours, JOHN McCullagil.

Twenty thousand children gathered into Sunday Schools in our State during one season!

Surely this is a blessed work. We ask patriotic and Christian men to give us the means of extending it until all the accessibl children of our country shall be instructed in God's Holy Word.

For the Evangelist. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

MESSRS. EDITORS .- About ten years ago, while on a visit to New-Haven, I spent an hour with not expected to engage with their voices in the said the most profound and thorough biblical Pres. Day. In the course of conversation he reservices, unless they could "sing with the under- scholar in this country, "when I first began the marked that there were three evils which threatcritical investigation of the Scriptures, doubts ened the Republic; one was intemperance which On the other hand the objection made to con- and difficulties started up on every side, like the is overspreading the land, and carrying ruin in gregational singing arises from the jargon pro- armed men whom Cadmus is fabled to have raised its train; another was slavery which was threatduced by persons attempting to sing who know up. Time, patience, continued study, a better ening the peace of the country, and was a dis nothing about it. In this way many persons are acquaintance with the original Scriptural lan- turbing force in the machinery of the government; made very uncomfortable, and the pleasure of guages, and the countries where the sacred books a third and greatest of all was our Presidential

> Never since the organization of our governnent was the latter evil more apparent. It ag-But I quiet myself by calling to mind that increased by it, and slavery is one of the issues unprincipled act of the repeal of the Missour Compromise may be traced to the same cause The corrupting influence of one such election cannot be calculated by any arithmetic. The pubcountry is agitated from the center to the ciris prostituted; and from the President down to the lowest menial, all are sold to work initiaty. And what is the most alarming the people are

How long will the ship of State be able to ride seen, and know even as also we are known." In out such periodical storms? Is there any remedy

Early Conversions.

with three ladies, now in mature life and adornbut eight and the other two only seven years old at the time of their admission into the communion of the Church. These eases are perhaps ex- that we walk with God, and have our couversatreme, but not wholly exceptional. There are enough on record like them to stimulate the zeal and rebuke the unbelief of parents and pastors. Some people seem to think the conversion of the very young an impossibility; at all events, they always eppose the reception of a child to sealing ordinances, no matter what the evidence of a renewed heart may be. Surely this is wrong. Let there be caution, watchfulness, care, and a measure of delay; but when the application of all tests is followed by the same result, and the marks of regeneration appear, they are bold who would exclude the lamb from the fold. In truth, the conversion of children, while they are such, should be far more looked for than it usually is. Were it the object of such rational expectation as the Scripture warrants, there would be more prayer, and toil, and provision made for it. And when it did occur, it would be felt instinctively that God's house was the proper home for his little ones .- Christian Intelligencer.

The Dangers of the Church. The world is still the world, as much as when and agreed to set out for the kingdom of heaven. dren and youth as I had found in that neighbor. but is it the general sentiment of the congrega- man and Satan so mean it. But God otherwise against him he was prepared to settle it. I told isters and people pray earnestly for this needed

Speak to the Minister.

It sometimes happens when a minister is called upon to occupy the pulpit of a congregation where sion, and to guard his humility." he is a stranger, either as a supply for a vacancy arises from thoughtlessness, but this is no excuse for lack of courtesy. We have known various cases in illustration-one was that of a pastor of hundred miles to preach the anniversary sermon of a great benevolent institution-a very excellent discourse it was too-and not one of the officers or attaches of the Society so much as remained to shake his hand and thank him for the service. One of our contemporaries of a sister denomination thus speaks on the subject :

"It is chilling to a man's soul, when he goes and preaches to a congregation of strangers, to men Paupers, aims to make paupers Men: have them all leave the house-pastor's wife, deacons and all-without giving him one salutation of any kind. Christian courtesy demands something different from this, and the minister has a right to expect it. All are not required to stop and speak to a strange minister; that is evident. But he should not, therefore, be left to go away without the greeting of some Christian voice, and the pressure of some brotherly hand. More properly this belongs to the deacons of the church. As the minister comes down from the pulpit, let some of the officers speak to him, and give him a friendly greeting and a hearty welcome. And if there be persons in the congregation who know the minister, and have met him elsewhere, let them stop and recognize a Christian brother."-Presbyterian.

"I Wish I had Prayed More."

One of the sentences uttered by a deceased easter, when drawing near his end, was, "I wish I had prayed more." This was one of those weighty sayings which are not unfrequently utered in view of the solemn realities of eternity. This wish has often recurred to me since his departure, as equally applicable to myself, and with it the resolution of that holy man, President Edwards, "so to live as he would wish he had when he came to die."

In reviewing my own life, I wish I had prayed nore than I have for the success of the gospel. I have seen enough to furnish me with matter of thankfulness, but had I prayed more I might have seen more. I wish I had prayed more than I have for the salvation of those about me, and who are given me in charge. When the father of the lunatic doubted whether Jesus could do anything for him, he was told in answer that, if he could believe, all things were possible. On hearing this he burst into tears, saying, "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief!" He scemed to have understood our Lord as suggesting that, if the child was not healed, it would not be owing to any want of power in him, but to his own unbelief. This might cause him to weep and exclaim as he did. The thought of his unbelief causing the death of his child was distressing. The same thought has occurred to me as applicable to the neglect of the power of faith. Have I not by this guilty negligence been accessory to the destruction of some that are dear to mo? And, were I equally concerned for the souls of my connexions as he was for the life of his child, should I not weep with him? I wish I had prayed more than I have for my own soul; I might then have enjoyed much more communion with God. The gospel affords the same ground for spiritual enjoyment as it did to the first A Western writer says that he is acquainted Christians. I wish I had prayed more than I have in all my undertakings; I might then have ing their Christian profession, one of whom was had my steps more directed by God, and attended with fewer deviations from his will. There is no intercourse with God without prayer. It is thus

> tion in heaven .- Rev. A. Fuller. Universal Providence of God. Dr. Williams, in one of his published discourses, expresses this thought finely :-

"The experienced disciple sees the most trivial

incidents entering into the counsels of God's all-

grasping government. Is Kish to have his son made King of Israel? The straying of the beasts to Norwich to attend a meeting, and so told her. because they found the fence low, or saw the herbage beyond it greener—the roving fancy of a ling got the description of my horse and wagon. brute herd-brings the youth to the prophet who said she was satisfied-that was all she wanted to is to crown him. The woman of Samaria needs, know. My wife now asked her to explain, which as is her daily wont, to fill the urn at the well. and her unconscious errand is to meet, in that memorable day, salvation inearnate in that Messiah, whom the world has for centuries been expecting. Zaecheus elimbs the tree from curi- worked, came in, looking very downcast, and sat millions of miles in one minute. And behold God osity, the blind man sits by the wayside to inter- down in a corner, without saying a word for is there! cept the passing traveler's gift, the lame man is about half an hour. His mother at length asked borne to the Gate Beautiful of the Temple to win him if he was sick. He said he was not, and she by the old spectacle of his distress the daily pit- asked him what then was the matter. For some tance of alms-and for all these the gospel is time she got no reply, but finally he out with it, waiting thus, to meet and bless them eternally. and said, "Well-somebody's been a-talking to a pleasant way waste his time, and that stealeth Christ proclaimed its essential antagonism to Nothing is petty in God's government. So, too, me." how strange is the chemistry of heaven, that, from evil, extracts its own good and blessed ends. How and rushing to an open onslaught, it travels the many, and long-cherished, and murderous, must same road under the same shadow of the same have been the grudgings of Joseph's brethren youth of 22. My hair was black as a raven, my of the congregation. The old lady seemed very red-cross banner, and pretends a courteous alli- against the lad with the coat of many colors; but ance with the saints of God. The world no all their unbrotherly love, and Reuben's lie, and longer ealls itself the world. Infidelity no longer the Midianites' eovetousness-all are to prepare especially of disease from which I was slowly re- I assured her it was quite unnecessary, as I was owns its baptismal name of deism. Every form for the feeding of Jacob and his household in facovering. I could not see one in the great as- greatly delighted to see such a large number of heretical opinion claims to have extracted some mine, and to make way for the wonders of the principle, and made it its own vital element. liberation of the nation of Israel from the house Dame morality borrows some of the most spirit- of bondage. Look at Pharoah's obduracy and ual phases of Christianity for crutches. Philan- unblushing falsehood, as miracle after miracle thropy makes scorn of piety. The world's life wrests a fresh and larger promise from him in fa- and hired out as a machinist. I noticed him and nature, professing the utmost purity of sentiment, vor of the chosen tribes, to be afresh forfeited his habits, as I was accustomed to do, but was and West, have been favored during the past insinuates the venom of unregenerate nature into and falsified. How daring his defiance of Jehovah; not thrown into any opportunities of conversation, month, (September), with some very gracious the Church: and what is worse, the Church's but Jehovah sees the end from the beginning, and until at length a revival of religion broke out outpourings of God's Spirit and revivals of his literature borrows the world's canting forms, to all this impenitence, so tantalizing and exasper- among us. One day I asked one of the young never dies out. The warm affection, unabated did I witness such a thrilling scene as when the make the truth as it is in Jesus more romantic ating to the Hebrews, is but the foreground of converts if he had talked with this machinist. evidence of the transforming influence of the Holy interest of the converts and their children deeply library was opened, and the whole audience and winning, and sequesters the Bible from the the picture, in whose dim distance are seen, Egypt He said he had. The man told him that he had Spirit, and our branch of Zion has gained a large parlor, and hides it in the closet or the sick and her gods confounded, the Red Sca cleft, and thought very little about religion all his life, un- increase of members. May God earry forward chamber. Expediency often surplants the sim- the thundering Sinai, and the subdued and ap- til one night about two years since, he got a ride the glorious work, until all shall be brought to plicity of religious principle, and Christians are portioned Canaan. Look at Goliath, and Saul to Norwich on a dark night, with a stranger who know him from the least to the greatest. In too and to consider what will tell, rather than and Doeg, and Absalom, and Shimei, all mad talked to him on the subject in a way he had nev- these days of spiritual death, it was truly rewhat is right and true. Even in the preaching against David's life; but all tributary to his best er forgotten. of the gospel—the most august of human respon- interests. See, in latter time, the school of Gamsibilities, looking beyond all other responsibili- aliel, and the massacre of Stephen, the letters of ties, to the remotest issues, and the most selemn the High Priest, all fitting Saul of Tarsus to be a I called and informed him that I believed I had spring in the midst of a sandy plain. Oh! that criticism of the judgment—the requirement seems relentless persecutor, a ravening wolf of the tribe a small account against him. He thought not: this portion of our otherwise favored land, could often not to be what the people need, but what of Benjamin, as successful as he is savage in this felt confident he had paid for everything he had be permitted to participate in that rich overflowthey like. Not, is it the truth of the living God? quest of the lambs of Christ's sheepfold. No- had at my store. However, if I had any claim ing of God's converting grace. Let all his min-

binic learning is for the Hebrews. His zeal in persecution is to seal the genuineness of his conver-

The Way-Side Preacher.

The following incident is from the Five Points Monthly, a Magazine published in this city by Mr. William C. Conant, and which is filled with narratives designed "To illustrate Heathen and Missionary Life in the heart of New York:

To exhibit the progress of 'Five-Points' reform and practical benevolence in the cities of this and other countries:

To enforce, illustrate, and perfect, the true Economy of Benevolence, which invigorates the poor with Opportunity, instead of weakening them with Dependence, and in place of making

To promote fresh (if not novel) conceptions of the Christian structure of Society and Life; a radical and unsparing application of the principles of Christ; and a simple imitation of His life, and of the full sympathies of His hu-

The Price of a Ride.

It was a dark and inclement evening in the fall of the year, and the road to Norwich, eight miles from the little manufacturing village of B-, where I then kept a store, was deep with mud. I drove in haste, for I wished to reach a prayer-meeting to be held in Norwich, and the hour was growing later than I liked. It was from this cause that I passed a man on foot, without asking him, as my usual custom was, to get up and ride with me. I had not long passed him, when hearing a sound behind me, I looked around, and saw the same figure clinging to the rear of my wagon. Checking my horse, I asked him if he liked to ride better than to walk, and as he said he did, I said he might get in then, and take a seat beside me.

As we rode on, I said to him, "I suppose there is no harm in our conversing a little, since there is nothing else to do-is there?" He said tour in order to reach it. A long low hill, rough he did not see that there was, and I asked him what we should talk about. He said he had no he thought about religion.

"Well, not much of anything, I suppose," was the thoughtless answer. "Why so? Do you think it is because you

are too bad or too good?" He "didn't know as it was either."

"Well," said I, "the Bible settles that question for you, for it says that the heart is deccitful above all things, and desperately wicked; and that is the reason you do not think much of anything about religion."

Thus opened a discussion of searching truth, which continued. with growing interest and solemnity, to the end of our ride. Arrived at his stopping-place in town, he asked "what's to

I answered, " nothing,

"But I prefer to pay you," said he; "this ride has been a favor and a help to me." I still refused: but he still insisted on paying.

At length I said, " If I name my price, you wont pay it." Yes he would: he would pay anything would ask. "Will you promise not to beat me down?"

"Well, if you will pay me, without beating price is that you take the advice I have given

"But I'd rather settle it now." "Well, I'd rather you would." "Then tell me how much it is."

"I have told you. You promised to pay it, and agreed not to beat me down. Now I expect words I drove off. We parted in the dark, strangers as we met. I could not tell whether he was abode, lest he should ask mine.

It happened about three weeks later, that my wife where I was on the night above referred to. Mrs. M --- remembered that I had gone She then wished to know how I went; and havshe did in this manner.

"Aunt Desire," she said, worked at a house in Norwich that day and evening, and some time space, whose light is 3,500,000 years in traveling after dark, the son of the woman for whom she to our earth, moving at the velocity of twelve

"What about?" "About religion."

"What did he say?"

the conversation, and Aunt Desire, who was a if I should find too much friendship in my inn, in pious ereature, said she "concluded from the drift my pilgrimage, I should soon forget my father's on't that Mr. M had got hold of him, sure enough." And now from the co-incidence of the circumstances she felt quite satisfied that the conjecture was right.

I heard no more of this, however, for two years. About that time, a stranger came to B-

once determined to make him a collecting visit. They are like an oasis in the desert, or a bubbling disposed what man and fiend proposed. His Rab- him I doubted whether he was, and asked if he blessing.

remembered getting a ride to Norwich with a stranger, on a dark night, about two years ago. "Are you the man?" he exclaimed.

"I believe I am: I guess there's nobody else could tell quite as much about that transaction as I can.

"Well," said he, recovering, "I am ready to pay: what is it?"

"I told you then what it was," replied I, "and you faithfully promised to pay, without beating down. My charge was that you take my advice and act upon it; and now, my friend, I earnestly desire to see you discharge that obligation."

More exhortation and more meetings followed: but he stood that revival unmoved. Eventually, he moved away, and again I lost sight of him. for two years longer. At the expiration of that time, a letter came to me from him, and it began thus :

MY DEAR SIR :-

That old account of four years' standing, is now, by the grace of God, settled in the manner you requested, and this is to ask of you a receipt in full. That evening ride and conversation, have followed me, in remembrance, ever since, and to them, under God, I owe, I hope, the conversion of my soul."

Soon after, before I had time to reply to his letter, he came to see me. Driving up to his sister's door (she lived near me) he fastened his horse there, and instead of going in, to her decided offense, he hurried back to my store to tell me what the Lord had done for his soul. I have often met him since, and he has maintained a consistent profession of religion, and always refers to the price of that ride, as the starting-point in his experience.

The Vaudois Valleys.

Right in the center of the circle formed by the mountains was the entrance of the Vaudois valleys. The place was due North from where we now were, but we had to make a considerable dewith bowlders and feathery with woods, lay across the mouth of these valleys; and we had to go choice, and so I took mine, and asked him what round it on the West, and return along the fertile vale which divides it from the high Alps, whose straths and gorges form the dwellings of the Waldenses. A dream it seemed to be, walking thus within the shadow of the Vaudois hills. And then, too, what a strange chance was it which had thrown me into the society of my two Waldensian fellow travelers! They had met me on the threshhold of their country, as if set to bid me welcome, and conduct my steps into a land which the prayers and sufferings of their forefathers had for ever hallowed. They could not speak a word of my tongue; and to them, my transalpine Italian was not more than intelligible. Yet such is the power of common sympathy, the conversation did not once flag all the way; and it had reference of course to one subject. I told them that I was not unacquainted with their glorious history, and that next to the hills of my own land, hallowed, too, with martyr-blood, I loved the mountains within whose shadows my wandering steps had now brought me. The eyes of my two Vaudois friends kindled; they were not unconscious, I could see, of their noble lineage: and they were visibly touched by the eircumstance that a stranger from a distant land-drawn thither by sympathy with the great struggles of me down, I will name my price for this ride. My their nation—should come to visit their mountains. Every object in any way connected with their nistory, and especially with their persecutions was earefully pointed out to me. "There," said they, "is our frontier church, the first of our Vaudois eandles," pointing to a white edifice that gleamed out upon us amid woods and rocks, on the summit of a hill, soon after leaving Pignerolo. you to pay the price I have set." And with these They mentioned, too, the last great massacre of their brethren. The memory of that transaction, I feel assured, will perish only with the Vaudois white or black, and had not asked his name or race. Nor can I forget the evident pride with which, on nearing the Valley of Lucerne, they pointed to the giant form of their Castel-luzzo, colored woman who washed at my house, asked now looming through the shades of night, and told me that in the caves of that mighty rock their fathers found shelter when the valley beneath was covered with armed men .- Wylie's Pilgrimage from the Alps to the Tiber.

Lord Rosse's Telescope.

To obtain some idea of the immensity of the Creator's work, let us look through Lord Rosse's telescope and we discover a star in the infinite of

A Black Cloud.

A black cloud makes the traveler mend his pace, and mind his home; whereas a fair day and away his affections in the prospect of the country. However others may think of it, yet I take it as a mercy, that now and then some clouds come be tween me and my sun, and many times some The young man repeated the leading points of troubles do conecal my comforts; for I perceive, house, and my heritage.-Lucas.

> REVIVALS IN THE CUMBERLAND PRESENTERIAN Churches.—The Cumberland Presbyterian gives a long list of churches that have been visited with revival, and remarks:

"Our people in some sections of the South work. Many scores of precious souls have given freshing to read of revivals of religion; even It was plain enough who this was, and I at though they be in a distant part of the country.

Adbertisements.

BROOKLYN L.I. THE COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL between the City Hall and the Packer Institute, commences its Fall Term ou Monday Sept. 8th. For Circulars, etc., apply at the Rooms. LEVI WELLS HART, A.M., Rector.

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Rev. Prof. Geo. Shepard, Bangor, Me., says: 66 T FIND friends who, on my recommendation, are disposed to make trial of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, and there will have to be an agent in this place, the demand will so increase as it becomes known." Persons wishing their grey hair restored to its natural color, the falling or baldness prevented, can now procure it, wholesale or retail, of W. L. Alden, Bangor, and H. Hay, Portland. Depot, 355 Broome street, New-York.

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Lead, &c., which are known by their nature to turn yellow, and is entirely Water Proof. So, if by accident the roof or sides of the building should leak, it will protect the Fresco from stains or discoloration, until such time as the roof can be repaired. This is certainly an important item, for it is a well known fact that ulne tenths of the churches that are decorated, are defaced, in many instances a few days or weeks after their competion. There is no one who has visited where Fresco decorations have been used, but have seen the evil effects of water colors. In our method, the material is incorporated in the plaster, and we will warrant the work free from leaks, stains, or any injury common to water colors as long as the walls of the bailding stand; and our work can be elemsed in the most thorough manner, with scrubbing brush and water, without producing the least particle of discoloration to the work.

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The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the products of these form and after a few years enlitivation they require manuring, which is not the case with Illinois lands.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the products of these forms, and of conrese on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

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narms, and of coarse on their investments, annuary and every year reduced.

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neets, the operations of which are not unterrupted by the low water of summer or the frost of winter.

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rates. The Company will forward all materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

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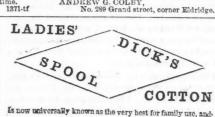
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Desirable Stock of Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths, Curtain Materials, Hair Mattresses, &c., &c., &c.,
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Life Insurance. A CCUMULATED Fund, \$2,230,005,47. Losses Paid, \$1,336, A 990,37. Dividends Paid, \$715,492,66. Perfect security and strict economy are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. Among the many advantages offered to the public are: The security of a large accumulation; annual declaration of dividends; payment of dividends in reduction of premiums; load of one half of Life Premiums to insurers; receipt of premiums semi-annually and quarterly. Prospectness, Statements, and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.

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Mew-York February 1, 185

"It is no more the moral duly of a man to provide bread for family while he lives, than it is to provide against their being pennyless in case of his death." MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. Office, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

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MODERN HISTORIANS.

own country"-and, it may be added, in his own in our literature, is the History of the Rise of age. It is the disposition of men to exalt the the Dutch Republic by Mr. Motley-an author fame of the dead, to build their monuments and who but a few months ago was wholly unknown garnish their sepulchres; while their envy and and who at one bound has placed himself among jealousy of contemporary excellence, leads them the most eminent historical writers of our timeto depreciate the merit of the living. This rule a place conceded to him by the highest critical obtains in Art and Literature as well as in Poli- authorities of Great Britain. ties. Flippant critics in Art speak of the Old Masters with a rapture, approaching to idolatry, while they sneer at the best painters of their own time. The same judgment prevails in regard to Authors. The dead are immortalized, while the living are attacked with unsparing criticism. A signal example of this literary injustice is seen in the relative rank assigned to the historical writers of the last century and of the present day.

England is justly proud of her historians. They occupy one of the most splendid pages of her literature. Mr. Lawrence has filled two volumes with biographical sketches of the carlier English historians, beginning with Sir Walter Raleigh, and coming down to Clarendon and Robertson, to Hume and Gibbon.

These certainly are great names in historical literature. Yet perhaps they are all equalled, if not surpassed, by writers of our own time. It may be against the usual canons of criticism, and the fixed gradation of merit, but in spite of all that, we stand up for the moderns. We prefer the living to the dead. In our humble judgment ten in our own day.

Within the last half century a new impulse has been given to historical investigation in England, and in France and Germany. An English traveller has opened the mounds of Nineveh, and entered the halls of Assyrian kings, that had been buried for more than two thousand years. The ruins and monuments. History has never had a ination. more indefatigable and successful explorer than Niebuhr; and we know not that Ecclesiastical History ever had a more patient, laborious and learned expounder than Neander. A large number of German scholars have devoted themselves to such historical investigations. In France no ment, will find grateful food for contemplation in to lose Specie, and had foned it necessary to refuse adwriter has given such vivid pictures of the earlier this sketch. Truly, the memories of the just are periods as Augustin Thierry. He carries us fragrant. back before the time of Charlemagne, to the reigns writing of their country.

historians-Grote, Napier, Alison, Hallam and lar ought to have it within his reach. A large Macaulay. Grete, a London banker and former portion of its pages contain matter that is of permember of Parliament, has just completed the best history of Greece ever written. In brilliancy of style and absorbing interest, Macaulay is perhaps the first historical writer that England has yet produced. We speak not of his learning or accuracy. We leave it to the critics to pick flaws in his history, if they can, though rich and entertaining number. We are glad to see also hitherto they seem not to have been very successful. But for irresistible fascination of style, for vivid pictures of a past age, which make the actors of a former century live and breathe, and is still published by Mr. Bidwell, who has been its Promove before us, we know not his superior in any prietor for many years. The office, together with that with that of the corresponding week in 1855, is as fol-

Alison has less power of arranging the order of events in proper succession and relief, so as to sustain and increase the interest as the story advances, but his History of Europe from the break- and other articles whose titles promise well, but which ing out of the French Revolution in 1789 to the we have not yet found time to read. This Magazine fall of Napoleon in 1815, is a vast panorama of contains no selections from foreign publications. All fall of Napoleon in 1815, is a vast panorama of events such as the world searcely ever saw bewith the articles are original, and they are generally with taste and vigor. The work is a credit to the litfore. He leads the reader over all the battle erature of our country. fields of Europe from Lisbon to Moscow, and the action is crowded with great captains and mighty armies. Lately, Alison has resumed his LETTER TO DANIEL WEBSTER, FROM HIS pen, and has given to the world three volumes more, continuing his history from 1815 to the accession of Louis Napoleon. This latter period is less glaring with scenes of fire and blood, yet it was not wanting in great events. After the battle of Waterleo, several years were required for the pacification of Europe, and here the eye is arrested by the pomp and pageantry of the congresses of Vienna and Verona. The conspiracies and outbreaks at Naples in 1820, followed by the Austrian occupation of that capital; the French invasion of Spain in 1823; the English expedition to Algiers, and the bombardment of that city; the war in Greece, resulting in her independence; the French Revolution of 1830; the Insurrection in Poland, followed by a short, but glorious struggle; and later, the Revolutions of 1848-all furnish enough of excitement to sat-

But if we seek a purely military history, Napier's Peninsular War answers more perfectly to that title than any other book in the English language. It is the work of a soldier-one who fought in the battles he describes. With a pen that delights in the theme, he describes "the pomp and eircumstance of war." He begins with the invasion of Spain by Napoleon. The French armies are seen descending the wooded slopes of the Pyrenees and overrunning the Peninsula. Then comes the first British expelong and splendid career of Wellington, including the battles of Vittoria, Albuera and Salamanea, and ending at Toulouse. The guerrilla warfarc. which raged in every mountain pass, is vividly depicted, and the desperate resistance of the Spaniards in the sieges of Badajoz and Saragossa.

isfy the craving of any reader.

Compare these with the former historians of England. Grote's History of Greece may stand beside Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall warm overcoat. I wish, Daniel, it might be conof Rome. Though inferior in rhotorical splendor, it is equal in learning, and far superior in historical fidelity. Compare Clarendon's History of the Great Rebellion with Macaulay's History of the overthrew of James the Second, and the reign of William the Third. Or Hume and Robertson with Hallam and Napier.

Nor is our country far behind in this branch of literature. Her own history is worthily conceived and depicted by Hildreth and Bancroftwhile other writers have distinguished themselves in European as well as American history. Tae best history of Spanish Literature is by Mr. of whom I borrowed. T.cknor. Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, and Philip II., and his Conquests of Mexico and Peru,

leave at a great distance Robertson's America "A prophet is not without honor save in his and Charles V. The latest triumph of this kind

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

BIBLIOTHECA SACRA.-The October number of have found time to give such an examination to its articles as satisfies us, that they will well repay a much mere attentive perusal. It's list of subjects embrace a considerable variety.

The first paper, by Joseph S. Ropes, A.M., of Boston, is an interesting account of Lepsius' Universal Linguistic Alphabet; and commends itself to all those interested in the progress of Christianity and civilization among heathen and barbarous tribes.

Rev. L. H. Seelve, of Schenectady, contributes a valuable discussion on "The Bible in Schools," in which he maintains the ground of Marshall, Kent, Webster, and other princes in Constitutional law, that Christianity underlies all American law, and is the religion of the country; and affirms that "the State must teach its religion."

The article by Prof. Barrows, of Andover, on The Mosaic Narrative of the Creation," we regard as one of the most valuable contributions of the year. Its excellent scholarship, and no less excellent common sense, will secure to it, if we mistake not, a very wide and very respectful perusal. It does for the best English historians have lived and writthe exegesis of this difficult subject, what Professor Dana's article did for the science of it.

Rev. George N. Boardman, Professor in Middlebury College, furnishes a suggestive sketch of the opinions of Rev. Augustus Toplady, most widely known among good people in these days, by his hymns; but quite as well known-though perhaps not as favorably-to Rev. John Wesley and all Arminians of that time, by his arguments, and his same diligence has been applied to other ancient adjectives. The paper will repay a thoughtful exam-

The concluding article in this number is a review of Taylor's Memoir of Samuel Phillips, LL.D., by Professor Park. All those who love to be made familiar with the good, great men, who were too busy with being faithful to God and their country, to do anything for their own notoriety and aggrandise-

The Review contains also an unfinished argument of the Merovingian kings, and has given a new for the Sabbath, by Rev. Mr. O'Hanlen, of England; impulse to the study of French antiquities, while and a paper with a very learned look, on "Bashan, Guizot, Michelet and De Tocqueville have infused Ituræa, and Kenath," by Rev. Mr. Porter, missiona philosophical element into all the historical ary at Damascus; but we have not had time to give

them an examination. On the whole, this number of the BIBLIOTHECA In England may be counted several names SACRA renews in our mind very vividly the convicwhich are to be placed in the very first rank of tion, that every minister and every Christian scho-

manent value. The Eclectic Magazine for November opens with au elaborate article from the Westminster Review, on Popnlar Amusements-a subject the philosophy of which needs to be more fully discussed than it has been by most social reformers. A variety of selections from the leading Magazines and Reviews of England make np a included the admirable Oration of Mr. Everett on the Uses of Astronomy, delivered at the opening of the Albany Observatory. A portrait of Mr. Everett also graces the number. This old and established Magazine of the Evangelist, has been transferred from 120 Nas- lows :san to No. 5 Beekman street.

Putnam's Monthly for November contains an admiable article on Heine, the celebrated German wit, who recently died in Paris; a beautiful poem by Stoddard,

For the Evangelist.

BROTHER EZEKIEL.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Oct. 27, 1856.

Mr. Epiron:-Toshow you how students thought. how they corresponded, and what were their habits of economy half a century ago, I send you a copy of a letter of Ezekiel Webster to his brother, Daniel, written in 1802, at about this season of the year. E. D. S.

" HANOVER. Nov. 6, 1802. DEAR DANIBL :- A writer of no inconsiderable note and one whom you hold in high esteem has remarked, in some of his lucubrations, that a student's reading and conversation ought to be intimately connected with the subject of his studies. Impressed with the justness and propriety of this remark, I will give you a few of my thoughts on Horace. Should they discover more pedantry than earning, more ostentation than judgment, I must beg you to pardon weaknesses which you never felt. I shall not assume the lefty eminence of a critic and bid Horace pass in review before me, but shall only exercise the privilege which every person in the pit may rightly claim, of judging the performance of day. No lapse of time will justify the licentiousness of his Muse. But it must be acknowledged that in his works, beauties lie scattered, with dedition, ending in the battle of Corunna and the fects, on every page, and mingle in every line. We death of Sir John Moore, after which follows the admire his sententious brevity, the effusions of his closing rates for Mixed to Fancy and best Extra at \$71 of himself.

I have given you the above morecau of criticism. on purpose that it might excite your risibility; for I believe you have not frequent occasions to laugh, while you are reading Blackstone or employed in the good work of filling blanks. These cold, frosty sales for the week reach about 468,000 bushels, at closmornings very sensibly remind me that I want a venient to send me on cloth for one, otherwise I shall be necessitated to purchase one here. I do not care what kind of cloth it is, or of what color it is. Some kind of a shaggy one I think would be cheapest. Deacon Pettengill has written offering me fourteen dollars a month, as a teacher; I think

I shall take it. Money, Daniel, Money. As I was walking down to the office after a letter, I happened to find one cent, which is the only money I have had since the second day after I came on, except some that I have borrowed. It is a fact, Dau, that I was called on for a dollar, where I owed it, and I borrowed it and have borrowed it four times since, to pay those

Yours, without money, E. WEBSTER."

Commerci and Monetary.

There has been an active money market during the week, and the Banks are steadily contracting their loans, but are granling all the facilities to their customers that are deemed prident. The current rates for money are, for 30 to 60 days, 9@10 % cent; 60 days to 4 mos, 10@12 7 cent.; and for longer dates, 12@15 7 change. cent, for first class paper; and call loans at 7@8 %

In Foreign Exchange the business has not been large. and has been influenced to cheaper rates by the scarcity | firmly held. of money here, and the reputed premiam said to have this valuable Quarterly has been received; and we been allowed on gold by the Bank of France in its contract with the Rothschild's. The best Sterling ranges 1091@1091; and Francs at 5,221@5,181.

The Stock market is depressed, and prices for specu lative descriptions are declining. The market generally closes bnovant for the week.

The quotations for most descriptions of Stocks and Sonds at the Stock Exchange on the Sd inst., are as

| Section | Sect

been as follows:-

souri 6's, 891 cash, and 85@86 seller 6 mos; California 7's '75, 70; do. 7's '70, 73; Georgia St. 6's, 98; City 6's '59, 971; City 5's '70, 89; City 5's '58, 95.

City Bank Shares have sold as follows during the week:-

92½ Bk. of America. The market for Land Warrants is quoted dull, at the following rates: Buying prices. \$1,121

The Export of Specie for the week was \$1,821,944 being donble the amount for the same week in 1855,-

\$908,901. The balance in the Snb-Treasnry for the week ending the 1st inst., to the credit of all accounts, was

\$13,406,574. By late arrivals from Liverpool, we have advices from Europe to the 22d nlt. The Bank of England continued vances on Government securities except Exchequer Bills, and the money market in London continued to be stringent. Consols closed at 917@92. Cotton had advanced, and Breadstuffs were in good demand. The amount of Specie in the Bauk of Eogland on the 11th nlt. was \$50,700,000. There was a reported improvement in French Funds at the Bonrse, and there was a more cheerful feeling in financial affairs at Paris. The Import of Merchandise from Foreign ports into

New-York for the week is, in - \$767,799 - 1,889,414 \$2,657,213 against \$3,704,832 for the same week in last year.

ports for the week was, in Domestie Produce against \$2,167,090 for the same week in 1855.

The Export of Merchandise from New-York to foreign

The averages of the city Banks for the week ending the 1st, as compared with the statement of the previous week, show the following changes :-

The general statement for the past week as compare Nov. 3, 1855, Nov. 1, 1856,
 Loans
 \$93,369,079
 \$103,142,093

 Specie
 11,106,298
 11,057,675

 Circulation
 8,071,508
 8,686,835

MARKETS.

Asuzs-The market for Pots is very steady at \$74 @8. and Pearls are nominal at \$81 78 100 fbs.

Copper-The market is quiet, but remains stead and firm. We quote Java at 141@141c; Laguayra at 1110121c: Rio at 9@111c; and St. Domingo at 1010 101c 7 1b. CANDLES-For all kinds the market continues firm

with an unward tendency. COPPER-Yellow Metal and New Sheathing are steady

t previous rates. Corron-The market has been quiet through the week, and closes dnll, without any material alteration in prices.

The New-York Classification is as follows: Upland. Mobile. N. O. & Tes Middling Fair.

FISH-Dry Cod are in fair request at previous rates. fackerel and Smoked Herring are dull, but Plekled Herring are in very good demand.

FRUIT-Malaga Raisins have been in active demand through the week, partly speculative. The market closes firm at \$31 for Bunch, and \$41 for Layers ?

FLOUR AND MEAL-There has been a very good de mand for State and Western Flour during the week, but notwithstanding this and the favorable European ac counts, the market has continued in favor of the purchasers, and prices are lower. The tightness of the money market here and at the West has necessitated the actors. It may be called ungencrous to judge holders to sell at the best prices obtainable. The mar-Horace by our own ideas of excellence, but remem- ket closes at slightly reduced and drooping rates, with her it is not Horace I judge, but his works. If he sales for the week of 73,500 bbls., closing for Common had virtues, he was careful not to intersperse them to Good State at \$61,06,60; Favorite and Extra State among his writings; if he had vices, let them be at \$6,60@6,95; Common to good Indiana and Upper baried in silence. I will never call them up. Iu Lake at \$6,55@61; Common to Good Superfice Ohio at my opinion, his writings cught to be as severely \$6,90@7,10; Fancy Michigan at \$6,70@6,90; Extra criticised as though they were written but yester- Western at \$6,90@81; Extra Genesee, \$71@81; and Extra Missonri at \$7@9 % bbl. Canada Piour is in light stock, and limited demand. The sales are 4,350 bbis, for the week, closing at \$6,70@71 ? bbl. Southern Flour is in steady demand, with no accumulation fancy, and the keenness of his wit; but we are oft- 28,15 and \$9 \$7 bbl. Rye Fiour is in limited request en disgnsted at his praises of Bacchus, of Venus, and at \$3@5 for Fine and Superfine ? bbl. Corn Meal is duli, and Buckwheat Flonr is plenty and salable at \$3} for half bbls., and \$6 for whole do.

GRAIN-The demand for Wheat has been active through the week, but as the receipts have been large the market closes heavy, with a slight decline. The ing rates for prime Canada White at \$1.65@1.70; good Canada Red at \$1.54; and ordinary to fair Western Red at \$1,87@1,47. Rye is without any material change, with light receipts and moderate inquiry at 85@87c \$ bushel. Barley is steady at \$1,15@1,30 ? bushel. There is a fair demand for Corn for export, and is dearer. The sales for week are about 261,500 bushels, at closing rates for unsound at 66@68c; Mixed. 73 @74c; Northern and Southern Yellow, 73@75c; do. White, 78@75c \$ bashel. Oats are in very good re quest at 45@47c for Ohio and Lake; 43@45c for State; 41@44c for Jersey; and 28@41c for Southern

P bushel. HAY-The market for shipping lots is quick at 600 65e and 70@80c for retail parcels \$ 100 hs. HEMP-The market is very quiet for both American

and Foreign. Hops-Are in fair demand for expert and for home consumption at from 8@11e \$ fb. Old are dull and

HIDES-The arrivals for the week have been greater than for some weeks past, though several lots were sold previous to arrival. There is no change to note in the market.

IRON-Scotch Plg is in very fair demand at steady LEAD-Pig remain quiet, and the market is without

LEATHER-Hemlock Sole has been only moderate with largo receipts, but no material change in price Oak continues active. French Calf Skins are dull, but

Molasses-The market is firm, with a reduced tock and rather improved prices. We quo'e N. O. at 55@56e: Porto Rico at 50@55c: and Cuba Museovado at 45@50e # gallon.

NAVAL STORES-Crude and Spirits Turpentine are vithout much alteration. Resin is quiet, and Tar is

On.s-Whale is very quiet, and Sperm is depressed. Linseed is a little lower.

PROVISIONS-The demand for Pork has been limited to the wants of the home trade, and with a light sapply and moderate receipts the market closes dull and heavy. The sales for the week are 4,900 bbls., closing for Mess at \$21@214; and Prime at \$18@184 7 bbl. The stock of Pork in the packing yards of New York and Brooklyn on the 1st inst. was 8,906 bbls. For Beef the demand is moderate, mainly for home use. The sales for the week are 2,000 bbls., at closing rates for Conn-Virginia 6's, 91@912; Indiana State 5's, 812; Ten- try Prime at \$6@72; Country Mess, \$82@92; and reessee 6's '90, 91 @92; North Carolina 6's, 94; Mis- packed do. at \$9@11 \$ bbl. The stock of Beef in the packing yards of New York and Brooklyn on the 1st nst, was 8.034 tes, and bbls. Cut meats are in limited lemand. Lard is heavy and drooping. Bacon is quiet and languid. Butter is active, and Cheese is in fair upply and demand.

> Sugars-Are in good demand at full and rising pri ces. The sales for the week are 8,200 hhds. Woon-There is a good demand for Domestic, and a Foreign there is but little doing, for want of stock.

Adbertisements.

At Lord & Taylor's.

ATEST Fall and Winter Styles of CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, and Tailors' Trimmings of every kind RETAILED AT JUBBERS PRICES I 265, 257 269 and 261 Grand street, And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine street.

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