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The Editors cannot under

Editorials.

THE FUND COMPLETE.

We congratulate the Church upon the completion of that noble charity which has for three years elicited so much sympathy and effort-the Fund of One Hundred Thousand Dollars for the erection of churches in destitute places. In the session of the Assembly of Tuesday afternoon, the Report of the Trustees of the Church Erection Fund, presented by Dr. McLane, announced the fact that with all the efforts of the Board to secure the deficiency reported to the last Assem-bls-amounting we believe to over \$20,000the Fund was still deficient in the sum of two thousand and nine hundred dollars. The knowledge that only so small a sum intervened between what was desired, and what had been accomplished, awoke an universal feeling that it should be supplied on the spot. A motion to this effect was made, and acted on with much spirit. New Testament law of Christian fellowship, to Bids of a hundred and two hundred dollars were make re-union desirable. The two bodies are doing rapidly made to wipe away the deficiency, amidst a well enough as they are. They are developing running accompaniement of pleasantry and cheers, their strength, and growing according to their own that gave an agreeable excitement to the occasion. bent and genins, quite as efficiently and health-When at length the sum had dwindled to five fully, as if they were nnited together. Union hundred dollars, after an interval of ominous without mutual confidence is weakness instead of silence, the President of the Board, Dr. Spear, strength, misery instead of comfort. We can never announced that he was authorized by a member of the Board to inform the Assembly that the one hand: nor with those whom we have too much Fund was complete! The intelligence was rereason to suspect, on the other. There are misceived with no noisy applause, but with unaffected anorchensions on both sides, which time may posgratitude, which naturally found utterance in sibly remove, but which now would make re-union a prayer of thanksgiving, in which the Assembly mpossible, even if it were seriously proposed. were led by Dr. Beman. Surely if we misjudge the Old School as much as

The gentleman whose generosity placed the capstone upon the edifice, was already one of the do nors of one hundred dollars, and on more than one previous occasion, has been one of the foremost contributors in a church that has given over one-tenth of the whole amount. We trust he will have the satisfaction of seeing, in the increase of evangelical churches, and the unity and progress of the denomination, how wisely and profitably his generous investments have been made.

The importance of this measure, thus happily completed, can hardly be over-estimated. Its immediate effect in promoting the spread of the gospel in the destitute portions of our land, and in securing to thousands, the permanent influence of a settled ministry and the regular ordinances find relief, if such relations were existing between and awful summit, especially when I saw that Blanc." of the sanctuary, will be unspeakable, both in ex- the Old School and New as not to imply utter the clouds had already come down on the moun-It will convey joy and en

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1856.

Toangelist.

those precipices yonder ?" They assured me of with its white mantle many a deep and danger- that such attainments are both possible and prac-UNION AND CHARITY. Our excellent and orthodox contemporary, the the fact. "Would you like to do it again?" ous abyss. A guide led the way, carefully ticable; and at the same time tending to encite hold the Bible from their people. It cannot be resbyterian, has suffered itself to be uncomfort- They declared that nothing could please them sounding the snow with his alpenstock, while I, us to increased zeal, and animate us with more understood, they say, and its contents are liable to ably disturbed by the action of one of its Old better. My decision was formed on the instant. in my eagerness, kept close behind. The rest of vigor and resolution to imitate them. I halted on my journey to Geneva, and the very the guides followed with ropes and ladders, and School Presbyteries in Mississippi, proposing that the meeting of the two General Assemblies in this next day began the ascent. baskets of provisions. Often we came to a

city should be made the occasion of some move-The result proved that my guides had not de- crevdsse, where the eternal ice had been cleft ment on their part, looking towards a re-union of ceived me, but it showed also that they were not asunder, and the yawning chasm seemed to go these two branches of the Presbyterian Church. very familiar with the dangerous track. After down to the bottom of the mountain. Here the This action of the Presbytery was strongly sectoiling for hours over rocks and masses of ice and guides threw a ladder across the gulf, and our onded by the True Witness, the organ of the snow, we at length reached the foot of the Nee- party, one after another, lying flat on their faces. This is placed before him as a reward for all his seurity here, he does not enjoin that even these dle. But imagine my astonishment and dismay crawled over the frail bridge which alone sep- labor in the service of his Master here. This en- abstruse parts, much less, that the entire sacred Southern Presbytérians, and urged in a manner that clearly indicated a prevalent feeling in that to find that we had chosen the wrong one, arated them from eternity. It was fearful to look region in favor of the movement. The Presbyand that our further progress was arrested by a down this chasm of green and glittering ice, and wall of rook that seemed to rise to the very to feel the slender bridge bending under our terian opposes the project in a tone, and with such resolute reproduction of charges dead and heavens. It was another peak, up which the weight. These passages were repeated many times. buried long ago, as to disclose its own sense of the chamois hunters had climbed, which was at some At length the danger was over. We had reached strength which the notion of re-union has ac- distance, separated by a mass of smooth and the Grand Plateau which crowns the mountain, quired, and the possibility that it may be accomglittering ice, that shot far down to the base of and out of which the highest peak rises like : plished. It allows a correspondent to be more the mountain. Unless we gave up the ascent, cone. Here we left our ropes and ladders, and offensive than itself could consent to be, and to there was but one way to put ourselves in the started forward with fresh spirit. One chasm show how amicably orthodoxy and bad temper right path: it was to erawl on our hands and only remained to be crossed, and that was in may sometimes tabernacle together in the same knees across this glassy surface. The attempt places so darrow that we could leap it at a bound. was one of imminent peril. But I was young, We reached it and passed over safely, and began

We regret that our brethren give themselves and the spirit of adventure overleaped all danger. | winding around the last, lone peak. That mo-I recalled the direction of De Saussure, before ment I left the guide in front, and paused to ny uneasiness on this subject. The question of e-union, if it ever should be proposed, is one on entering on any danger, to look it full in the bring up the stragglers of the party, to which acwhich two sides would have to be heard. We face, and so to guard against every slip, and then cident I owed my life. For suddenly all seemed doubt very much whether the idea has as many to advance without fear. I thought also of the to be moving around me. The vast field of snow rope dancers, who keep their balance by fixing was started from its bed. I was thrown down Heathendom we come more readily to admit that tings appointed, and designate any particular friends in our Churchas in the Old School. There their eye always on the rope that swings under and buried in an instant, while the avalanche Christ and Christ only "hath brought life and person or persons for this service. Not hing of is nothing in the internal condition, or outward their feet. Thus fortified, I gave the word to passed over me, and went thundering into the prospects of the former body to make a re-union advance. One of the guides led the way, first gorge below. ecessary. Indeed there is nothing but the feeling of friendship, and the spirit of obedience to the

trate on the other side.

cutting a niche for the foot, as he slid along, and As soon as the shock was past and my senses then fastening his alpenstock firmly in the ice. returned, I found myself half buried. Fortu-When he had passed, I tried to follow. At first nately I had been caught only in the skirts of the my steps were firm ; then they wavered ; and I snow-field, while its whole body had swept over came to a pause. My strength seemed to have several of my companions, dragging them down happy" indeed is that man, "whose delight is in deserted me. I had no power to advance or re- into the abyss. Two escaped from the mass betreat. My whole frame trembled; my head be- fore it reached the fatal chasm, but three brave gan to swim, and I felt that I was about to be fellows had gone over the precipice. All assistprecipitated into the abyss below. The agony of ance was vain. We were stunned and appalled that moment I shall never forget. My guides at the stroke of the avalanche. And they were saw the danger. I felt behind a hand pressing gone-down, down a thousand fathoms below, me forward; convulsively I sprang, and fell pros- in an abves from which no power but that of God could deliver them. One poor guide was frantic We were now at the foot of the Needle, which with grief. "My brother, my brother," he exthe chamois hunters had climbed before; and af- claimed, "is lost in the crevasce! It is because ter pausing to breathe, and to recover from the we did not say the mass this morning." I had no faintness of the previous effort, we began the as- heart to continue the ascent. Though within cent. It was a wild, steep path, such as the half an hour of the summit, we turned on our chamois alone, lover of mountain peaks, or his steps, and slowly and sadly descended the moun- Greek MSS. belong to the fifth and sixth centu-

women, to be embraced against their will. If it daring hunter, had ever trodden before. But tain. When we reached the valley, the whole is foreordained that we shall be re-united, we are on we struggled till we reached what is called village, that looked so gay on the morning of our 1762; they will be published in the third volume all Calvinists enough to accept the decree at its the Dome de Goute-a lofty summit from which I departure, was a seene of grief and wailing. I of Tischendorf's "Monumenta Saera." The Gothproper time: if not, we are not in any such con- looked down on the half of Switzerland and Sa- felt doeply this sudden end of my heroic companvoy; and dangling my feet over the mighty ions. Brave, fearless men! They have the high- also deciphered in parts left incomplete by preprecipice, I ate a light repast of eggs which my est grave in Europe; and, from being cased in vious investigators. Several other fragments were ommon Presbyterian name, that some of the outer guides had brought with them. We were now ice, their bodies will not decay, but will be preamenities of civilized life might subsist between near the top of Mont Blanc. So my guides as served till the end of time. There they lie now the two bodies. Perhaps this cannot be done; but sured me. But on consulting my barometer it at the bottom of the chasma, with their alpen-we are certain that "a gainsaying world" would indicated that there was still a farther height to stocks in their hands, and their knapsacks on consulting in many passabe deprived of not a little of its food for scandal, be reached, and I trembled at the prospect of their backs. The memory of their death always ges from the received text of Jerome. Another and that many kind hearts on both sides would being compelled to pass the night on this bleak saddens the recollection of my ascent of Mont important work, which occupied him for a week,

BENEFIT OF READING THE BIEL

and of the Book of Genesis, from three Greek MSS. of the fifth, sixth and eighth centuries, with fragments of the Old and New Testaments from six other codices lately discovered.

"HARD TO BE UNDERSTOOD." This is what the Apostle Peter says of certain portions of the writings of the Apostle Paul. "In which are some things hard to be understood. which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other Scriptures, unto their own destruction." Hence Roman Catholics withperversion; and it ought not therefore to be put into their hands.

But perhaps nothing so effectually encourages us to the practice of piety, as the glorious hopes But in reprehension of this course of procedure and promises of the Gospel. The student of his on the part of Rome, let it be noted, that Peter Bible learns as one of his first lessons, that a bliss- does not say that the whole of the Bible is diffiful state of immortality awaits the faithful ser. cult to be understood, but only parts of Paul's vant when he has accomplished his work on earth. writings; and while he admits that there is obcouragement belongs exclusively to Christianity. volume be shut away from the eyes of the people. This light which streams across the dark and for- This is an inference which others have drawn. bidding stream of death, comes only from the and upon which they act; not an inference which torch of Revelation. Some few Heathen Philos- the inspired Apostle draws, or which he justifies. phers caught, as it were, a glimpse of this heaven- He says nothing about withholding the " Book of ly light, but their writings clearly show, they were Books " from the perusal of manking because on messers at those great truths, and aspirants after | sundry pages thereof high and incom prehensable hose immortal hopes, which every believer pos- subjects are discussed.

sesses. They yearned for something better than-At this very period when he wrote, the writings what mere philosophy taught; but whether their of Paul were in the hands of the common people, expectations or desires should be realized, they or they could not, as it appears they were, have dared not affirm. They knew that life here was been "wrested" by them ; why then, ; if the Rounsatisfactory-virtue often unrewarded, while man Church is right in the course she takes, did vice and deceit were flattered and caressed but not the Apostle advise that these abstruse wriwhat would be the aspect of the future; if indeed tings be taken out of their hands? "B ut he did there were a future for man, they knew not, no such thing; neither did he advise that there From a survey of the vast mind of enlightened should be some infallible interpreter of these wriall this. On the contrary he elsewhere affirms,

These are some of the benefits of reading the that "holy men of God spake in time past, as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." and decelared that "all do well to take heed thereto, as unto a nity, must esteem them as far transcending the light which shineth in a dark place until the day dawn, and the day-star arise in their hearts ."

"What," says Rowland Hill, referring t o this the Law of the Lord, who meditates therein day subject, "what would you think of a Father whose little boy should come to him hungry, and say Father. I want some meat.' and he should reply, though he had a good joint of meat in the cupboard : "No, my son, I won't give you any meat, because you can't eat all the home?

> This homely, yet pertinent illustration, pa its the matter in its proper light. Because in a large volume given for the illumination of the luman race, on the most interesting and moment ous of all subjects, there are certain portions." har d to be understood," requiring to this end an honest heart. a willingness to receive the truth, and d iligent prayerful study; this is no satisfactory reason held from the benighted pilgrim on his y assageway to eternity.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

The amount reported by the Treasurer of the Church Extension Committee as received is complian ce with the recommendation of the General Assembly, fails a ry, containing selections from the Old and New little short of \$4,000. Other sums not disbursed (through Testament, for church use-the earliest example this channel, make this sum somewhat larger. The col-

econd Presbyterian Church, Williamsport, Pa., 25. P., Philadelphia, \$20. November - Calva ry church was a Greek MS. of the sixth century, containing Philadelphia, \$137.50. First church, Ut ica, N.Y., \$146 26. First church, Philadelphia, \$211 189 Pros church, West Chester, Par \$414.52. South P ark church Newark, N.J., \$38.88. Clinton street & urch, Philadelphia, \$187.55. Chest. church. Madison wille, T., S4. \$20.56. Third church, Pittsburgh, Pa, \$175 First church, Southwark, Phila., \$9. West Phil adelphia, \$30. Blountville, Tenn-, \$10.25. Newark, N.J., \$68.4. First church Genesee N.Y., 214. Springfold and Roads Pa containing Luthar's autograph, with the date \$12. Rev. L. Conkling, Freeport, Me., 1 \$5. Rev. J. W. Pa., \$11. Knoxville, Ill., \$10. Ninev eh, N.Y., \$5.87 Park church, Syracase, N.Y., \$30. Portsmouth, O., \$25.88. Dec. - Brooklyn, Montros 9 Pres., Pa., \$7. Pittsfield, Pa., \$1. Garland, P., \$1. S outh Orange, N.J., the MS. known as H, a part of which Bentley \$16. First church, Brooklyn, N.Y., \$29.88. Griffins had and which is now in Trinity College, Cam- Mills, Erie County, N.Y., \$4. Car rlisle, Pa., \$90.25. Meadville, Pa., \$43.23. Logan Square church, Phila., \$6. Homer, Mich., \$8. North (Orange, N. J., \$89. Cleveland, E. Tenn., \$4.50. First church, Peru, Ind., Ilfenbach; a portion of this MS. is also in the \$10. Montrose, Pa., \$50. First church, Kensington, Baffled in this first attempt, I was now only This knowledge is derived from two great British Museum, containing the text of parts of the Phila., \$27.32. Jan.-Binghampt in, N.Y., \$32. Wa terford, Pa., \$5. South Brooklyn church, \$200, 1 lirst church, Detroit, \$100. Rev. D. H ughes, New-Plyme ath, O., \$5. Rev. B. B. Hotchkin, B. Whiteland, Pa., 9 9.88. Central church, Philadelphia, Si. 1. Green Hill et nrch. Philadelphia, 26.1. Fourth claurch, Washington city, Here I met a soa of the celebrated De Saussure, biguous; nor are the principles inculcated by the volume of the "Monumenta." The remains of \$30. Columbia, Wis., \$255. Mill Greek church, Pa., who was the first scientific European that ever Savior ou the Mount concerning moral duties so the famous "Cotton Codex" of Genesis, nearly \$7. First church, (in part,) Chicago, \$25. Trey, Iowa, \$10. Shunan, Iowa, \$5. Feb.-Rev. Mr. Sher herd's church, Phila., \$74.47. Springfield, Otsego count v, N.Y., tails of his ascent, and directions for my safety. God would have him do. Will he but read with same collection. An old Syrian translation of the N.Y., \$10. March-Ononda.ga Valley, N.Y., \$14. Far-20. Middlefield, \$10. Feb .- Hopewell, Ontario. County, pared for a last effort. As the ascent was partly learned men have put in his hands to aid him in desert, is to be edited by Mr. Cureton; it agrees Quincy, H., \$80. April-A Friend, \$25. A. Friend, it in his new edition of the New Testament. In Fayette, Ind, \$1.04. Onlinenes in New 7 18, as 10-it in his new edition of the New Testament. In lows :- Seventh church, \$92.70. Fourteend 1st. \$81.2. boro', E. Tenn., \$20. Second church, India .napolis, \$31. N. Y. ORRBAN ASYLUM -This venerable institution. really the offspring of the piety and ph ilanthropy of delivered by Dr. Bethune.

Scriptures: and surely those who have a just view of the worth of a soul, and its condition in eter-

WHOLE NO. 1365.

riches and pleasures of this world. "Blessed and and night."

immortality to light in the Gospel."

TISCHENDOHF'S RESEARCHES.

Prof. Tischendorf, of Leipsick; in the Deutsche Leitschrift for January, 1856, gives an account of two vacation journies to German and English libraries, in search of documents upon the text of the Scriptures. At Wolfenbuttel he re-examined the palimpsest, which under the text of a work of Isidore of Seville, contains two MSS. (P and Q) in Greek, and one of the earliest of Ulphila's Gothic translation of the New Testament. The ries ; they were imperfectly edited by Kniltel, in why that divine lamp for the rest should b c with-

ic translation, one of the two earliest known he deciphered, among them a MS, of the fifth centu-

seventeen homilies of Chrysostom on Matthew. This is of value, not only for the text of Chrysos-

couragement to thousands of hearts, all over the land. Its indirect effects upon the Presbyterian Church, will not be less auspieious-binding its scattered portions together, giving unity to its plans, efficiency to its efforts, and increase to its School brethren would be glad-to see established. numbers; placing us in a condition to resist the encroachments of others, and above all, furnishing a pledge of activity and concert, full of significance and promise. As the first general measure of our Church to promote our own denominational interests, the completion of this Fund really inaugurates a new era of Church-life. It has taken a long time to secure it; but it is done, and its fruits are now to be reaped and enjoyed. We believe it introduces a new dispensation, in which better sentiments and wiser in stincts of self-preservation and development will characterize us as a Church. It will be followedindeed has been already followed, in anticipation of its completion-with kindred measures of Church-action, designed to develope our organic life, and to give us our due collective efficiency and influence in the land. We accept all these as indications of good, and tokens of vitality, which no true friend of the Church can witness without gratitudo and hope.

project has created some disappointment, but as mind. Our churches had not been accustomed to give money at the call of the General Assem- the details which he gave :-bly. Beyond the pittance contributed to the Commissioners' fund, the vital, active benevoand continually at the call of bodies outside of however good, originated by the Church itself. gave no heed to it. But few responded to it willing cars.

dreamed of.

onsent to unite with those who suspectus, on the

they misjudge us, we have much to unlearn. We

tion to make them incur the fate of the Sabine

lition as to make us quarrel with Providence.

We could desire, however, for the honor of our

ssure our sensitive friends that we have no inten-

ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

out to Europe the celebrated Russian traveller, the snow and hail blew in our faces. Had we perfect, and furnishes him "unto all good works;" Dr. Hamel, the friend of Humboldt, once tutor of the Emperor Alexander; and who has spent two years in this country as agent of the Russian government, to study our institutions, and espeoially our mechanical inventious and improvements. We had often seen the name of this traveller mentioned as one of the first who ascended Mont Blane; and a few evenings since, as to Geneva to prepare for the second attempt. rules of obedience. God's laws are not so am- century; the results will be given in the second we sat at a tea table together, we sought to draw from him a narrative of the perilous adventure. The kind and benevolent old man shook his head as we named the subject. "Yes," said he, "twice have I ascended Mont Blanc, and have

The length of time it has taken to finish this left near its summit the bodies of three of my Thus armed I returned to Chamouni, and pre- attention, and use the means which good and four Gospels, from the cloisters of the Nitrian etteville, \$3. Second church, Genera, \$3. Elits church, unfortunate companions." To our request that we think, without good cause. Both the novelty he would relate the particulars of his ascent. and the magnitude of the call should be borne in he replied in substance as follows. We take

to be familiarized to the unworted voice of their us, and entered into conversation with the guide. our alpenstocks leaned against the rocks, with a Among those bright and shining examples of first century, only two MSS. are known in Euroown General Assembly. The habit we trust, has In a few minutes they passed on, when I asked few garments thrown over them. As I stretched piety and virtue which abound in the Scriptures, pean libraries, both in England, one at Oxford,

The times, too, have been very unfavorable for they had discovered a new path to the top of ing to put under me. Nothing could be found of holiness, patience and meekness is left on re- Tischendorf compared both with Mill's edition, raising so large an amount. A terrible pecuniary Mont Blanc, on the side towards Geneva, by but a loaf of bread, which was drawn from a cord for our imitation. We are to walk even as and will issue a revised text. stringency caught the fund in the midst, and scaling the Needles, which rise in sharp points knapsack, and stuck on the point of a rock, and He walked; remembering that we are not worthy The results of these, and his other indefatigaheld it fast, almost destroying it. Secret hostile that seem to pierce the sky. They said that which made my pillow.

influences also, have not been absent to retard the they had actually enhanced up that want of rotation and benevelence. Be-streams will begin at once to flow, and we shall turned the same day. This was a revelation to black with clouds, and whirlwinds of snow blew sides this we have the examples of the Apostles, ground all his own previous labors and those of of the institution at Madison are valued at \$150,000, witness the impulse it will give throughout all me. De Saussure had said that ascent from that in our faces. The morning came at last, but it whose faith we are to follow. They were men of others," and which he hopes will "eome into the and its whole property amounts to \$300,000. the West. If our system of exploration and mis- side was impossible. But here were men who brought no abatement to the fury of the tempest. like passions and infirmities with ourselves. In hands of very many friends of Biblical textual sionary itineracy, which is the natural counter- had performed the incredible feat. Instantly it All day long it beat upon our heads, and blinded them we behold the transforming power of Divine criticism." part of this Church-erecting fund, were but as flashed upon me, that where they had led the our eyes. The second night found us still there, grace; and how they were sustained by it in The second volume of Tischendorf's "Monuwell completed, with the blessing of God, we way, I might follow; and I bade the guide and it was not till the morning of the third day every emergency of their earthly condition, and menta Sacra Inedita" is just announced. Only shire and Franklin counties, have now reached a total

order diffused to an extent that is but little were crossing the mountain, and soon brought sky was now elear, but the new, fallen snow un- it is these examples which give life and power to The whole collection will be in five volumes. The them back. "Is it possible that you have scaled der our feet added to the peril, as it might cover the precepts of the Gospel, showing us, as they do, second contains fragments of the Gospel of Luke during the year,

It would seem as if tain's head, and the snow gusts were filling the there must be some point where a contact might air. In vain the guides protested that we were It is only by a frequent and devout perusal of be indulged, without endangering either dignity, almost upon the top. I trusted rather to the God's word, that we can acquire that knowledge of the frequent citation of passages of the Bible. First church, Union, Droome Co., N.Y., \$ \$0.04. Free orthodoxy or delicacy. Some such relations we barometer, and ordered them immediately to de- of the Divine Will, which is necessary to undershould be glad-as we know many of our Old scend. I afterwards learned that they were stand rightly our relations to Him, and those duright, but my impression, though wrong, was ties which he requires in order to our salvation. The results will be published. In Wolfenbuttel If it led to no more, it would better reflect the fortunate, as it probably saved our lives. With In this way too, will our minds and hearts most he also found a copy of Luther's Bible, of 1545, real feeling of the two bodies, and better answer all speed we left the snowy summit behind us, readily and truly feel the force of those arguthe demands of civilized society upon us, than and dashing over rocks, and sliding down steep ments and motives which He presents to govern placed before it. The copy agrees with tha Laip. Irwin, Danbury, Ct., 325. Harber Cres sk, Erie County, our present unnatural and over-frigid separation. | places of ice, we succeeded in reaching the valley our actions in this world. It is His law that is before nightfall. Then was apparent the danger perfect, and His testimony that is sure; giving

which we had escaped. The whole summit of wisdom to the simple, and converting the sinner. The steamship Atlantic on Saturday carries Mont Blanc was wrapped in dark cloads, while It is the Scripture which makes the man of God would have wrapped us in its fold, and buried us and instruction in righteousness ;" and makes him finally "wise unto salvation." on the very summit of the mountain.

the more resolved to scale the height of this al- sources-the precepts, and the examples of the Epistles to the Corinthians. In the British Mumost inaccessible mountain, taking the next time Old and New Testaments. No diligent reader of the usual path from Chamouni. I now returned these can fail to discover the clearest and plainest

scientific. I prepared myself with instruments to understanding the Scriptures, he cannot well be more nearly with the Greek and Latin texts than \$25. Central church, Northern Liberties, \$31.0. C. C. make observations on the atmosphere. I took a at a loss about any essential part of Christian the usual Syriac text. Tischendorf makes use of Fayette, Ind, \$47.64. Churches in New-Yerk, as follower in the strange of the second only the liberty to put into a connected form live chicken in a basket, intending to kill it on duty.

the details which he gave :-- It in his new cutoff of the free as on many other points, Protestants We apprehend no fue free discussion of the free discussion o August, that I rode from Geneva to the Vale of intending to give it wing on the summit, to see if danger from inculcating constant, personal study the most important for the criticism of the text. Downs, Fremont, 0., \$5. Hillsdale, Mich., \$12. Joneslence of our churches as expressed in giving Chamouny. I was then in company with a Rus-it could fly, as the naturalists of Europe had said of the Bible by the lay membership of the Church. Here, too, he found a copy of the variations in money, had no connection with the Church as sian nobleman. Together we visited the Mer that no eagle ever soared to the elevation of We fear not the open Bible. God knew what the Vatican MS. of the Bible, made at Bentley's represented in her highest Court. Giving freely de Glace, and explored the sights around that Mont Blanc. I collected a retinue of twelve the race needed, and He adapted His revelation request by the Abbe Rulotta in Rome, which dewonderful mountain valley. We then parted _______ guides, the most experienced in the valley. As to their capacities and actual wants. The spirit- cides many contested points. For the Apocryphal Isabella Graham, held its fiftheth anniversary last week. the church, our church-members had never ac- my companion crossing the Col de Balme to re- we filed out of the village, the cottagers came ually-hungry can find food in it; the sin-blinded, writings of the New Testament, he found at Oxquired the habit of giving for any measures, join his wife on the road to Italy, while I re-out to give us their blessing on our perilous at-light; the sick soul, a healing balm. All who turned to Geneva. I now left the diligence, and tempt. The day was fair, and we reached in shall seek aright will come to know "what is that Andrew, also of the Consummatio Thomae, and It was a novel appeal, therefore, and very many taking a mule and a guide, set out to eross safety the rocks of the Grands Mulets, where we good and acceptable and perfect will of God." of the Acta Philippi; the latter is older than the one of the lower summits which surround were to encamp for the night. But here began All such will be taught what "is good," and what MS. previously used by T. in his edition. Of with a zeal proportioned to its importance. The the Monarch of mountains. We were riding our hardships and dangers. We were obliged to "the Lord requires" of them, and what they the "Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs," year at \$4,931. There have been admitted, 53 during. appeal needed to be repeated, and the churches slowly up the pass, when two men overtook lie down on the jagged rocks, with no shelter but "must do to be saved."

should soon see the good fraits of our faith and call to them. He should their names as they that we were able to resume our march. The were enabled to triumph over death itself. And 200 copies are printed, at 16 Thalers the volume.

tom, but also for Scriptural criticism, on account dred years after the death of the great orator. sick, which T. used in his new revision of the text of the New Testament, 1854. In Hamburg he corrected mistakes in the previous editions of remained an hour longer, the mighty mow cloud as it abounds in "doctrine, reproof, correction, bridge. Here too, he compared a codex of fragments of the Epistle to the Hebrews, called the

seum he deciphered a palimpsest of Luke, brought ten years since from Syria, belonging to the sixth sot foot on the hoary head of Mont Blane. He impracticable, that the carnest inquirer after truth destroyed by fire in 1723, yet still carefully pregave me his father's barometer, with minute de- must remain the prey of harrassing doubts what served, will be published from his revision in the

coming in its present form from the close of the the year.

been learned, and future calls will fall on less un-who they were. My guide replied that they my body out to rest, I felt a sharp point pricking that of our blessed Savior "who did no sin," is were two chamois hunters, who told him that my neck, and asked the guides if they had noth- first and chiefly to be commended. His example thirteenth century, the Cambridge of the tenth.

of Him, except we follow after Him. He is the ble investigations, will be contained in his proposheld it fast, almost destroying it. Searce bastile that seem to pierce the sky. They said that which made my pillow. influences also, have not been absent to retard the they had actually climbed up that wall of rock. The night was fearful. The sky, which for

MAGDALEN SOCIETY .- The anniversary way held last week at the Asylam in 85th street. The report was

YELLOW SPRINGS COLLEGE .- The Board of Trusteen of Yellow Springs College, Iows, have elected Mr. Edhe has entered upon the duties of his office. The prospects of the next year in this Institution, are of the nost cheering character.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY .- The eighth anaual report. of the Board of Regents of the Wiscousin University, located at Madlson, has just been pablished, and represents that institution as in a very floarishing condition.

THE OLIVER SMITH CHARTTER. - The South Charities, established by the late Oliver Smith, of Hatfield, Ms. for benevolent purposes insense half dozen towns of Hampof \$610,176, of which \$328,252 constitutes a miscellaneous accumulating fund, and \$281,928 a contingent fund. The accommulating fand has increased \$18,848

North-Western Department. By Rev. Charles P. Bush, of Chicago.

AN ILLINOIS FARM.

10

The word farm in its ordinary acceptation does not indicate the thing of which we now speak. This is no seven by nine garden plat between adjacent hills, each of which a man may almost reach with arms distended, whilst standing in the centre of the valley. We have seen many such in Eastern Connecticut; and they are quiet little spots, often rich in comfort. We would by no means despise them. But neither is the place of which we now speak, a broad three hundred acre tract, such as is often cultivated in the renowned valley of the Genessee. We have leng held those in high esteem. But here are three thousand acres, in one farm, owned, occupied and cultivated by one man-the Hon. James Curtis, formerly Mayor of the city of Chicago.

This farm, as we learn from a friend to whom we are indebted for particulars, lies about one hundred and thirty miles South of Chicago, on or near the Illinois Gentral Railroad, near West Urbana, Champaign County. The farm lies in almost a perfect square, about two and a half miles East and West, and two and a half North and South. It is rolling prairic, and nearly every foot of it is susceptible of cultivation ; better land was never warmed by the rays of a summer's sun.

The mansion of Mr. Curtis stands in the centro of his more than Baronial estate, on high ground, overlooking the whole, and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Crystal Springs in the adjacent swells of the prairie supply a delightful stream to flow by his door, and these are the head waters of the Kaskaskia River. Seven miles West, the beautiful groves of the Sangamon may be seen, and upon the Eastern horizon similar fringes adorn the beautiful banks of one of the branches of the Wabash. But this farm is still new. Its beauties and util-

ities are but partially developed. It was purchased only three years ago, at an average cost of a little more than seven dollars per acre. It is now supposed to be worth thirty dollars the acre ; advanced in three years \$65,000-money enough for a man to make in so short a time ; but far more pleasantly as well as honestly made than it might have been in a thousand other operations. To give some idea of the capacity of this farm, if

it were all sowed with wheat, it would vield about 20,000 bushels. At two dollars a bushels as last

year; \$180,000 is no inconsiderable sum to realize from one farm, one crop and one season. If it were all planted to corn, about 180,000 bushels, it is supposed, might be taken. It would require a considerable bin to hold it in the ear.

Mr. Curtis has three hundred acres of wheat now growing; intends to break up six hundred acres of new land this Summer; plant a part of it in the grounds, overlooking the broad expanse of the Misfirst place to corn upon the sod; and then sow the whole to wheat in the fall. Mr. Curtis is also in- great rapidity. The building material is mostly teresting himself deeply in the raising of fruit. He has already set out twelve hundred apple trees; in- the grounds ample and roomy. We have seen no tends to plant this year five thousand peach trees. sixty quince trees, fifty plnm trees, and so on. May he live to eat of the fruit.

As a specimen of what farms in this part of Illinois are capable of producing, it may be mentioned comfort. Chicago has been called a city of shanthat Mr. Harris, another farmer in the same neighborhood, recently sent to market 100 fat cattle, the warrant the appellation, although buildings of a average weight of which was 2,373 pounds each. The heaviest ox, called the "baby," weighed 5,876 great numbers. Rock Island and Davenport depounds. If any of our Eastern friends wish to try serve no such cognomen. Of Davenpart, however, their hand at raising fat cattle, there is still acom in the prairie for more of the same sort.

BOCK ISLAND. ILLINOTS This is truly a beautiful town. It is said to contain 8000 inhabitants';-had in 1853 only 2000. It

Here also, it is said, is the only place where the Mississippi can be bridged with safety, just at the foot of the fifteen miles rapids. Here the bridge is already erected. This must be one of the great thoroughfares of travel. Two or three railroads, besides three already finished, will pass through and centre in the place. Manufactured implements and farm products intended for the river trade, up or down, must here be shipped in vast quantities The place must grow.

There are eight Churches in Rock Island :-- tw Presbyterian; one Episcopalian; one Associate Reformed Presbyterian; one Methodist; one Disciples; one Catholic, and one Baptist. The Second Presbyterian Church has just completed a new and mmodious house of worship. A very fine bell has just been hung in the steeple of this Church. It has a full, rich tone, one of Meneely's manufacture, weighs 2,085 pounds, took the premium at the State Fair at Chicago, last fall; cost \$1000. This bell, however, had a serious fall before it was fairly secnred where it now hangs, about two hundred

ments. He was conscious to the end, and that end feet above terra firma. On the first elevation of it something gave way in the tackling, and down came the mighty mass of sounding metal, through Boors, joists, timbers and plaster, and rested again upon the ground. Fortunately the fall was so much impeded by several intervening floors through which it tore its way, that the bell itself was not injured. No one was hurt; all damage was soon repaid, and the second attempt to get the bell aloft was more successful.

Westmoreland, Oneida Co. N. Y., in 1804. Twenty Rock Island contains four public schools which years he labored there as a pastor, a co-worker with are reported as fairly attended. It is also reported Brainard and Gilbert. Failing health obliged him that a Female Seminary is in project for this place. to relinquish his field. He then acted as General to he erected this season, toward which \$25,000 Agent for the Western Education Society, seven or have already been subscribed. We wish this proeight years. He came upon the Reserve in 1831 ject all success. Rock Island seems to our limited since which time he was identified with the great inobservation a most desirable place for such an interests of the Church, here. In Amherst, Lorain stitution. We do not see why one of the most flourishing kind may not soon adorn and improve

the town. We had the pleasure of attending the Anniversary of the Rock Island County Bible Society. which seems to be doing a good work. It has auxiliaries in every town, and is itself auxiliary to the American Bible Society. It employs every year an agent to make the tour through the county find out its destitution, supply Bibles, and make collections. Amount reported as raised last year, \$446. Amount expended in the county, \$223.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

This town is immediately opposite Rock Island; some think, even more beautifully situated. The two towns are very similarly built, are nearly of the same size, and both beautiful, and well called the "Twin Cities." The bluff grounds back of Davenport are higher and nearer than those back of Rock Island. On these high sissippi, beautiful dwellings are springing up with brick. The structures are large and substantialplaces at the West which look so much like living as those two cities. We have seen in no other towns of equal size so many dwellings that look as though they were intended for permanence and ties. A very large class of the buildings in Chicago

more substantial nature are now going up in very we saw less than of Rock Island ; but, hope to see it again ere long, and speak of it more particularly at another time.

This Society is doing a great and good work for

We shall have occasion to speak again of the Mis-

MILWAUKIE UNIVERSITY.

The Presbytery of Milwaukie being in session at

The Rev. S. G. Spees having made a statement

especting the University of Milwaukie, the follow-

Recolved. That Presbytery have listened with sat

Resolved, That we regard the present faculty of

this Institution, consisting of a Chancellor, the Rev.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend this In-

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. mingham, Eaton and Grafton, Copley and Palmyra, the numerous other classes. Thus the doctrine Chicago District. oston. &c., are on the point of extinction, if some does not conflict with either the In a former number we spoke of the Agency of of them have not already ceased to live, but in moral agency of man. name. "Spiritualism," too, is seemingly laying The doctrine of sovereign forc-ordination does not waste. But is it not, in most cases, rather a phenomenon than a cause? A lurking infidelity takes no! pretended that it does this, save in one class of ety, 50 La Salle street. This Depository was opened this plausible or popular way of emancipating itself less than two years since, and its business has been from a religion which long since had become burrapidly increasing. At no distant day it will doubtdensome by its pure morality and authoritative less be one of the first branch Depositories of the warnings? There are many in the Church who are Union. not of her; and there are many ways in which they Until recently, Rev. L. P. Crawford was both are sifted out, even in this world, and Spiritualism Depository and Superintending Agent for this Disis one of those sieves. Cockle, chaff, and "cheat," trict; but Mr. William Tomlinson, formerly of the and smut, must all be separated from the fine wheat Boston Depository, has been transferred to this before it is ready for the heavenly garner. Depository. Mr. Crawford now gives his entire

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Western Reserbe Department. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. By Rev. J. B. Bittinger, of Cleveland. SIXTY-SECOND SESSION. Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New-York. DEATH OF REV. JAMES ELLS, SEN.

On Saturday morning, 3d inst., this 'venerable man of God " lost his life at the Grafton Station. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church

in the United States of America, commenced the It appears that he was standing upon the track, as sittings of its Sixty-Second Session, in the Madison a freight train was approaching, and while watching Sonare Presbyterian church in New-York, on Thursthat, another freight train approached him on the day, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock. A large representaother track. Both engineers saw him, and both tion of the Presbyteries was present at the opening stopped. He then stepped off of one track, and one session, who were received by the Committee of of the engines passed on ; but becoming perhaps be- Arrangements at the Lecture-room of the church, wildered, he got back again on the track and was at 9 o'clock, and commended to the hospitalities of struck by the engine. One of his feet was crushed, the families of the church. The opening sermon and his head considerably injured, but the canse of was preached by the Moderator, Rev. WILLIAM C. his death was an internal injury. He survived from WISNER, D.D., of Lockport, assisted in the prelimi-9 A. M., till 4 P. M. His three sons, the whole nary devotional exercises by the Rev. Dr. Boyn, of snrviving family, we believe, one of whom is Rev. Virginia, who made the invocation, and reading of James Ells, Jr., pastor of the Second Church, were the Scriptures, and Rev. Dr. BEMAN, of Troy, who telegraphed in time to be present in his last momade the prayer.

The Sermon.

Briefly referring to the course taken in previous opening sermons, in defending the church, Dr. W. announced his text, Isa. 46: 9-10, and his theme, "Every thing which takes place in the universe, occurs in pursuance of and in accordance with the eternal counsel and pleasure of God." By the eternal counsel he understood that plan of operation which eternally existed in the Divine mind, and is chair. developed in the works of creation and providence. Settled as pastor of the Congregational Church in When we say, therefore, that all things which take place, occur according to the eternal purpose and unsel of God, we mean that they fall out accord-

ing to the plan, and answer the purpose for which they were eternally designed. That God controls the physical world all are

greed. Among the material systems he does his the city. pleasure; in all this we find no difficulty. So there are many things in the history of free moral agents

Co. he spent about fifteen years. To the end of his which all admit must be under the immediate conlong life he labored to do good. He died at his trol of God, and turn out as he purposed. So we post. Faith and energy marked his whole careercan see God in history, and have no difficulty in adhis motto being " Whatever ought to be done, can be mitting his providential control of the destinies of and Dr. Lathrop.

nations and individuals. Our difficulty centers in reference to the conduct of free moral agents, while of the election of Moderator by inserting the names excelled as a pastor ; possessing as he did, the happy faculty of making religion a pleasant subject of at the same time this responsibility is maintained, of all those who were voted for as Moderator, to nversation. The Bible was his dear book; in and the character of God vindicated. That God has gether with the number of votes that each received. his last years he committed much of it to memory- ordained the conduct of free moral agents, and even This led to considerable debate, involving the quesperhaps against the evil day of protracted illness, or their wicked conduct, is most evident from the Scrip- tion whether a plurality of votes was sufficient to failure of his sight. This love of the Bible ap- tures,-as in the history of Joseph, and the cruci- elect a Moderator. peared in his preaching; the texture was shot with fixion of Christ. the golden threads of the heavenly word. His

But the doctrine is said to be inconsistent with But the doctrine is said to be inconsistent what the free agency of man and the purity of God. But what is free agency ? Free agency is to do as ono pleases; and he is a free agent who does as he pleases. The only question is whether the pleasure of the being controls the action of the being irres-of the being controls the action of the being irres-the pleasure. If a heing can do as he pleases, he is a free agent, no matter of five or six might be elected. He was in favor of what determines his pleasure. Ten thousand in- the majority, because that was the principle that fluences may be brought to bear, to change the regulated all deliberative government.

will of an individual, and yet as long as he is not destroys free agency, but the nature of the influence, facts. and the point at which it is brought to bear. The

certainty of an act cannot militate against the free agency of the actor. The term certainly is either known that there had been three Moderators in absolute or relative. In the absolute sense, all things succession from the State of New-York, and he and events are certain from the beginning. All the wanted to show by a record on the minutes to contingency that exists, exists in the mind of the their Western and Southern friends, that the creature. There is no contingency in the event it- candidates from those portions of the country had self, but is owing to a want of knowledge concerning the event. Those who take the ground that God cannot bring his counsels to pass, and do his pleasure without infringing upon the free agency of man, in efenterprise, wealth, piety and numbers, towards the feet, confine his operations to one class of influences, city and the farther West. Charleston and Bir- viz: the physical, and deny him the efficient use of be postponed.

connection of the two is established by the same decree that necessitates either the one or the other.

The sermon closed with a few practical remarks. in one of which an affectionate and tonching tribute was paid to the late Dr. Bullard. His untimely death so soon after the session of the Assembly at St. Louis, gave appropriateness and pathos to the

allusion. After the sermon, the Assembly was organized with prayer by Rev. Dr. DUFFIELD, of Detroit. Rev. Henry Darling read the roll of Comm ers, and nominations were made for Moderator. Rev. Dr. Adams nominated Rev. Dr. Hickok Rev. Dr. Brainerd nominated Rev. Dr. Duffield; Rev. Mr. Aikman nominated Dr. Brainerd; Rev. Mr. Read nominated Rev. Dr. Ross, and Rev. Mr. Spees nominated Rev. Dr. Mills. Dr. Mills and Dr.

Brainerd declined to be regarded as candidates. Dr. Hickok voted for Dr. Duffield, and Drs. Duffield and Ross for Dr. Hickok. The candidates then retired, the roll was called, and Rev. Dr. Hickok re-

ceived 79 : Rev. Dr. Duffield, 74 : Rev. Dr. Ross, 74. On motion of Dr. Mills, Dr. Hickok was declared Moderator; and on being introduced, was retained. addressed by the Moderator, and inducted in the

The election of Temporary Clerk occurring, Rev.

S. H. Hall, of Onondaga, and S. G. Spees, Milwaukie, were nominated. Dr. Adams moved to elect them both, which was done unanimously. Rev. Dr. Adams from the Committee of Arrange-

ments, reported that places have been suppled to most of the Commissioners, and welcomed them to

After some notices, the Assembly adjourned t Friday morning.

Second Day .- Friday, May 16. The preliminary devotional exercises were conducted by the Moderator, Dr. Parmalee, Dr. Smith

PLURALITY AND MAJORITY. On reading the Without being inferior as a preacher, he specially this one point, viz: the naked ordinance of God in minutes, Dr. Brainerd moved to amend the record

Dr. Wisner deprecated the alteration of the minutes, as entirely unnecessary.

Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, agreed with Dr. compelled to act against his will, he acts freely. It | Mills as to the advisability of having the names and s not the amount of the influence employed that the transaction recorded according to the historical

> Rev. Dr. Brainerd said that the object of his m tion hardly seemed to be understood. It was well received a considerable number of votes.

Dr. Smith hoped there would be no such action taken now. It might be regarded by those not familiar with the facts, as a reflection on the present presiding officer. He moved that the whole matter

Rev. Mr. Beckwith moved that the minutes h

doctrine militate against the use of means-since elected. He (Mr. M.) inquired of him if he (the they form as much a part of the decree as the end. Moderator elect) had a majority of the votes of the The one is ordained as much as the other; and the Assembly. The Moderator then read the votes that were given for the respective individuals. He (the speaker) called attention to the fundamental rule of Presbyterianism which requires a majority, and sta-

ted that he had no objection whatever that the gentleman having the highest number of votes should occupy the Chair, and moved that he be elected Moderator of the Assembly, and, then the Moderator waiving his own decision, put the question an he was elected. It was the vote taken on that elec

tion that elected the Moderator, and not the vote by ballot. The vote of the Assembly was a direc ousiness vote on his (the speaker's) motion for th purpose of securing the Assembly from the plurality

Dr. Beman said there were difficulties beside those already touched on, and, in order to save the time of the Assembly, he moved that this whole matter be committed to a committee of three to bring in a minute that should harmonize this body.

Dr. Smith seconded the motion. It was very well known that this was a rhetorical body, but be would rather not have the minutes so rhetorical as they would be if the term "by acclamation" was

The motion to refer was put and carried.

The Moderator named as the Committee, Dr. Brainerd, Dr. Beman, and Prof. Day. The motion to approve the minutes, with the eneption of the portion referred to the Committee. was out and carried.

The Moderator then appointed the following STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judicial Committee-Ministers-Wm. C. Wlsner, D. D.; Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Chas. H. Read. El-ders-Hon. Wm. Darling, Hon. Wm. Jessup, John B. Thurston

Bills and Overtures-Ministers-Geo. Duffield, D.

Dies and Overrures-Ministers-Geo. Duffield, D. D.; Samuel T. Spear, D.D.; Andrew H. H. Boyd, D.D.; Eben. M. Rolls. Elders-Hon. David H. Little, Jas. Pinner, Horatio Newhall, M.D. Polity of the Church-Fred. A. Ross, D.D.; Geo. E. Pierce, D.D.; Ashbel Parmelee, D.D.; Conway P. Elders-Edward Bingham, Alfred Cobb, Wing.

Wing. Elders-Edward Bingham, Alfred Cobb, Chas, Cooledge, M.D. Church Extension-Ministers-N.S. S. Beman, D. D.; Thornton A. Mills, D.D.; John Jenkins, Harvey Curtis. Elders-Oliver H. Lee, Ottis Allen, Chas.

P. Ordway. Devotional Exercises __Ministers __Geo. L. Prentiss, D.D.; Joel Parker, D.D.; Elias R. Fairchild, D.D.; John Jenkins. Elders-Treadwell Ketchum, J. B Sheffield, M. O. Halstead.

Snemeid, M. O. Halstead. Narrative-Ministers-Charles Hawley, Isaac N. Sprague, Geo. E. Day, John H. Zively. Elders-Hon. Truman Lewis, W. Newton Bicknell, M.D.;

Mileage-James Samuel M. Price. SYNODICAL COMMITTEES.

The Moderator announced the following Standing committees to examine the records of the several Synods:

Albany-Ministers-Xenophon Betts, Frank F. Illinwood. Elder-John B. Hall. Utica-Min .-- Wm. R. Palmer, Alfred Eddy. El-

der-Samuel McAfee. Onondaga-Min-Wm. S. Huggins, Henry A. Ros

Ononaga-Min.-Wm. S. Huggins, Henry A. Rossiter. Elder.-Benjamin W. Oakley.
 Geneva-Min.-John W. Mears, Ebenezer Bushnell. Elder.-E. C. Bradford.
 Susguehanna-Min.-Elihu Barber, Joseph F.Willet. Elder.-Joseph Kitchell.
 Genesee-Min.-John C. Campbell, Geo. P. Tindall. Elder.-Benjamin W. Oakley.
 New York and New-Jersey-Min.-Roswell Tenner, John Gerrish. Elder.-Wm. Cottingham.
 Ponnsylvania-Min.-B. B. Beckwith, Richard Dunning. Elder-Calvin Blood.
 West Pennsylvania-Min.-William W. Williams, Edward Scofield. Elder-Mine W. Craig.
 Michigan-Min.-W. H. Parks, John M. Caldwell.

well. Elder-Donald Cameron.

his. He was a man, too, of prayer-often spending large portions of the night IN COMMUNION with God. The Rev. Andrew Sharp, who has been supplying the Euclid Church for the last two years, preached his farewell sermon on the last Sabbath in April. This is another of the important places n the Reserve which needs a good man to occupy.

The Western Reserve Agency of the Home Misienary Society met yesterday. There was a renarkable unanimity manifest in the various reports especting the influence of the past winter. In the first place the number of uppropitious Sundays was unusually large-perhaps not one pleasant Sabbath a month. The consequence was small congregations. In the second place, the sleighing was unusually good and of long duration. All the young, of both seves, were kent in a whirl of excitement Sleighing-partics, sleigh-rides, and dances were their

friends and family prized his social qualities above

everything. No man can name a single enemy of

uxuries and pleasure. There was no room and no relish for solemn things. Congregations were thin, and the interest in religion almost nothing. All the reports complain of the constant drain of their

dane ??

was peace. Never, we were told, was he more calm and tranquil than when he knew that he had but a few moments to live. Like the Patriarch. he left his blessing with his sons, and departed in peace. The following facts of his life and character will interest and instruct many in the Reserve. Rev. James Ells, Sen., was born in Glastenburg Ct., April, 1778. Graduated at Yale, 1799. Studied Theology under Dr. Backus, of Somers, Ct.

lies npon the right bank of the Missiesippi River, in just about the same latitude with Cleveland, Ohio, the American Tract Society for the Northwest. or Norwich, Ct., and is about 340 miles North of The Bepositery of the American Sunday School St. Louis. The grounds are advantageously formed Union is in the same building with the Tract Socifor a large and beautiful town ; none could be more so. After a sufficient elevation from the river to be high and dry above the greatest freshets of this mighty stream, the city is built upon a slightly undulating plateau, surrounded by a considerable range of hills of the right elevation above the town for the most beautiful residences. Here a man may get his rural home a mile or a mile and a half from the bustle of business streets, where he may have room for his grass-plat, his garden, his fruit trees, and yet overlook the town all the time. We time to the Missionary Department. were also pleased with the soil upon which this town is built. It is a dark, rich loam, delightful this Western Country. The Sunday School Misfor gardens, and yet not of that sticky, tenacious sionary is often emphatically the "voice of one crykind which makes every man a land-helder in ing in the wilderness." muddy weather. It dries quick after rain; it lies loose and warm in the sun-garden products and sionary work of the American Sunday School Union vegetation are forward and early.

Rock Island is already a considerable manufac in the West. turing place. It was our privilege to look into a steam-mill for almost all kinds of work in lumber belonging to Grant, Fairchild and Millmine, which Ocenomowac, May 5th, 1856, took the following may be taken as a sample of many others. It has an engine of 50 horse power. It turns out 2,000 .action. -000 feet of lumber per year. It has planing machines, shingle machines, lath machines; machines also for doors, sash and blinds. The entire work ing resolutions were unanimously adopted as ex for buildings is here prepared. The firm accompressive of the views of Presbytery upon the subplished the first year \$\$00,000 worth of work: have now under contract \$100,000 worth for the isfaction and pleasure to the statements which have present year ; have just erected a beautiful Church been made, with respect to the past history and the present condition and the future prospects of in this place ; are about creating another at Musca-Milwaukie University. tire, Ind. We saw here also an interesting machine, called Wallcott's Planer. It takes the log and turns out flooring, planed, tongued and grooved, C. Wiley, D.D., two Professors, and a Principal of siding are also planed, jointed and beveled all ready one, and worthy of the confidence and patronage of for use at the same time that the board is sawed the public. from the log. What will not machinery do? And in all these operations economy reigns. The slabs are made into lath ; short bits of slabs or logs, if only sixteen inches long, are given over to the shingle machine; and then the refuse, which can- in both the preparatory and collegiate departments, not be used for anything else, feeds and drives the and the moral and religious influence therein exengine, furnishing power for all these operations. The city lies on the river just below the Island from which it is named. The great Railroad Bridge, no other institution in this commonwealth. of which we have before given an account, is just above the city; first, from the main shore to the lower end of the island, and then the main structure from the Island to Iowa side. Three miles above Rock Island is the flourishing village of Moline. Here is a great water power, furnished by a dam across that portion of the Mississippi River for the Northwest, and has, we are happy to say, a which runs between Rock Island and the Illinois shore. This is said to be an inexhaustible power. ing. It is a fair sheet, well edited, handsomely Mills may be built for three miles up and down both shores of this branch of the river; thus uniting Rock Island and Moline into one great manufacturing city. The day seems not distant when this will be done. Flour mills, saw mills, paper mills, planing mills, plow factories, and other establishments are already in operation on this stream.

Rock Island is situated also upon the edge of the great coal-beds of Illinois. An abundant supply of tronage. this kind of fuel for manufacturing and other purtities.

PLAN OF UNION:

Or, a History of the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches of the Western Reserve, &c., by William S. Kennedy.

This is a positive book, calling things by direct names, and doubtless crossing the prejudices of all the parties of the contest. The nature of the subjects treated is itself calculated to excite attention, but the subjects themselves still more so, and the manner in which they are handled will not dimin-

ish the interest in the least. The work is divided into two parts-the first is

omance. We heartily wish this part were more full than it is. These records are so fresh and fragrant of christian self-denial and fraternal affection that we read all this part with an absorbing and unabated interest.

The second part is taken up with "Ecclesiastical bring to pass his plans of benevolence and wisdom organizations." We are not qualified to say how more by permitting than by using the means necwell this part is executed ;-it is fearless, and we essary to prevent it. If he could prevent it as eahope fair. There are a few expressions, such as sily, or as consistently, all things considered, as he

contentions yet live beneath their peaceful ashes, sires to go a step further back, and inquire why it amid the winds and storms of controversy, obloquy, the soundness of our philosophy than to observe the suspicion, persecution; but neither the East winds nor the Lake winds could prostrate it, or entirely rather between the knowable and the unknowable.

in sheltered spots, the fruitful vine and the peace- purposes to permit sin with his purity than there is

shade are dwelling godly men and women-hap- can consistently do, he can consistently purpose to py, contented and useful. We heartily commend do. And every difficulty will disappear, if we keep to all the Churches of the Reserve these "short in view the nature of this purpose-that it is not a

and simple annals of the poor "missionaries and purpose by itself, but is included in that one great Churches, into whose labors they have entered.

The selection of Cleveland as the place of established it with sin permitted, for the reason that neeting of the next General Assembly will, we it was not consistent for God to use the requisite trust, give satisfaction to the friends of the Church means to prevent it. on the Reserve, and the citizens of that city. This

place was selected by a large majority over all oth- any approbation of them or prove that they were poses may be procured ten or twelve miles from Flower Queen is now in preparation to be repre- er places nominated, and will be extremely con- originally purposed for their own sake. If sin must venient in its location, the pleasantness and beauty come in, it was wise and kind in God to overrule

sold at \$2,50 or \$3,00 a tun, in inexhaustible quan- engaged in learning their parts, and it is intended of the eity, and the well known hospitality of its it, restrain it and turn it to good account. But

further ended by the statement that Rev. Dr. Brainerd and Rev. Dr. Mills were nominated for the Moderatorship.

conflict with the purity of God's character. It is Rov. Dr. Brainerd replied that he was not a nominee, inasmuch as he had declined, and received events, wiz: that class which involves guilt and no votes. He then presented his resolution as folblaineworthiness. But we are asked, How God can lows :

ordain sinful actions, without being himself the au-Resolved. That the minutes be so amended as to ther of sin? The question seems to imply that God read as follows :- Rev. Drs. Hickok, Duffield and has a preference for wicked actions that occur, be- Ross were severally nominated as Moderators. Upon fore all others which by supposition might possibly taking the vote it appeared that Rev. Dr. Hickok take their place, and that this preference terminates received 79; Rev. Dr. Duffield, 74; Rev. Dr. Ross. upon these actions for what they are in themselves, 24: whereupon it was resolved that as Dr. Hickok viewed apart from the system of things, and also has received a plurality of votes, he be declared

that the perpetrators of these acts are impelled Moderator of this General Assembly. thereto by necessity,-neither of which is true. Rev. Mr. Beckwith moved an amendment by add-The eternal purpose of God (for it is one purpose,

ing that Dr. Brainerd and Dr. Mills were in nomiand not many) does not fix upon single events in nation. their isolated condition, but upon the whole system Rev. Dr. Beman thought there was nothing finally of things-comprehending the entire universe of settled in that resolution after all, because it was

beings and events from the beginning to the end : not stated that Dr. Hickok had been chosen by acand each being and event is comprehended in it onclamation or unanimously. ly as it forms part of the great whole. In the be-It was moved and seconded that the whole mat-

ginning, God chose from all possible systems, that ter be postponed. The question on postponement which now exists, as on the whole best; in this syswas put, and the Moderator not being able to detem sin exists; and God does not see it to be concide between the yeas and navs, a division was call-Historical, chiefly Biographical, and much like a sistent with the greatest good and his own will, to ed for, when it appeared that the negatives were in use the means to prevent it. It is not that he might a large majority. The motion to postpone was therenot prevent it, if he chose to do so; but he does not fore lost.

see fit to do so, because it is not best-because it is Rev. Mr. Williams moved to strike out of the not consistent with the best good. Not that he has resolution the words "having received a plurality any love or approbation of sin; but he can of votes," because that phrase would establish as a precedent the plurality principle.

> Rev. Dr. Beman thought that would not be his tory. If that phrase were left out an Important fact would be suppressed.

A Commissioner thought it was necessary that the &c., which in point of style are objectionable, and posed to be pleased with it-he never purposed to majority principle be recognized, but he thought it now, there was no intention to insist on their being perhaps, too, they betray the spirit of an advocate produce it-but he did purpose to permit it. God should be put as a separate question; if so, he all ready for use, by one operation. Boards for the preparatory department, as an able and efficient rather than a historian. Perhaps it is difficult to purposed not to prevent the introduction of this, but would cheerfully vote for it, and he believed that write on a subject so warm as the Ecclesiasticism of to permit it, because he saw that it was best, all it would receive the unanimous vote of the As-

> Rev. Mr. Tindal was of opinion that the difficulty In reading this history we wonder that we were was not best that God should have prevented the in- here arose from the efforts to reconcile things that calling the roll, which was ultimately settled by the not consumed-"without were fightings, within troduction of sin, we frankly answer we do not were irreconcilable. He was in favor of Mr. Wil- Clerk declaring that the calling of the roll was derator by acclamation destroyed the effect of the

limit between what is known and unknown, or plurality vote. Dr. Spear thought the difficulty, as the resolutio now stood, was this: the vote by ballot was dethe soil is in all its branches. The Apostolic chari- just here. We know that God ordained to permit signed to elect a Moderator. It was not a vote prety of the first laborers in the Reserve left a bles. sin, and that he has permitted it, and permitted it liminary to an election, and it either succeeded or sing on this first born of the Plan of Union which because, all things considered, it was not best for failed. The Moderator assumed that it succeeded, never has been, and we trust never will be wasted. him to use the influences necessary to prevent it. and as he (the speaker) thought, correctly. They lished at Chicago ; Leroy Church, Proprietor, and In reading this History we feel as one walking amid Thus far we are sure. But why it was inconsistent proceeded then, after having elected a Moderator, the scoriae of a lately active voleano. The embers for God to prevent the introduction of sin, we know to elect again. They had had two elections. He price, \$2 a year. This is the organ of the Baptists and ashes are yet warm where they lay deep ; but, not. There is no more difficulty in reconciling God's (Dr. S.) should have no objection to the resolution if it stated that he (the Moderator) was declared to ful olive are growing, and beneath their goody in reconciling the fact with his purity, for what God be elected. The resolution should show that the declaration of the election was merely a declaration of a matter of fact, previously decided by the ballot. As it stood, it involved the absurdity of two elections.

purpose, by which the present system of things was Dr. Beman-Not quite-the first was not an adopted. The decree that established the system, election. Dr. Spear-That involves the whole principle in

debate. Prof. Day moved to substitute for the clause in

The overruling of wicked actions does not imply question, the words "but as no candidate had reeived a majority of the votes, it was resolved that the Moderator be elected by acclamation."

Rev. Dr. Mills wished to speak to that as a question of fact. The Moderator, without announcing that implies no approval of it. Neither does the the number of votes at all, declared the Moderator ed leave to continue their duties, and report again.

Western _Min._Sidney Mills, Geo. Warren. Elder-Samuel T. Bodine. Ohio-Min.-W. H. Lockwood, Lewis F. Lane. Elder-Wm. S. Webb.

Cincinnati-Min.-O. C. Beardsley, Wm. Waith. Elder-W. McGibbon. Indiana-Min.-John McCampbell, Jeremiah Pe-

trie. Elder-Thomas W. Turley. Wabash-Min.-D. C. Houghton, Geo. Chandler

Elder-S. Jefferson. Illinois-Min.--E. E. Williams, D. Van Valken burg. Elder--Henry Willard. Peoria-Min.-Joel Wakeman, M. F. Liebenan

Elder-Samuel Tappan. Iowa-Min.-W. T. McElroy, Wm. Lyons. Elder -Wilson L. Watkins. Missouri-Min.-Andrew G.Carothers, J. B. Pres-

ton. Elder--Wm. Harper. Virginia-Min-E. B. Fancher, P. F. Sandbe

Elder-E. A. Phillips. Kentucky_Min.--L. H. Fellows, A. W. Platt. 1

der-Nathan Bouton. Tennessee-Min.-E. Benedict, Wm. Aiken.

der--Lorenzo Russel West Tennessee-Min .-- Marcus Ford. D. D., Jo W. Johnson. Elder-John B. Clark. Mississippi .- Min .- James Boggs, C. H. Tayl

Elder-John Donaldson. The Moderator announced that all who chose

present papers to the Committee might do so n as the list of Presbyteries was called.

Dr. Duffield asked whether, in case Presbyter should forward papers on any one subject not p vided for by Standing Committees, they would h

to be laid on the Moderator's table, or whet they were to be received on their own merits, and at such times as those intrusted with them migh consider proper ?

The Moderator said his meaning was that all pa pers from Presbyteries might now be presented But if there were specific reasons in the minds of Commissioners why they should not be presente presented now.

Dr. Adams suggested that the reading of the list of Presbyteries be dispensed with, and made a motion to that effect.

Some discussion ensued as to the necessity manded by a general rule.

Reports of Permanent Committees. The reception of the Permanent Committees' reports was not declared to be in order.

The several Permanent Committees from wh reports were expected gave notice, through their espective Chairmen or members, of their unpreparedness to report at present.

The Church Erection being called for, Dr. Spear stated that the snm on hand is \$96,500. This statement was made as merely preparatory to the detailed report, which the Committee would presen at a subsequent period, when they hoped to be able

to announce the completion of the entire fund. The Committee on the Presbyterian House, the Publication Committee, the Education Committee and the Foreign Missionary Committee, were not ready to report.

Rev. George Duffleld, Jr., from the Committee or the Digest, made a brief announcement of the pregress made in the preparation of a digest.

Dr. Beman hoped the progress would be mo rapid in future than it had been heretofore. The Committee had been in session long enough to pre pare digests from the days of Adam down.

Mr. Duffield stated the progress of the Commi tee more in detail.

On motion of Dr. Beman, the Committee obtain

can permit it, he would prevent it. He never pur-'befogged," "froth," "steam-engine revivalists,"

the Reserve, without glowing. The embers of old things considered, to do this. And if any one de-

blast. it. It was indigenous, and the raciness of And on this subject the line between the two, lies

stitution to the friends of education throughout the State, and more especially to the Churches under our care, believing that the discipline therein in

the State, furnishes it with advantages enjoyed by

erted, compare favorably with other kindred Institutions; while its location, in the principal city of

ITEMS. THE CHRISTIAN UNION is the Baptist paper pub-Revs. J. A. Smith and Leroy Church, Editors;

circulation of about six thousand, rapidly increasprinted, and deserves a still larger patronage.

THE GREAT STEAMERS ON Lake Erie have com nenced their trips for the season between Buffalo and Detroit, North shore line. These magnificent steamers offer all in the way of comfort that travellers can ask or want, and well deserve, as they

will doubtless receive, a large share of public pa-

the city and brought in by the railway so as to be sented in Chicago. A great number of girls are

to bring it ont in all its beauty.

Pror. G. F. Roor's beantiful Cantata of The

stituted, the course of instruction therein enjoyed were fears." For half a century our Church grew know. There is nothing that contributes more to liams' amendment, because the election of the Mode-

Dr. Smith, from the Committee on Slavery, announced that the report was nearly ready, but they would be withheld by special reasons from present ing it before the beginning of the week. The Commissioners' Fund. The Committee ap-

pointed to adjust and equalize the assessments for the Commissioners' and Contingent Funds, made a report of the assessments, and that notice had been given of these assessments to the several Presbyteries. In the absence of the Treasurer, J. W. Benedict, Esq., Chairman of the Mileage Committee. was empowered to receive the contributions of the Presbyteries to the above Funds. A debate sprung up as to the meaning of the resolutions of the last Assembly. It was contended by the Committee that no Presbytery can be allowed to have a pro rata share of the Commissioners' Fund, that has not paid the full amount of its assessment within four days after the opening of each Assembly.

Rev. Mr. Curtis and others contended that the rule was not thus to be interpreted-that each Presbytery was to receive its due proportion, even if it had not raised the full amount of its assessment. The reading of the last year's resolutions was called for.

Dr. Duffield thought it highly important that this fund for defraying the expenses of its Commissioners, should be well considered. He hoped the assessments would be read, and that each Presbytery should tell whether the sum assessed had been raisod or would be raised.

J. W. Benedict, Esq., explained the action of the last year. As Chairman of the Mileage Committee last year, he had been made ashamed at the condition of the Fund. It happened then that many Presbyteries who paid but very little took ont a great deal; and the working of the system wasvery hard; and the rule was adopted to relieve those who were faithful in raising this amount.

Dr. Spear remarked that the question of the amount of assessments was not before the Assembly; that is part of the report of the Committee, and by the nature of the instructions under which they acted, their assessment is final. The Assembly can reject the report, but it cannot alter the natural philosopher can doubt a fact because it assessments made.

byteries in regard to this matter of assessments.

given for the Committee to whom had been referred the amendment of the minutes, to report unanielection of Mederator, should read :

"No one having a majority of all the votes given. it was moved that Dr. Hickok, having received the adopted, and Dr. Hickok was inducted into office in the usual form."

call the attention of the members of the Assembly ers confining themselves to an exposition of God's to a single point, and that was, that this course was word, rather than the inculcation of philosophy. entirely without precedent, so far as his own The speaker did not oppose the general exercise resolution covering the same ground.

Dr. Brainerd thought the Assembly had already wider range there than in studying the book of settled the question that they desired to have their nature. minutes in the form proposed by this amendment. He thought that those whose votes elected the erally-that is, the minister of Christ should enrich year, and the whole number now on the roll is 101. Moderator had a right to decide what the minutes should say. And he took this eccasion to say that should say. And he took this occasion to say that

Sermon of Dr. Rice. The General Assembly of the Old School Presby-

terian Church commenced its annual session at the church of Rev. Dr. Phillips, corner of Fifth Avenue and 11th street., on Thursday, May 15, at 11 o'clock. Rev. N. L. Rice, D.D., of St. Louis, the Moderator of the last Assembly, preached the opening sermon, from 2d Timothy 4: 1, 2. "I charge thee before the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at His appearing and His kingdom, Preach the Word." After a brief introduction, he proceeded directly to his subject which was the Preaching of the Word of God. This naturally divided itself into two parts. 1. The matter of the truth, and 2d. The manner of presenting it.

In regard to the first little need be said, as there was no difference of opinion among them. The Bible contained the whole Gospel of God, and the

faithful minister must preach the whole Bible, without adding to it, or taking from it. 2. The manner of Preaching was of great import-

ance. It should be exceptical and expository rather than philosophical. Here the preacher dwelt at great length on the proper use of Reason in interpreting the Scriptures. The question often arose. first experiment of the Church to raise an adequate how far might the ministers of Christ allow their exposition of the gospel to be influenced by professed discoveries in science, and especially by theories as to the science of mind? The Gospel was corrupted and the Church was cursed before the Reformation by the introduction of Pagan philosophy into the pnlpit. And since the Reformation, France has been sunk into infidelity, and Germany into Pantheism, from a commingling, in the same way, of a vicious philosophy with the preaching of the Word

However there is a perfect harmony between the volume of Revelation and the volume of Nature. From any department of true science, the minister may draw proofs of divine revelation. The volumes of nature and revelation are to be studied from the same general principles. When the philosopher of nature has gathered all his facts, he can go no farther. The same is true of the Bible, No does not conform to his preconceived views, and be-

The discussion was finally terminated by the cause it is at variance with some other fact. And adoption of a motion submitted by Dr. Dnffield, to so, we have no right to doubt a fact asserted in the the effect that the names of the Presbyteries be Bible, because we cannot fully comprehend it. called off, and that the Commissioners of each, as Each of the volumes is superior in its own departcalled, state the action taken by their several Pres-ment. Physical facts, which belong exclusively to science, are to be settled by science. But facts. The Plurality Question Again. Leave was here which are connected with the dealings of God with man, should be determined by revelation alone.

Revelation alone can determine the moral nature mously that the latter part of the entry as to the of the mind-the nature of sin and holiness. Whenever we find it difficult to harmonize our metaphysical theories with the teachings of the Bible, we may conclude that our metaphysics are erroneous. It is highest number of votes, be the Moderator of the an instructive fact that the metaphysics of the sa-General Assembly. This motion was unanimously cred volume can be understood independent of all metaphysics except its own. The Bible has achieved its most wonderful triumphs, when the world had no Rev. Mr. Darling (permanent Clerk) said he had its most wonderful transfer and system of metaphysics. The preacher had greater aystem of metaphysics. no desire to oppose the adoption of this report, es-need to study human nature than metaphysics. All possially as it was unanimous; but he desired to history proves the unspeakable importance of preach-

knowledge extended, and it would appear very sin-gular in the printed minutes, that in regard to the that reason would go beyond its proper bounds. We election of the present Moderator, such an entry as should receive implicitly the declarations of the this should be made. He knew that there was no Bible, and then use our reason to interpret them. design at all to cast the least reflection on their Our reason should be employed to confirm the word present Moderator, but he thought the object of of God and to combat false reason. Reason finds a this amendment might be answered by a separate noble employment in looking into the pages of the Bible and gathering its revelations. It has a

Again, the Word of God should be preached lit-

OLDSCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY. was a good commencement, and we trust that the sessions of both Assemblies will be continued to the close in the same spirit.

After the sermon Dr. Rice called the Assembly o order, and the Permanent Clerk read the name of the Commissioners present. They numbered two hundred and thirty-two. Nearly all the Presbyteries in the United States were represented. In the choice of Moderator, Dr. Francis McFarland of Virginia, received 119 votes, and Dr. J. N Campbell, of Albany, 113 votes. The former was declared elected, and Dr. Campbell was immediately after chosen Temporary Clerk. The Assembly voted to hold its sessions daily

from 9 A.M., to 3 P.M. Second Day.

After completing the roll, the Moderator an

ounced the Standing committees, as follows:

Bill and Overtures.—Ministers.—N. L. Rice, D.D.; John C. Lord, D.D.; J. N. C. Bartley, Eli F. Cooley, Thomas Creigh, D.D.; L. L. Conrad, Wm. B. Spence, John M. Buchanan, A. V. C. Schenck, Francis Bow-man, D.D.; J. T. Hendricks, D.D.; J. H. Thornwell, D.D. A. Bact Williams D.D.; Albert Williams. Elders-Kensey Johns, John Fine, A. O. Putnam, A. Wm. McDowell, Brice Blair, Robt. Davis, Thomas Moodie, Alex. Guy, John Hendricks, John Todd. Judicial Committee.—Ministers—J. N. Campbell. D.D.; E. P. Humphrey, D.D.; N. A. Pratt, D.D.; A. B. McCorkle, James R. Eckard, W. M. Donaldson Reuben Frame, George Van Eman, F. G. Strahan, S. B. O. Wilson. Elders-William F. Allen, H. H. Leavitt, Daniel Lord, Jas. M. Porter, James K. Douglass, T. G. Swan, Philip H. Thompson, Wm A. Pell, Charles O. Waters, N. H. Raymond.

Foreign Correspondence.—Ministers—S. I. Prime, D.D.; C. W. Shields, S. Y. Wyly. Elders—Archi-bald Campbell, James C. Brown. Narrative—Ministers— D. X. Junkin, D.D.; I. J. Henderson, M. A. Hoge. Elders—I. D. Jones, Thos. Plumer. Leave of Absence.—Ministers—Ravaud K. Rodgers

James F. Graham, Samuel E. Barr, H. M. Painter, Elders-Thomas U. Smith, John M. W. Davidson, Wm. R. Robinson. To Nominate Delegates to Foreign Bodies-Ministers

 To Nominate Delegates to roreign Doutes - Similaters
 -E. P. Rogers, D.D.; McKnight Williamson, Geo.
 Morris. Elders-John Whiteside, James Jamieson.
 Devotional Exercises. - Ministers-W. W. Phillips,
 D.D.; R. W. Dickinson, D.D.; A. H. Seely. Elders Robert G. Rankin, John B. Davidson. Finance. — Elders — Matthew Newkirk, Daniel Lord, Charles Macalister, W. P. Campbell, Peter

Cromartie. Theological Seminaries. — Ministers — Nathaniel

Hewitt, D.D.; Joseph B. Stratton, Peyton Harrison, David Kirkpatrick, D.D.; James Williamson. Elders -- Moses Pettingall, A. O. Putnam, A. R. Stillman, ---Moses Pettingali, A. O. Putnam, A. R. Stillman, Thos. L. Dunlap. Board of Foreign Missions. --- Ministers --- W. W. Phillips, D.D.; E. P. Rogers, D.D.; N. Cheralier, Isaac Henderson, Joshua Phelps. Elders---John Fine, James Payne, John Falconer. Board of Domestic Missions.--- Ministers --- J. H. Thoramell, D.D.: W. T. L. Gibcon, D. M. S. G.

Thornwell, D.D.; Wm. J. Gibson, D.D.; M. S. Cul bertson, S. R. Frierson, M. A. Hackett. Elders-John Allen, Henry Fetter, F. H. Allister. Board of Elucation.-Ministers-R. W. Dickin-son, D.D.; C. C. Riggs, E. Cater, R. W. Orr, N. Chevalier, Wm. R. Murphy, Cyrus Walker, S. lewton. Board of Publication-Ministers-Francis Bow-

man. D.D.; C. A. Stillman, George C. Gregg, E. P. Benedict. Elders-B. S. Lewis, M. Vance, C. R. Bishop. Church Extension Committee .- Ministers - James

Church Eztension Committee.—Ministers — James M. McDonald, D.D.; Daniel Baker, D.D.; W. W. Pharr, B. Phillips. Elders—John Heuse, James A. Brown, A. F. Shaw. On Milcage.—Elders—Ashbel Welsb, Francis G. Baily, A. B. Davidson. On Systematic Bonevolence.—Ministers—R. B. Mc-Mullin, D.D.; John M. Hastings, John Winn. Elders —John Fine, Richard McDowell, William Dickbore. Theological Seminaries-Rev. Dr. Campbell read the thirty-first annual report of the Trustees of Princeton Theological Seminary. There is a balance of upwards of \$3,000 in the Treasury of that Instiution, and a number of legacies were received during the year. The number of volumes in the Sem inary Library is 14,957; the number added during the year was 195 by donation, and two by purchase.

Forty-one new students were received during the The third annual report of the Danville (Ky.) Theological Seminary was received and read by Dr.

Religious Reading.

For the Evangelist. JOHN ELIOT, THE INDIAN APOSTLE

Influence over the Indians. The influence of Eliot soon extended to other Indian tribes and villages. Tahattawan, of Concord, with some of his people, came to Nonantum to listen to the gospel and witness its effects. They soon declared their readiness to embrace Christianity, and invited Eliot to visit them. Passaconaway, a powerful Sachem at Pawtucket was also numbered among the friends of the gospel. At the close of an address by Eliot he arose and said, that he never yet had prayed to God, Catechism and the Indian Primer were prepared for he never before had heard such instructions concerning God; but he declared his approval of Indian Grammar—now mainly valued as a conwhat had been taught, and his purpose for the future to pray to God and persuade his sons to who might be disposed to master the language in follow his example. In the following year order to preach to the native tribes. Nor was he pathetically invited Eliot to come and live this all. Even to extreme old age Eliot itinerated among his people. The Nashaway Sachem also urged Eliot to come and preach to his people and like the affection of a parent for a child was the sent an escort of twenty armed men to protect him interest which he felt for those whom he had reon the dangerous journey. Through the wilderclaimed from their native vice and barbarism. ness, fording deep streams, and delayed by severe storms. Eliot at length arrives, wet and weary, worn with toil and exposure, at the place of his destination, and felt rewarded by finding "sundry hungry after instruction." At Yarmouth also he found encouragement. Mayhew was a kindred spirit, and was encouraged to labor for the Indians by Eliot's presence. The pastors of the churches began to feel a deeper interest in the mission. At Synod held at Cambridge in 1647, many of the "Praying Indians" had been invited to be present. The evidence which they gave of Christian knowledge and experience, awakened the sympathy of

many. Such a scene-the grave fathers of the churches surrounded by the red men of the woods drawn together by the love of Christ, that had made them brethren-had never been witnessed before.

Missionary Efforts in England.

Meanwhile the intelligence of Eliot's success and his need of aid to prosecute his labors had reached England. The hearts of Marshall, Goodwin, Calamy and others in London responded to the appeal. After some delay a corporation was formed with the express object of prapogating Christianity among the natives of New-England. Among its warmest friends were Baxter and Ashuret, and Robert Boyle was its first Governor. John Owen, in his Chancellorship of Oxford, expressed his great interest in the success of the projeet, and Eliot blessed God when he heard of it. Indeed there had occurred enough in the results of this missionary work to gladden the hearts of all good men. Few could have learned without emotion the question of an aged Indian, who asked how it was that when the English had been in the country so long a time-twenty-seven yearsthey had not sooner taught the Indians about Christ. "Had you done it sooner." said he. "we might have known much of God by this time, and much sin might have been prevented; but now some of ns are grown old in sin." The fruits of Eliot's labors commended the cause to the most scrupulous. With the praying Indians the Sabbath was as sacredly kept as Puritanic rigor could demand. Drunkenness was punished as a crime Noble instances of Christian charity showed that the love of Christ was felt in many a heart. None could dispute the evidence of conversion given

both by the experience and the lives of a large number of the praying Indians.

in years that I cannot expect to live long." He contained it, "Here, take it; I believe the Lord feared, as others did also, lest if he failed to semeans that you should have it all." cure the issue of it, none others would undertake Such was the man of whom his great contemit. But his wish was realized. His most impor-

lifted eyes, his nunc dimittis of grateful joy.

King Philip's War.

His Last Days.

porary, Shepard, who knew him well, said, "I think we can never love or honor this man of God tunate prayer was answered, and in the spirit of the aged Simeon, he might have uttered with up- enough," and of whom Riehard Baxter-lying as he supposed on his death bed-added, "There is no man on earth whom I honored above him. I Translates other Good Books. But beside the Bible, Eliot had Itranslated am now dying, I hope, as he did."

other works for the use of his Indian converts. Baxter's " Call to the Unconverted," " The Prac-BROWN'S THEOLOGICAL TRACTS. tice of Piety," " The Sincere Convert," and " The Dr. John Brown, the able and learned Profes-Sound Believer" of Shephard, were included in

or of Exceptical Theology in the United Presthe number. The Indian Psalter, the Indian byterian Church, is widely known in this country through his numerous works, many of which by his pen, and published by his exertions. His have been re-published here. Within the past two years he has been issuing volumes of " Theotribution to Philology-was intended to aid any ogical Tracts," containing rare and select treatises by various divines. The selections are made with sound judgment : they now comprise. three volumes in 12 mo. As they are not much known among the churches which he had gathered, and n this country, an account of them may interest our theological readers. The first volume contains Lord President Forbes' "Reflections on

the Sources of Incredulity;" by Simon Browne. minister in 1716 of the Presbyterian congrega-

But ere he left the world a sore trial awaited tion in the Old Jewry, London; "A", fit Rebuke him. King Philip's war excited terror throughto a ludicrous infidel, in some Remarks on Mr. out the colonies, and the praying Indians fell un-Woolston's fifth Discourse on the Miracles of our der suspicion of a treacherous sympathy with the Saviour," an excellent Essay by Sir David Daldreadful foe. They were subjected to cruel inrymple ; Lord Hailes on "Eminent Heather justice. They were forged to remove from their Writers, from Seneca to Marcus Antoninus, who settlement, to leave the houses they had built, the are said to have disregarded Christianity :" Rev. fields they had tilled, and the scenes where they John Ballantyne on "the Origin of Evil;" Dr. had prayed and listened to the word of God. Smalley's two sermons on the "Inability of the Some of them had been slain by the whites in a Sinner;" and Dr. Jonathan Edwards on the spirit of retaliation as blind and misdirected and "Necessity of the Atonement." The second volfierce as that which they had once exhibited themume opens with Jeremy Taylor, "An instance of selves. Their schools were for the most part Moral Demonstration, or a Conjugation of Probbroken up. Notwithstanding Eliot's efforts to abilities, proving that the Religion of Jesus promote the education of native teachers and Christ is from God;" this is extracted from Taypreachers, he saw his hopes doomed to sad disap- lor's " Doctor Dubitantiam;" Ballantyne on the "Being of God;" Dr. James Usher's admirable pointment. Some proved faithless and unreliable. Some of the most promising were cut off by disdiscourse on "Immanuel, or the Mystery of the ease, and it was not long before the building which Inestnation unfolded ," "Baxter," refiewed by had been reared as the Indian College at Cam- himself, and his "Meditations and Lamentabridge was so descrited that it was suffered to pass tions :" Rev. John Maclaurin on " Prejudices into other hands. The Indians never recovered against the Gospel," one of his best works; Dr. from the blow that fell upon them in Philip's war. John Erskine on "the Nature of Faith ;" Archi-Their conduct indeed conciliated respect and se- hald MeLean on the "Infinence of the Holy cured confidence, but the violence of the whites, Spirit," and Edwards on the "Had for which and their own gloomy fears had done their work. God created the World." The third volume opens with Howe's letter to Hon. Robert Boyle

While Eliot lived, the cause of the Indians found on the "Reconcileableness of God's Prescience of in him a faithful and steadfast friend. Indiguant- the Sins of Men with the wisdom and sincerity ly did he remonstrate against the eruel injustice of his Counsels, Exhertations," etc., with a defence which sold into slavery such, even of the enemy, of the letter against the animadversion of Gale, in as had been taken captive in war. But his career his "Court of the Gentiles." Howe denies direct was approaching its close. He could now preach Divine efficiency in the production of sinful acts, but once in two months to the Indian churches, asserting God's concurrence to be immediate, but and the weight of fourscore years made him fully not efficacious. One Thomas Dawson published sensible that his work was well nigh done. "I a bitter invective against him, with the title " De am drawing home," he says pathetically in a let- causa Dei." Andrew Marvell's rare tract in reply ter to Robert Boyle, even while his trembling to Dawson follows next in the volume, full of wit noice was still heard, and his apostolic form was and acuteness. Next come five treatises of Dr. seen in the pulpit. But with the burden of years, Robert Balmer, Professor of Systematic Theology as he slowly toiled up the hill on which his church to the United Secession Church, deceased in 1844, stood, his active thoughts drew lessons from the on the "Arian Hypothesis," the "Strength of toil of the way. "This," said he, "is very much the Evidences for the Divinity of Christ," the like the way to heaven. 'Tis up hill. The Lord "Personality of the Holy Spirit," the "Divinity by his grace fetch us up." Eliot had indeed well of the Holy Spirit," and "Remarks on the Docnigh reached the summit of his earthly Pisgah, trines of Divine Decrees." Dr. John Martin of and rarely has any one had such a prospect as his, Kirkealdy, " on the Glory of God as the Great whither he looked back to the tasks of his past End of Moral Action." Rev. Samuel Pike, life, or forward to the Canaan of his repose. Yet "Brief Thoughts on the Gospel; the way in with all that he had accomplished, he was deeply which the Gospel gives peace; humble. In speaking on the subject that had en- a believer comes to a true satisfaction about his disheartening, led Eliot to adopt his measures with gaged the labora of his life, and to which his state toward God," of which Dr. Chalmers, in a thoughts instinctively turned, he said, " There is a controversy with Dr. Stmart on Maith, said that it because it set a precedent for recording on the min-most liable to fall into error and lead others into have been \$10,000. Nearly all the Bailroad and by danger. Perils by the storm, perils by the cloud, a dark cloud upon the work of the Gospel expressed "his views clearly," to which Dr. among the poor Indians. The Lord revive and Stuart replied. "why, that tract was published prosper that work, and grant that it may live by me." Dr. Chalmers used to relate this inciwhen I am dead. It is a work that I have been dent to show how men may think they differ, doing much and long about. But what "_inter- when they really agree. Dr. John Snodgrass of rupting himself, and even while memory failed Paisley, "the leading Doctrines of the Gospel cherishing the deep sense of his own unworthi- stated and defended." Dr. Thomas Hardy, "the ess-" what was the word I spoke last? I re- Progress of the Christian Religion." Rev. John call that expression, my doings. Alas! they Bonar, who died at Pesth in 1761, on the "Conhave been poor and small doings, and I'll be the duct and Character of Judas Iscariot." The man that will throw the first stone at them all." volume closes with Dr. John Smalley's discourse On the 20th of March, 1690, Eliot died, aged "on the Perfection and Usefulness of the Divine. 86 years. The last words he uttered were, "Wel- Law." This series of Tracts, as is apparent from this come, joy ! "

11

there was not the slightest intention to east the apostles in favor of this plan. They were in the the chair.

utes not only the results of the Assembly, but error also. The minister should fill the minds of Turnpike stocks which have been donated to the the means by which those results had been arrived his hearers with Bible language which can be called

up by them at any moment to combat error. Bax-The Moderator disclaimed any personal feeling ter, and Owen, and Edwards, and Witherspoonon the subject, one way or the other. He should these old preachers-quoted Scripture in great have been perfectly satisfied with the original enabundance. This was one great charm of their try, and would be perfectly satisfied with the preaching, and secret of their success.

minutes as reported by the Committee. In reference to this question the brethren might vote as they pleased, without any reference to him, for he had no feeling whatever in the matter

Calls for question were heard, and the question guard the minds of his people from the danger of on the adoption of the amendment, recommended false belief. in the report of the Committee, was put and car-The Gospel should also be preached symmetrically ried by a large majority.

giving to all parts their due order and proportion. Assessments for Commissioners' Fund. The motion No one duty or doctrine should be magnified to the o receive the report on the Assessment of Presbyneglect of others. The Gospel was a great and beautiful whole. eries having been carried,

The Clerk, in pursuance of Dr. Duffield's motion, proceeded to call off the list of Presbyteries, which vas interrupted by a recess of ten minutes. When the assembly resumed its session, the Secetary proceeded with the calling off of the list of tresbyteries.

Several remarks, generally approving the plan proposed, were made as the reports were rendered. When the Presbytery of Brooklyn was called on,

Rev. Dr. Spear presented a paper which had been adopted by the Presbytery on this subject. He said the Presbytery took the ground that the whole system was unconstitutional. The old plan was overtured to the Presbyteries in 1806, and was the Church. declared to be the law of the Church by the Assembly in 1807, in consequence of the response of the Presbyteries in the affirmative. The plan now proposed repeals that constitutional rule. without resorting to the prescribed mode of overturing the Presbyteries. The paper was too long for perusal at this time.

When the list was about three-fourths exhausted. a motion was made to dispense with the reading of the remaining Presbyteries, and to refer what was left of them to the Mileage Committee. On being put to the Assembly it was declared to be lost.

Rev. C. C. Beman, a delegate of the Evangelical Consociation of Rhode Island, whose duties call him home this atternoon, was introduced and tendered the salutations of the body he represented. He spoke of the progress of religious sentiment and practice among the people as being on the whole quite encouraging. He expressed his deep sympathy with the Presbyterian Church, hoping that it would never separate North and South, but that it would be one of those beautiful fabrics erected all over our land, to which all the citizens of the Union should have access. He hoped the Presbyterian Church would rise in this land and in other lands. He asked only the privilege of imitating Christ, there are corresponding responsibilities them in promulgating the Gospel truth, and fixing some stable land-marks for our country, and in laboring for the conversion of the world.

The Moderator reciprocated the complimentary address of Mr. Beman, and requested him to convey to the body which he represented the fact that the

(Continued on page 12.)

Humphrey. The report estimates the value of the least disrespect upon the gentleman who occupies constant habit of quoting from the Scripture. It is buildings erected for the Seminary, at \$4,000, and when ministers lose sight of the words of the Bible. the value of the whole property belong to the Insti-Mr. Cooper opposed the amendment proposed, and indulge in mere speculations, that they are tution at \$77,335. The expenses of the three years

there is no income from these sources. The Seminary had been promised large aid from other sources, particularly from Tennessee, but in this expectation the Trustees were totally disappointed, so that they were again compelled to apply to the Kentucky brethren, from whom they received a cordial and The Gospel should also be preached with refer ence to the errors prevailing in a community. A salists, would need so to adapt his preaching as to point him. The Annual Report of the Union Theological Sem-

inary of Virginia was also received. It shows a list Natick. It was planned on the Scripture model. of 28 students. Six graduated during the year. The Faculty of this Seminary is composed of three Proessors.

Correspondence.- A communication was received from the German Reformed Church, declining any One or two doctrines or duties, held up constantly further communion with the General Assembly. The Stated Clerk announced a letter of good-will from at the sacrifice of all the rest, resulted in the prothe Synod of the Reformed Church.

duction of a moral monster, just as a physical monster was formed by cutting off some limbs or features Treasury .-- The Treasurer's Annual Report was which, though small in themselves, were essential read. The receipts of the General Assembly last were soon after formed, and in 1674 their numto the beauty of the whole. Some men declaimed year were \$28,791, and the expenditures \$26,462. against a particular sin, believing that if the special One half of this amount was invested as a permanent bject of their declamation were accomplished the fund, and the remainder was applied to cover conmillennium would surely follow. This was fanatictingent expenses.

Place of Next Meeting .- The cities of Lexington, Ky ... ism, which is the soul's concentrating, upon a single point, the fears and affections, and labors, that be-Indianapolis, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, St. Louis, ong to the entire range of duty. Such absorption Cincinnati and Baltimore, were nominated as places in one idea can only produce schism and mischief in decided upon.

Fund for Disabled Ministers .- Rev. Dr. Rodgers The Word should be preached with tender earn-

read the Report of the Trustees of the Fund for the estness-with an intense desire to save the souls of men. It should be preached naturally-without Aid of disabled Ministers. During the year, relief has been afforded to 20 persons, on the application the artifices of style and delivery. It should be preached with faith. The minister goes forth at of 15 Presbyteries. Of this number 11 were widows. God's bidding, with a promise that God will bless 1 was an orphan, and 8 clergymen. Some debate sprung up on this report, when Dr. Rice moved the his efforts, and he is bound to expect success. This appointment of a Special Committee of three to consuccess depends, in a great measure, upon his expectations. A preacher, who expects success, will sider the subject. The Moderater appointed Rev. take care to prepare himself with a view to it. He Dr. Rice, Rev. Mr. Cater and Judge Porter. It was Psalms of David in metrical form, together in one life. In the feebleness of extreme old age-true will study and pray for ft. If he fails, he will be then moved and carried that Dr. Marshall and Matled to inquire into the causes of his failure, and thew Newkirk be added to the Special Committee. that very inquiry will tend to remove them. Benevolence be made the special order for 10 o'clock The discourse was closed by several brief reflec-

Saturday morning. tions. First, the more purely the word of God is

Corresponding Bodies-Reports of Delegates to corpreached, the greater is its power upon the minds responding bodies were called for. Rev. Dr. Mnrray of men. Second, we see the value of a rich Christian experience in the minister of Jesus Christ : for reported that he had attended the meeting of the Association of New-Hampshire, and had been rewithout it how can there be either a clear percepceived with marked kindness by that body. They tion of divine truth, or the deep intent and earnest ness of purpose, which are so important, or the strong faith in the goodness and protection of God. which is absolutely essential? Finally, the ministerial work is one for the entire energies of each minister for his entire life; and, lastly, if a Assembly then adjourned. great responsibility rests upon the ministers of

Presbyterian Historical Society. The Presbyterian Historical Society, composed of members of both branches of the Church, holds an-

upon those who hear him. The sermon was long, continuing for an hour and nual meetings in connection with each Assembly. half, but we listened to it with great satisfaction. The discourse before the Old School branch was de-It was an earnest and practical discourse, in which livered on Friday evening by Rev. Samuel J. Baird. from the beginning to the end there was not even of Iowa, on the Socialan Defection in the Presbythe slightest allusion to past controversies or the unhappy division in the Presbyterian Church. This (Continued on page 16.)

Perils in the Wilderness. Disappointments, it is true, and sometimes most

cautious doliberation. His path was often beset way, perils among false brethren, and sometimes Seminary fail to pay any present dividends, so that threats of personal violence or even death might have served as an excuse for narrowing the sphere of his labors But with the aid of English Christians he determined to enlarge them. He saw the difficulty of dealing with the Indian tribes while they pursued their roaming forest life, and sought liberal response. The support of a new Professor is to introduce among them the institutions of civilpledged by these brethren if the Assembly will ap- ization. To promote this end the more effectually, he resolved to organize them into settled com-

munities. The first of these was established at The Bible was its code of laws, and the advice of Jethro to Moses was adopted as the basis of civil

organization. A large structure was erected to serve the double purpose of school and church Courts were established, and the new State was inaugurated in the presence of Governor Endicot and several of the ministers, by religious cere-

monies. Other settlements of praying Indians ber. divided into seven old and seven new towns, under Eliot's care, amounted to about 1,100 souls. On Martha's Vinyard the Mayhews had charge of a still larger number, and a thousand more were scattered abroad in different localities. Six churches had been formed among them, similar in for the next meeting. Lexington, Ky., was finally their constitution, order and faith to the New-England churches generally.

Translation of the Bible.

the Indian tongue. The first edition of the New respect in every sphere in which he moved. He bound along with an Indian Catechism, and the "Essays to do Good" from the record of Eliot's land, and one beautifully bound was presented to a poor blind boy under his roof, in order to in-It was ordered that the Report on Systematic the King-but Charles II. was utterly unfitted to struct him. He translated the Bible for the Inappreciate the true value of the labor which had dian tribes, but his anxiety for their improvement

been expended npon a work, of which Baxter said, did not suffer him to overlook their need of spades "Such a fruit and work of a plantation was never and iron erows. Some whims the good old man before presented to a King." New editions were had and cherished to his dying day. Wigs were issued some twenty years later, but the race for a special object of his dislike, and it is doubtful whom it was prepared has vanished from the earth, whether John Owen's head would have made the had expressed with great unanimity their love and and from that time till the present the work has one that covered it tolerable. Tobacco he presentfriendship for this General Assembly. On a certain offered no inducement to repay the printer's toil. ed to the Indians on his first visit, and some of subject, (said Dr. Murray,) they were very quiet, It remains a sad and yet glorious monument of the grave magistrates of Plymouth liked to smoke and I strove to put them quiet in relation to it. The the past-the memorial of a departed people, but it well, but it was not long before tobacco and the memorial as well of a primitive missionary wigs seemed to dispute with one another the pre-

zeal, a glowing love for souls, and a persevering eminence in Eliot's disgust. But even his most trivial tastes and habits of act and feeling, were ing the preceding year. The amount expended energy which was sustained by faith in God. For the issue of the last edition of the Indian matters of principle. His food was of the plain- in appropriations to the young men under the Bible, Eliot was deeply anxious, " My age," says est kind, and cold water was his only drink. His patronage of the Society, has been \$7,005. The he, "makes me importunate. I shall depart joy- open-hearted and self-forgetting charity was pro- Church relation of the 101 benificiaries reported, fully, may I but leave the Bible among them, for verbial, and the story is told of his giving away is as follows:-57 Presbyterians, 37 Congregaterian Church in England. It traced the rise and it is the word of life." Again he writes, "I de- his quarter's salary to a poor family, saying, as he tionalists, 4 Old School Presbyterians, 2 Resire to see it done before I die, and I am so deep found it difficult to untie the handkerchief which formed Presbyterians, and 1 Lutheran.

His Character.

brief enumeration, is made with great judgment. The life of Eliot is his best eulogy. He needs Some of them can hardly be procured in a sepno other. The amount of labor which he accom- arate form. Those from our American divines plished shows his persevering energy, its nature do not suffer by comparison with the others. The self-denial, devotion and prayerful faith in God

mous fame ever passed through his mind. He looking on. And yet in accomplishing it, he made was rendered very interesting by the admirable himself a Christian hero, worthy to be a speetaele to the world. Difficulties could not discourage, nor dangers appal him. In the darkest hour, nothing could induce him to relinquish his purpose, nor did a favoring current lead him to drop the oar or relax his vigilance.

Eliot was, morover, a man full of kindly, genial Meanwhile, Eliot had accomplished a work feelings. Affable, courteous, studious of others' which alone might have sufficed for the task of welfare, ever chcerful, and often indulging in some an ordinary life. He had translated the Bible into pleasant humor, he inspired affection as well as Testament appeared in April 1661, and one of the was as thorough a Utilitarian as Benjamin Frank-Old Testament, two years later. They were then | lin, for Cotton Mather might have transcribed his volume. Several copies were sent over to Eng- to the instincts of nearly fourseore years, he took

displays the character of the man-his charity, volumes, too, are issued at a very moderate cost. It is doubtful whether even a thought of posthu- CENTRAL AM. EDUCATION SOCIETY. The Anniversary of this Society, on last Sabwas content to do his work with none but God bath evening, at the "Church of the Puritans,"

> sermon of the Rev. Dr. Skinner. The theme was the Ministry-its place, and its importance in the Church. The large and intelligent audience gave evidence, by their fixed attention for an hour and a quarter, of the deep and solemn interest awakened by the discussion.

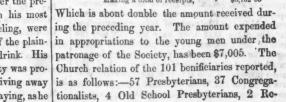
do not attempt a report of the sermon, feeling that no report could do it justice. We understand that it is to be given to the press; and can but hope that it will have a wide circulation.

The report of Rev. Mr. Lewis, Sccretary, stated, that during the year, this Society has rendered aid to 101 young men. The number under patonage, April, 30th, 1856, was 72; and they are oursuing their studies in eight different Institutions, and in all the stages of their preparatory ourse.

Eleven of our beneficiaries completed their ourse of studies soon after the commencement of the year, and twelve more have, during the last week, entered upon the dutics and responsibilities of their public life, as preachers of the gospel.

The amounts of money which have been reeived into the Treasury, during the year, have been as follows:

From collections in the Churches, - 84,541 20 "Donations by individuals, - 6885 00 "Loans to former beneficiaries returned, 173 00 "Degates, 2,362 85 Making a total of receipts, -\$8,762 05



- The Ebangelist.

12

served as the second and the second					
CONTENTS OF THE	PRESENT NUMBER:				
The Fund Complete	Churches and Ministers13 Religious Summary				
WESTERN R ESERVE DEPAET- MENT :	Phantome				
GENERAL ACCEMELY: Comme comment of proceed- ings10	FARMEN'S DEPARTMANT				
OLD SCF DOL ASSEMBLY: Comm moment of proceed- ings11 Contin mation16	MAMERARE OF THE ASSEMELT.I NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC				
Raiscio us Reading : John Liest, concluded 11	Advestisements1				

GENTERAL ASSEMBLY. (Continued from page 11.)

sympathy which the Assembly had with them was cordial, and would be lasting.

Prest geerian Historical Society. An invitation from the Presbyte rian Historical Society, (old and newschool,) to sattend at their lecture this evening in Dr. Phillips' Church, was received and accepted. Bible Soci sty. The Moderator then read an invi-

tation to the Assembly to be present at a meeting to be held in the Church of the Puritans, on the 22d inst., st 7 1-2 P. M., whose object is to be the lians, and a few minor sects of Presbyterians, Covcarrying o at of a plan for supplying all the destitute famil ies in the land with Bibles.

enanters and Seceders.

has been adouted.

tions

The frequent changes and enlargement of the col

lection of Hymns in different Oburches must not we think, be referred so much to the love of novel

ty, as to the consciousness that there are defects

and wants to be supplied in every collection that

Comparatively but few bymns are treasured up in

zerel rhyme as in Rouse's version, that the sent

thing which best meets and supplies the purpose

and wants of a Christian people's praise. The young may desire and call for poetic comp

Explora tion of the West. Rev. Mr. Space the follow ing resolution, which was referred to the Committe se on Church Extension :

Committe se on Church Extension: Whereas, It is desirable that the General Assembly should be put in y essession of accurate information with respect to the present is condition and wants of the Home Missionary field. Ying in the Valley of the Mississippi, and also with respect to the status of the agency necessary to the greatest efficiency in the spirit al cultivation of that field; and Whereas, Such information has never been communicated to this body, except in an incidental, partial and imperfect man-ner; there fore. *Reselve al* That a Committee of "Taree be appointed to look into the ramiget, collect facts as far as possible from greanan recomm and report the same to the next Assembly, and recomm and to that body such actions as they may deem expe-dient in order to the more vigorous prosecution of the Home Mission Bry work.

The resolution was seconded and carried unani

mousl r.

Dr. Spear moved that the communication from the Bi moklyn Presbytery be referred to the Com mittees on Church Polity. Carried.

Standing Committees. Rev. Dr. Mills called the resolutions offered by him yes terday, viz :

"The duties of the Standing Committee m on Church Exten-sion, required to be appointed at the oper fing of each General Assembly, by the Assembly of 1552, having been greatly di-minished by the setion of the Assembly in 1554, disponsing with special annual reports from the Free systemies on that sub-With special annual reports from the trees grants ject-it is ordered. That hereafter, the subjects of Domestic Missions and Church Erection shall be assigned as the province of that Committee, and all papers on these subjects, requiring reference, shall be referred to it in course, unless otherwise directed by the As-

Sombly. Source, using uncertainty that the opening of There shall also, hereafter, be appointed in at the opening of each General Assembly, a Standing Committee on Education for the Ministry, and also one on Tublicat ion, to which Com-mittee all matters perialning to these genera is universe, requiring reference, shall be respectively referred, a know otherwise di-rected by the Assembly."

Some confusion, he remarked, had been occa tion at the right hand of the Father Almighty-the sioned by misunderstanding the meaning of the progress and history, the distresses and persecuterm Standing Committee. A Standling Committee is a Committee for the service of eac h Assembly-s Committee of its own, and whose function terminates with the Assembly. The permanent Comat his coming, in his kingdom, which enliven the Book of Psalms, are things that can never prove mittees appointed on these several su bjects, as Publication, Education, Church Erection, Church Extension, &c., are not Committees of this Assembly There is needed a Committee to whom the reports been studied and nsed for purposes of praise and of these permanent Committees may be made; and the usage of deliberative bodies favored the refertween it and other hymns becomes glaring in point of strength and richness, of grandenr and power to ence of these subjects to Standing rather than Special Committees.

enlighten, confirm and invigorate the christian's faith and hope, and lift the heart up to the holy Rev. Mr. Williams and other Western ma joy of consci strongly urged the measure. munion with God. Rev. Dr. Beman remarked that the minutes al-

For these and other reasons not necessary to be ge the attenti

David. There is a depth, a power, an unction. a Committee to report to this Assembly. reach, a grandeur, a comprehensiveness and sublim-ity, in the Psalmody of the Bible, which we look Dr. Spear moved, as an amendment, that it b eferred to a committee, to report to the Assembly for in vain in Watts' imitations or imitators. We would not wish to see the latter wholly ex of next year. They had gone on for a long time cluded from our collection, for they have become embalmed in the recollections and incorporated under the old dispensation, and could surely exist

under it for another year. with the pious exercises and breathings of many devout worshippers. But we see no reason why Dr. Smith approved of this. He said that they had scientific musical men here, but none capable they should occupy a prime and conspicuous place as though they were the Psalms of David, or actual of submitting a proper report to this Assembly. ly do express their identical thoughts. They might much more appropriately be distributed under their respective suitable heads among the hymns or He was in favor of the new version, although as to the chanting proposed, he thought it assimilated respective suitable heads among the hymns or "spiritual songs" to which they more properly and characteristically belong. The wants and feelings of very many, as well as great and important bene-fits that cannot be secured by the existing imita-tions, would be much more directly and efficiently rather closely to that used in the Romish Church, and the Italian trills fell upon his ear with no very deasant sensation.

The question as to Dr. Spears amendment was put and lost. met and gratified by a restoration of the "Book of

Mr. Benedict's motion to refer to a Committee to Psains" to its proper place, and, as we think, de-sign assigned to it by the Spirit of God, as part and parcel of the acknowledged matter for the Church's report to this Assembly was carried by a large majority. praise in her worshipping assemblies. There is a simplicity and pathos, a power an

Standing Committees. Rev. Dr. Mills' resolutions providing for the appointment of certain Standing grandeur in most, if not all of this sacred collection, which give it incalculable value. Its use, we think, Committees additional to the permanent Committees on Church Extension, &c., were, after a prois eminently calculated to preserve the purity of dectrine, to promote the power of faith, to exalt tracted discussion on Dr. Spees' amendment, referthe authority of the Sacred Scriptures, and to sered to the Committee on Church Polity

care respect for their inspiration. Its value and The Moderator appointed as a Committee on importance have been proved abundantly in the early history of the Reformation. And to the place the Memorial of the Detroit Presbytery on Psalmothe Psalter still occupies in the rituals of different Churches, may be referred much of that respect for dy, Rev. Dr. Duffield, Rev. Dr. Beman, Rev. W. H. Parkes, Eber M. Rollo and Mathias W. Baldwin.

Next Place of Meeting. The selection of a place for the next meeting of the Assembly was next in order. Pittsburgh, Milwaukie, Cleveland, Chicago, Dayton, Ohio; Philadelphia, Detroit, Rochester, Cincinnati, were severally nominated.

The roll was then called, and it was found that leveland was chosen by a large majority. The Moderator appointed Rev. Drs. Pierce and

Wisner, and Rev. George Fox a Committee to nominate a Committee of arrangements.

Rev. Mr. Darling, Secretary, submitted the report of the Education Committee, of which the fol owing is a comprehensive abstract:

the memory by Christian people generally, and prove always to be acceptable without palling upon At the first sitting of the Committee, they were the taste or becoming trite. It is singularly and pre-eminently characteristic of the Book of Psakns, divided into three classes: for one year, Rev. Messrs, Barnes, Dr. Duffield, and Dr. Adams, and ven where the translation has been made into dog-Messrs. W. Purves. J. B. Pinneo. For two years ment gives value to the language, and its frequent Dr. Brainerd, Rev. Mr. Darling, Dr. Owen, and yea, continual and even exclusive use as the mate-rial for public praise, not only agreeable, but seal-Messrs. Jessup and White. For three years, Dr. sly cherished, and to be contended for as the very Skinner, Rev. Messrs. Jenkins, Shepperd and Wood, and J. W. Benedict, Esq.

In accordance with the resolution of the last As sembly to elect a General Secretary of Education, in which sentiment is less regarded than plendor of imagery and beauty of language. But and, if possible to procure for that office the serviwhere sentiment is of secondary, and style and or-nament of chief importance, the poetry that may be Dr. Bullard was unanimously elected Secretary. Dr. Bullard was unanimously elected Secretary, consecrated for the purposes of religions worship will not long retain its freshness and power to inand his salary fixed at \$2,000 per annum; but while negotiations were still pending it pleased the terest the mind and heart of the devout who seek ion with the Father through the Son, by Great Head of the Church to say to our brother, the Holy Spirit. It is the thought itself-the grand 'Come up higher." We are assured that his heart and sublime, the tender and touching, the thrilling and affecting truth of redemption through Christ was most deeply interested in the cause of education for the ministry, and that had he lived he and the glories of his coming and kingdom, that give to the "Book of Psalms," its value and would, by the blessing of God, have accomplished power when intelligently employed for purposes of religions praise. The person, work, character and affecting scenes and incidents in the life of Christ, as much in raising up ministers for the church as he before had done in erecting houses of worship. Though he has gone, we trust his spirit is still left; the Glorious Messiah-his sorrows and sufferings, and in the response of the Presbytery of Newark his trials and conflicts, and his atoning death-the wonders of his resurrection, ascension and exaltaand others to the exhortation of the Assembly, to the "use of all diligence in searching out suitable candidates for the ministry, and to increased tions, the triumph and glory of the Church-the makes and retributive providence of Jesus Christ --his supremacy and lordship ever this lower crea-tion, and the bright scenes of joy and blessedness faithfulness in training them for the whole work of the ministry," we think we can see evident tokens for good that the temporary depression of this all important cause is about to pass away. So far as reported, the following is the state of the cause as restale and uninteresting to the Christian's heart. The longer the sentiments of this blessed book have presented by the Western Education Society at Auburn, New-York, the Central American Educasupplication in the worship of God, the dearer does tion Society, and the Philadelphia Education Soit become to the pious heart, and the contrast beciety:

> Western Education Society .- No. of candidates 24; Hamilton Cellege, 14; Auburn Seminary, 10. Central Society .- New-York Union Seminary, 67 University of New-York, 7; Hamilton College, 16; Union, 4; New-York Central, 3; University of

convenient, by those Presbyteries to which they naturally be-long. [See Form of Government. Chap. 14, Sec. 2.] On motion of Dr. Spear, the report was referred to a Special Committee, for which the Moderator appointed Messrs. Dr. A. D. Smith, Rev. G. E. Day, Rev. Harvey Curtis, Treadwell Ketchum, Esq., and Hon. A. Naudain.

Annual Sermon .- The nomination of a preacher of the annual sermon on Home Missions, was referred o a Committee of three-Rev. Dr. Pierce, Rev. A. H. Betts, and Mr. E. H. Bushnell.

Fasting and Prayer .- The first Monday in January, 1857, was appointed a day of fasting and prayer, and the last Thursday in February a day of prayer for colleges.

Invitations .-- Dr. Adams presented an invitation from the superintendents of eleemosynary institutions, which was accepted, and a Committee of Arrangements was appointed to confer with a similar Committee designated by the Old School Assembly, to whom a similar invitation had been tendered

Dr. Adams stated that an interesting exhibition of the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institute would highest judicatory, in view of the tendency take place, if nothing intervened to prevent it, in human nature, in ecclesiastical connections, to a this Church on Monday evening. The Assembly then adjourned to Monday morning.

Fourth Day .-- Monday, May 19th. After the devotional exercises and preliminary

usiness Elder Hutchinson moved a reconsideration of the vote appointing the next meeting at Cleveland, on the ground that the Assembly might not be welcome there.

Rev. Mr. Bittinger said that the ruling elder who invited the Assembly to meet at Cleveland, was an old citizen, well acquainted with the feelings and safely trusted. Yet he felt delicate in imposing such a tax without having first learned the feelings of those who were to bear it. He thought it possible to exhaust even Western patience. The matter licited some further debate, and was withdrawn.

Theological Seminaries .- The order of the day, rewhen Rev. Dr. Smith made a verbal statement respecting the Union Theological Seminary; Rev. Mr. Warner, respecting Auburn; Rev. Mr. Day, respecting Lane, Rev. Mr. Spees respecting the Blacknessee. These reports were referred to a Special Committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Smith, and Messrs. Tindal and Warner, and Turley.

Treasurer's Report .- The report of the Treasurer was read which stated the expenditures of the Assembly at \$1.668.10.

Churches without Sessions .- Dr. Duffield, from the Committee of Bills and Overtures, reported the following, with a recommendation to answer it in the firmative :

Is it competent for a pastor of a church, the sole uling elder of said church being removed by death, or otherwise, by and with the concurrence of said church, to receive a member and ruling elder from another church, on certificate, with a vicw to his subsequent election and installation as ruling elder in the place of the elder deccased ?

The consideration of the Overture was deferred at the instance of Rev. Mr. Carothers.

Publication Committee .- Rev. W. H. Spencer, Secretary, read the annual Report of the Permanent Committee on Publications. It remarked that the movement in favor of publication had thus far been kindly received by all the great national publication societies with which the Church co-operates. Valuable progress had, indeed, been made towards reducing the whole work of denominational publication to thorough and complete system. During the past year there had been published Albert Barnes' book on the Government of the Church. 1,000 copies; Dr. Lyman Coleman's Text book to Bible Geography, 250 copies ; Presbyterian Alma-

was taken up, viz: the Report of the Committee brought, by the Synodical records, or by general appointed by the last General Assembly, on the Constitutional Powers of the General Assembly may cite the Second or the rumor, the As-Constitutional Powers of the General Assembly sembly may cite the Synod before them. Thus, over the subject of Slavery, Rev. Dr. A. D. Smith mediately, may even a Session be reached, but not presented the

MAJORITY REPORT. The Committee appointed by the last General Assembly "to report to the next Assembly on the

ment. The "power" on which we are to report is fitly designated as "constitutional." We are a con-We are a constitutional body. No judicatory of our Church has any legitimate functions, save those which, either expressly or by clear implication, the Constitution confers. Emphatically should this be said of our

grasping and tyrannous centralism. The one-man power at Rome is hardly more abhorrent to the

genius of Presbyterianism than would be a many-headed papacy under the name and form of a Gen-eral Assembly. It should be remembered, also, that as a visible Church, or particular denomination, eral Assen stitution is the sole bond of our union. We our Con are united, externally and formally, only as that unites us. That, of course, must measure and limit the responsibility for each other which grows out of our union. No one part of our body can be held answerable for evils in another, which, by the terms

our confederation, it has no power to reach. The Committee would further remark, that they do not feel themselves called on to present their habits of the people, and his invitation might be views of the moral character of Slavery, nor to reargue the question whether slaveholding is, in any case, a disciplinable offence. They do not suppose they were appointed with reference to that question. It was thoroughly discussed in the Assembly of 1850, and the conclusion reached, " that the holding our fellow-men in the condition of Slavery, except in those cases where it is unavoidable by the laws of the State, the obligations of guardianship, or the ports of Theological Seminaries was taken up, demands of humanity, is an offence in the proper import of that term, as used in the Book of Di ine, chapter 1, section 3, and should be regarded and treated in the same manner as other offences." This opinion has been reaffirmed, either expressly or virtually, by nearly every succeeding Assembly burn Seminary. Thomas Turley, Esq., made a including the last. Nor do the Committee antici statement respecting a new Seminary in East Ten-passee. These reports were referred to a Special Assembly will either stand in doubt concerning it or incline, in the least, to a retrogrado course. The doctrine set forth at Detroit-set forth simply as a doctrine, and not as a law or judicial deci

yet, they judge, the settled view of our Church. Taking this for granted, their sole concern is with the relation of the Assembly to the matter. To de termine this point, we have only to ascertain what are the constitutional powers of that body, in respec

o disciplinable offences generally. Its functions, in this regard, we judge, are of two kinds, advisory and authoritative ; and between these there should be careful discrimination. The advisry function of the Assembly is of very wide scope According to the Form of Government, chapter 12 ection 5, they have the power "of reproving, warning, or bearing testimony against error in doctrine or immorality in practice, in any Church, Presby-tery, or Synod," and " of recommending * * reformation of manners * * through all

reformation of manners * * through all the Churches under their care." This function of reproof may be exercised in reference to any evil grave enough to call for it. Nor is it an unimportant function. The testimony of such a body as the General Assembly, especially if unanimously given, must needs have great weight. It has, indeed, only a moral influence. It is not authoritative. It binds o other body, not even a succeeding Assembly. It binds no individual, yet cases are not unfrequent in which a moral influence of this sort, if not the only one that could be employed, is the most efficacious. It has greater power over the conscience, often, than the most stringent exercise of bare authority.

As it respects the authoritative function of the Assembly, or its power of discipline, that, we judge, can only be exercised in the forms and methods marked out in the Constitution. It is by no means coextensive with its testifying power. As counsel or testimony has only a moral force, the manner in the charge of allowing "heretical opinions or cornac, 10,000 copies ; and several thousand copies of which it shall be put forth is wisely left to the dis-

Pending this discussion, the order of the day action on the part of the Synod: and this may be rumor, to the knowledge of the Assembly. On the directly.

Such are the metes and bounds which our form of government has prescribed, and which the Assembly may not overpass. It is quite possible that, in con-nection with them, offenders of various sorts may It should be observed, at the outset, that the Committee are instructed to report on but a single point, that of "power." The question before them is not what it may be wise for the Assembly to do. Not what, in a particular case, or in general—anthority being presupposed—would be for edification. But what is the *power* of the Assembly in the matter of slaveholding. This is a question which can be determined only by reference to an which can be determined only by reference to an antiparticular case. judicatories, as well as by a lack of evidence. We speak of it, of course, not as an actual, but only as a supposable case. And it may seem to some a great evil, that the General Assembly is not invested with larger powers. Yet it would be a greater evil to allow any departure from the carefully devised pro-cesses of discipline set forth in the Constitution. To permit the Assembly to adopt, at its pleasure, new processes-to suit its own powers to real or fancied exigencies-would not only invest it with legislative functions; it would virtually annul the Constitution, and transform the highest judicatory of the Church into an overshadowing ecclesiastical

It has, indeed, been urged-though we see not with what reason-that the advisory function of the Assembly, or its power of bearing testimony, implies the authority necessary to enforce that testimony. Is there, then, no just and salutary distinction between persuasion and compulsion? Must the two be ever conjoined? Are there no cases in which a simply moral power may, in the nature of things, be most potent? Must the Assembly utter no

counsels which are not to be interpreted as mandatory and coercive ? If they may enforce all their is, how are they to do it? By processes counsels, how are they to the term on stitutional which they themselves devise—extra constitutional processes? Or are they to be held to the provisions of the Book of Discipline? They have, it is true, the right, according to the Form of Government, chapter 12, section 5, of "attempting," as well as recommending, reformation of manners." attempt must be made, if discipline is to be involved only in the method prescribed in the Constitution. To all desirable ends, the Committee believe that method will be found adequate; especially as connected with that testifying and reproving function so often exercised in time past, and which, by a body like the Assembly, can never be wisely exercised but with salutary results.

ALBERT BARNES, ASA D. SMITH, WM. JESSUP, AUGUSTUS P. HASCALL.

Rev. Dr. Andrew H. H. Boyd, of Virginia, then ubmitted the following :

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, a member of the Committee appointed by the last General Assembly "to report to this Assembly on the constitutional power of the Assembly over the subject of slaveholding in our churches," being constrained to differ from the ma-jority of the Committee, begs leave to submit the

following report : The nudersigned takes pleasure in saying that most of the views expressed in the majority report meet his concurrence. The principles therein stated by which the General Assembly is to be governed n its action with reference to what are recognized as offences by the Constitution of the Church are clearly presented in the Book of Discipline. The or be such in the Confession of Faith of the Presbyerian Church. The General Assembly has the power as an advisory body, of reforming, warning, or bearing testimony against any error in doctrin or immorality in practice it pleases, whether that error or immorality is referred to in our Confession or not; but that reproof and testimony can have no authoritative or binding effect upon the lower judi-catorics. As a Judicial body, the General Assembly has the power to decide all cases of offence brought before it for adjudication, either by reference, or complaint, or appeal from a lower judicato-ry. As a Court of Review, it can require Synods to review and correct any proceedings in regard to offences that may have been irregular, or not in accordance with the Constitution. In the same capac-

ready contained the names of several Standing Committees. He wished to know if other Committees of the same name were desired ?.

Dr. Duffield explained that the Committees no ticed in the minutes were permanent organic Committees, not dependent for appointment upon successiver assemblies. The Committees desired are like th ose on the Judiciary, Bills and Overtures, &c Dr. 1 teman then thought that the names of those

Commit tees should be changed.

Mr. M'. W. Baldwin thought that the propose Committ ses would greatly complicate the business of the Assen ably.

After some explanation it was moved to refer the subject to the Committee.on Church Polity. The Ass embly adjourned, on motion of Dr. Fair child, to Saturday morning, at 9 A. M.

Third Day .-- Saturday, May 13. At the termination of the customary devotion and the communement of business, the reception of Reports was called for. None were presented Rev. Dr. Duff leld, of Detroit, presented a memoria on the subject of Church-Extension, which was re-

ferred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures. Pealmody. 1 Lev. Dr. Duffield presented from the Detroit Presby tery, a memorial in reference to Church Psalmody, as follows :

Whiteas, The General Assembly of the Presby terian Church has appointed a Committee to revise Pealmody, with a view to the improve the system new in use as approved by this body; there,

Re word, That the Presbytery of Detroit respect fully forward the following memoricl for the consid-eratio u of the General Assembly :

It is admitted that the present system of Psalm ody as approved by the General Assembly, and now a i in the Churches under their care-however justly it: may be regarded as an improvement on those he metofore adopted-is nevertheless still defective a microsoft and capable of being rendered still better adapted to the wants and wishes of a large portion of our Ch wrches. It is not the object of this memorial to dis parage the merits of the present collection, or initimate aught unfavorable to it, or to the extreme care that has been taken to give it poetic excellence according to the taste and views of the distinguished compiler. So far as Lyrical Odes were part of the collect

tion, we doubt not, that poetic taste and spiritnal piety have been advantageously blended in the present collection, which is especially characterized by the absence of a class of hymns in many others by no means sufficiently elevated and dignified either in conseption or language to be adapted to the purposes of praise to God by a worshipping assembly. Lyrical poetry claims to excite and express emotion, but the emotions appropriate to lyrical song are not all those of which the heart is suscepti ble, and which it is the province of religious on different occasions to induce and indulge. appropriate place in spiritual song. Some of the Psalms of David furnish admirable specimens of each. This inestimable collection, made by the Spirit of God, possesses a worth and power far bebe found in Watts' imitation, or nd anything to in any collectio. af sacred songs, the production of uninspired men. These collections have served the purposes of evangedical religion in many important respects. But the numerous changes that have been made in the Plalmody of different evangelical Churches prove that they have not fully met the wants of the members or the purposes of sacred The experience of a few years has demon strated the defectiveness of our own. And the

change introduced into it in that portion which pur-ports to be (as Dr. Watts claimed for his) an imitaion or paraphrase of the Psalms of David, we think has been an imperfection, instead of an improve-ment. None of them can claim to be translations,

the General Assembly and their Committee to the subject of enriching our Assembly, by the introduc-tion of the Psalter, or "Book of Psalms," as rendered in our common prose translation, but ar-ranged according to the Hebrew parallelism, so as

us, dignified, and triumphing com-

o admit of their being chanted. The parallelism which forms a conspicuous fee. ture of Hebrew poetry, seens to have been especi-ally adapted, if not designed, for this sort of music. The second member forms a lively response or re-The second member forms a lively response or re-iteration of the first, and might be, as probably it was at first, performed by different signers. The

semi-chorus also, and the chorus which forms parts of many of them is distinguished so as to be obvious to every reader; and, chanted by the choir congregation, or portions of the same, would greatly enliven this part of public worship and form an i lustrative comment of great value for congregation-al uses. A brief notice of the objects, contents,

and parties speaking in each, would render the dramatic character of those in which the dialogue style obtains, both obvious to the reader and in structive in a high degree. Congregations would, by their occasional use, be familiarized with the inguage and sentiments of holy writ. The spirit of worshipers, and especially that which inlicted these noble productions would be more rea dily apprehended and appreciated, and sympathy with the divine Redeemer more effectively secured than by mere imprecatory appeals to Him for his

mercy and benefits. Dr. Watts was himself greatly in error as to the iews he took of the spirit and design of the Book of Psalms," which led him to style many of cursing raims," and represent them to be them unsuitable to the christian spirit. The future tens indicates often mere prophetic character, and the imperative mood, judged by him as inappropriate to the Christian, when employed by the Savior, whom the literal David personated possesses a leep significancy, and gives a point and power to

he denunciations contained in many of the Psalms y no means inconsistent with, but corroborative of the faith and kopes and spirit of the evangelical worshiper. An intelligent use of the "Book of Psalms," for purposes of religious worship could not fail to guard congregations against the influx and influence of dangerous error, and keep before the mind that glorious Savior who apprised His disci-ples that "all things must be fulfilled which were written in the Psalms concerning Him."-Luke,

The object of this memorial is simply to bring he subject up to the consideration of the Assembly and their Committee. It is presented with all de-ference and respect, and not without the hope that the intrinsic merits of the subject may co tself to those who have this intcresting and weighty matter in charge.

Rev. Mr. Baldwin moved a reference of the me norial to the Committee on Church Polity.

Dr. Beman was of opinion that such a refernce would be injudicious, because the duties of that Bishop's version, instead of their authorized English translation. He hoped this subject would be referred to a separate Committee.

Rev. Mr. Rollo moved that the memorial go to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. Brainerd explained that the Publication Com nittee had had the subject of Psalmody under consideration for a year, and it would be proper to await their report before taking any definite action in regard to this memorial.

Mr. Rollo and Dr. Beman both withdrew their motions, in order to enable the Assembly to discuss the whole subject of psalmody on its merits. and but few of them paraphrases, of the Psalms of Mr. Benedict moved a reference to a special

Michigan, 2; College of New Jersey, 1; Bloomfield tracts and catechism Institute, 3; Young Men's Seminary, Elmira, 1; in all to 20,250 copies. Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt., 1-total 105.

Philaddphia Society .- Lane Seminary, 23; New York Union, 7; Marietta College, 9; Delaware, 4; Yellow Springs, 4; Union, 1; Hamilton, 2; Knox, 1: Marvville, 1; Greenville, 1; Miami University, Rogersville Academy, 1; Meadville Academy, Central Academy, 1-total, 57.

Of the above, 12 have been licensed. Total canlidates reported, 189.

The Treasurer of the Central American Educaion Society reports having received from the Pres- the General Assembly on the award of three combyterian Church in congregational collections, and the donations of individuals, \$5,011,41; and in legacies. \$3.444 98.

The Treasurer of the Philadelphia Society reports

funds, in doing so. total of \$10.456 75. Total \$18.913 14.

The Report closed by recommending the adoption of the following Resolutions.

of the following KEEOLUTIONS. Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen ministers and members of the Presbyterian Charch, et whom five shall be laymen, shall be appointed by the General Assembly, to be called the Permanent Committee as Education for the ministry: even at least of whom shall reside in or near the City of New-York, which shall be the sear to fit a operations. Five members of this Committee shall constitute a quorum, int for the election of a Secretary of Education, or for action pron his salary, a majority shall be necessary to constitute a quorum. Resolved, This Committee as than constituted, shall divide itseff into three equal classes; the first, second and third, whose terms of office shall expire respectively in one, two and three years. The General Assembly shall annually elect, after years, to fill such vacancics. It shall also fill any vacancy which may have occurred in the other classes. The Commit-tee shall have power to fill any racancies coentring in the inter-veral between the sessions of the two Assomblies for such an in-terval. Resolved. The during of the Assembly Committee of such an ined. The duties of the Assembly's Committee shall be

Resolved. The duties of the Assembly's Committee shall be to superindend the whole cause of Education in behalf of the Assembly; to appoint a General Secretary, to determine his salary and direct his movements; and suce a Treasury, to take charge of the funds which may be collected and paid into the Treasury, for the purposes of education; to devise and adopt such principles, rules and regulations, in ference to adopt endidates for the ministry, as they all deem proper and fea-sible; to receive and disfures funds raised within the bounds of the Preselverian Church or size general oversight of such be neficiaries as receive assistance directly from the Researcy of the Committee; to make after annual report of all that has been done, so far as they can heard, throughout the Church has the proper and necessary to the development of an education is proper and necessary to the development of an education province. It also the general over, at the successful of the the second research of the development of an education is proper and necessary to the development of an educational province. It each the development of an education of the great and the great and important cause of Christian be-spirit and activity throughout the Church and the successful province. general presentation.

wolence. Resolved, Il shall be the duty of the Secretary of Educatio visit as far as may be, the Synods and Presbyleries an Resolved. It shall be the dety of the Secretary of Education to visit as far as may be, the Synods and Preebyteries and hurches throughout our bounds, for the purpose of awaken-ing the Interest and concentrating the energies of the whole hurch-to visit the colleges and seminaries where young men dided by the Permanent Committee are pursuing their studies, or the purpose of connsel and encouragement, and for the pur-pose of presenting to young men the claims of the Ministry pon them; to present the cause to the Churches and collect und as alfrected by the Assembly's Committee, and to make a uarterly report in writing of his labors to the said Committee. nade to consist of nine persons.

Resolved, The Treasurer of the Committee shall render quar-terly accounts of all moneys received and disbursed, and he shall pay out no moneys unless thus directed by a written order of the Committee, which order or orders shall constitute his vombers.

iers. moted, The Synods, Presbyteries and Churches are ear-moted in co-provide with the Assembly's Committee would be injudicious, because the duties of that Committee had nothing whatever to do with the styles of singing, the pitching of tames, or raising the voice. He thought it would be very right, however, to adopt some change in the practice of singing the psalms, in as much as those who sing the most, (the Episcopalians,) now sing from the Bishop's version, instead of their authorized Eng-Assembly.

to be used for the support of such Presyteries as may be ider their patronage. Reserved, Bynods, Presbyteries and Churches may at their win election, carry forward educational operations within leir Boards, through their own agencies and local organiza-ons, and assist their young men directly from their own funds, and according to their own rules and regulations; or operate arough the Assembly's Committee, contributing their funds o the general treasury and juacing their candidates under the atronge and esperialon of the said Committee. Where the corner of these methods is adopted, it is very desirable that a certy report shall be made to the Standing Committee in order hat the combined results of the whole canse may appear in the Committee's annual report to the Ganeral Assembly. ponse of the Presbyteries can be received.

in the combined results of the whole Games may appear in the Committee's annual report to the Ganeral Assembly. In a constitutional way by an unconstitutional make such arrangements with the Contral American Educa-tion Society at New York, mither Philadelphia Education So-cledy at Philadelphia, as shall insure, if possible, the harmoni-ous co-operation of these Societies in the work of educating men for the Gospel miniatry. *Reserved*, it is recommended that all the young men, aided by the Assembly's Committee, or by local agencies and ergani-ztione, shall be placed as soon as possible under the out of Presbyteries, and that in all ordinary enses they be licensed, if

Concerning, as it does, the dearest rights and inter

sts, it is of the highest importance that the mode In regard to the negotiation for a transfer of the of its exercise should be particularly prescribed copy-right of the Church Psalmist to the General So we find it in our Form of Government. Every Assembly, the report states that frequent allosions step is distinctly set forth, and the greatest car taken to guard all concerned against mistake and to the subject in correspondence and among comahuse. Nor is any exception made as to any parti mittees since the matter was first proposed, show cular class of offences. If slavebolding is in any case to be dealt with as a disciplinable matter, it the very general desire for nniformity in the matter of psalmody. It appeared the copy-right bemust be in some one of the ways explicitly author ized in the Constitution. longed to Dr. Beman, and the right to publish to

The methods in which the authoritative action of Ivison & Phinney. These gentlemen had represented their willingness to cede their privileges to By reference, by appeal, by complaint, and—to state to that last, which, in the Book of Discipline, comes be petent and respectable men. The Committee, alfirst-by general review and control. The three pro-cesses first named do not, of course, originate in the though clothed with full power to conclude this purchase did not feel warranted by the state of the Assembly. Their inception is in a lower judicatory. In one or another of them, it is presumed, most of As serious embarrassments might hcreafter arise part of the highest judicatory, will, in due time, in conducting the operations of this Committee. come before it. There is, however, a possibility of neglect in this regard, and, for such a contingency, without an act of incorporation, and, as it would be manifestly improper to make a man who accents our Constitution-framed with a wisdom best appr any office of this nature involve himself in personal

it—has made a specific provision. This provision is found in the section on "General review and conliabilities in attending the affairs of the Church, the Committee therefore asked permission to apply to trol." See Book of Discipline, chapter 7, section 1 the proper authorities of the State of Pennsylvania Under this section there are two methods in for an act of incorporation. Under every disadvanwhich any disciplinable offence-and slaveholding of course, when it assumes that character-may l tage, \$5,000 had been secured for the Fublication reached authoritatively by the Assembly. Committee, and about \$15,000 for the Presbyterian may appear from the records of a Synod, as snb House, and the greater portion of the large sum had mitted for inspection, that there has been some been raised in Philadelphia, by the special efforts of wrong-doing or culpable omission in the matter. A case may have been incorrectly decided, or refused pastors, whilst other causes had been advanced by

a hearing. Or it may be obvious that the records of some Presbytery have not, according to the 2d The report recommended a publication fund, with and 3d articles of this section, been properly disa fixed capital; the amount would determine the posed of. Or it may appear that the duty enjoined in the 6th article, that of citing a lower judicatory usefulness of the scheme, and the responsibility of the Church which maintained it. The propriety of in a given contingency has been entirely neglected. In cases of this sort, there may be "animadversic a simultaneous collection for securing such fund was or censure," or, according to article 3, the Synod recommended. The Treasurer's report showed a "may be required to review and correct its proceed-balance in treasury on the 7th May, 1856, of \$236 ings." (2.) "Any important delinquency, or grossly recommended. The Treasurer's report showed a unconstitutional proceedings," not apparent from the records, may yet be charged against a Synod The report was accepted, and on motion of Dr. by common fame." It may be reported, for ex-Fairchild referred to a Special Committee, which, "heretical opinions or corrupt practices" are "al-lowed to gain ground," or that "offenders of a very n compliance with a suggestion by Dr. Mills, was gross character" are "suffered to escape." See ar-ticle 5 and 6, of this same section. In such case, Commissioners Fund .--- Rev. Dr. Ross, from Comlittee on the Polity of the Churck, reported on the paper submitted by the Brooklyn Presbytery on the subject of assessments for the Commissioners nced on slighter grounds than against an in-Fund, that though the plan adopted by the Assemdividual--the Assembly "is to cite the judicatory alleged to have offended, to appear at a specified bly of 1855 is not liable to all the criticisms of the Brooklyn Presbytery, yet it is imperfect, though time and place, and to show what it has done, or good in idea, and recommending that a Special failed to do, in the case in question : after which th

judicatory thus issning the citation, shall remit the Committee be appointed to perfect it in detail, and whole matter to the delinquent judicatory, with a direction to take it up, and dispose of it in a constithen to be sent down to the Presbyteries for adoption or rejection; and if it shall be adopted, it will tutional manner." Set supercede the plan heretofore sanctioned by the 7, section 1, article 6. In view of the aforenamed and other provisions of

Rev. Dr. Wisner inquired whether the adoption the Assembly, two things are to be carefully no 1. It has no power to commence a process of dis-cipline with an individual offender. That, by a just of this report would throw the Church back to the

old voluntary method, during the year before the reand wise arrangement, belongs to the Session in the case of a lavman, to the Presbytery in the case of a Mr. Otis Allen, thought the proposal of the reminister. The disciplinary function of the Assembly

can reach directly only the judiciary next below-that is, the Synod. See Book of Discipline, chapter in a constitutional way by an unconstitutional me-7, section 1, article 6. Indirectly, indeed, the doings of other bodies may be involved. A Session may

Rev. Dr. Mills said the objection of the Brooklyn Presbytery was not valid; since the old order on grossly neglect discipline, for example, and the rethe subject was not adopted as an amendment to the Constitution----but it was referred to the

mumor such as is specified in chan 3 sec 5 of the Book of Discipiine, charges the Synod with such delinquency. The Assembly cannot originate discipline, nor can it act directly upon any other indicatory than the Synod. But if the Synod omits to require of a Presbytery to see that the session takes cognizance of alleged "heretical opinions or corrupt cite the Synod actices," then the Assembly can to appear before it to answer to the charge of delinuency in duty; "after which the whole matter is o be referred to the Synod, with the direction to

take it up, and dispose of it in a constitutional man-ner, or stay all further proceedings in the case, as the Assembly may be invoked, as appears from the seventh chapter of the Book of Discipline, are four: Article 6. The lower judicatory would be bound to consider the subject ordered by the Assembly to investigated, but the issue of the case is still left with the lower judicatory. If the Synod should judge, after considering the subject, that no further action on the part of the Presbytery or session is called for, it has the constitutional right to stay all the matters which call for disciplinary action on the part of the highest judicatory, will, in due time, ject for consideration. The Assembly has gone to the extent of its power when it has directed the our Constitution—framed with a wisdom best appre-lower judicatory to consider it. The final issue of the matter, according to the constitution of the church, is now left to the lower courts.

These constitutional principles, in regard to of-fences, are, in substance, recognized in the report of the majority of the Committee. In the views expressed by the majority on this branch of the ubject, the undersigned cordially concurs.

The undersigned likewise concurs in the sentinent which he understands is implied in the second resolution, adopted by the Assembly in Detroit, and which he has the assurance is the of the majority of the Committee, that slaveholding is not a sin per se; and cannot, therefore, on this ground, he made a subject of discipline. The unrsigned also readily admits that slaveholding, like very other relation in life, is a sin in the sight of God, when it is inconsistent with the demands of nanity. In his view of the subject, the excepions stated in the second resolution, adopted in Detroit, will cover at least the vast majority of cases, if not every case of slaveholding in the land. He considers that in the present condition of the colored population in the slaveholding States, the law and the obligations of guardianship demand of love that the relation of master and servant should exist ample, that, through some neglect of the Synod, "heretical opinions or corrupt practices" are "al-vised by which the white and colored population can be separated, and the latter be, not name, but actually invested with all the rights and privileges of freemen. The undersigned, therefore, provided the rumor is of the character specified in the Book of Discipline, chapter 3, section 5-for a Detroit resolutions, and in the report of the majorprocess against a Synod should certainly not be ity of the Committee, that slaveholding is a sin in the sight of God, if it exists in violation of the obli gations of guardianship, or of the demands of humanity.

The ground of the undersigned's objections to the Detroit resolutions, and to their endorsement by the majority of the Committee is two-fold : 1. First, because, in his view neither the Gener-

al Assembly, nor any other Court of the Chnreb. See Book of Discipline, chapter 6. has the power to regard and treat that as an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline, which is not specifically stated to be

our form of government, touching the authority of such in the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Chnrch.

2. Because the interpretation of the Constitution is a judicial act, and inasmuch as the Assembly can exercise its Judicial power in regard to offences only with reference to a case brought before it from a Mr. Otts Allen, thought the proposates due to port did not meet the difficulties suggested by the Brooklyn Presbytery. It alleges that the Assem-ity. It is not the court of first, but of last resort. 2. In the way of "general review and control," it is to individuals, is simply appellate and revision-ary. It is not the court of first, but of last resort. 2. In the way of "general review and control," it is to individuals in the base of the individual of the inditian of the inditian of the in lower Court by reference, complaint or appeal, or scended its power when it declared slaveholding to be in certain circumstances an offence, in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline.

In proof of the first position, it may be observed that it is a principle clearly recognized, both in ecorded indication, or the common fame thereof, may clesiastical and civil governme ents, that a Court can not be properly heeded by the Presbytery. The fruit of this heedlessness, or the evidence of it in the granted to it by the Constitution. In legislative Presbyterial records, may call forth no appropriate bodies, powers of a general nature may exist. This

must, of necessity, be the case. It must be left dis-cretionary with the body to determine how a gen-eral power may be exercised. It constitutions of a noise from the many discussion of the constitution of the many discussion of the same in its con-that may require the exercise of legislative sufficience of a speeral nature are, for the most part, granded to legislative authority has failed to pro-specifically mentioned. They are never of a general nature. The offences over which the Court is to exercise authority, and the pomaty to be inflicted, in the event of the commission, are distinctly are their a their statism of the constitution, the constitution, the constitution, are the only law-amaking power how divide or constitution or laws of the State. However desirable it may regard as an offence, he cannot be are an offence which is a winned by the Court ao long as the legislative authors are the only law-amaking power to de-munity may regard as an offence, he cannot be are and intervent. The use of the court are long of personal services of the Church. It is a winned by the Court ao long as the legislative courts of the General Assembly the power to de-munity may regard as an offence, he cannot be are and more and that and in a provision of the State. However desirable is a print to the General Assembly the power to de-munity may regard as an offence, he cannot be are and the court as of the General Assembly the power to de-munity may regard as an offence, he cannot be are and the court as only assemble the form of Gorera mained by the Court as long as the legislative courts of the General Assembly the power to de-main and the legislative courts of the General Assembly the power to de-main and the court as long as the legislative de-main of the court as long as the legislative de-main of the court as long as the legislative de-main of the court as long as the legislative de-main of the court as long as the legislative de-main of the court as long as the legislative de-main of the court as lon must, of necessity, be the case. It must be left dis- er part of Evangelical Christians would consider the relation of master and servant, and which are at Boylston, Mass. The lecture room of the West Spruce Street late of Steubenville, Ohio. Rev. Amos M'Ginley, a venerable servant of terpretation of this section of the form of Govern-ment is incorrect. The undersigned understands it as giving to the General Assembly the power to de-cide controversies respecting what the standards of the Church expressly declare to be errors in doc-trine and immoralities in practice. And if the As-sembly bears its testimony against what it may con-sider as heresy or sin, but to which our standards make no allusion, it must be in virtue of its advisory power. But that error in doctrine or immorality in practice, whether real or imaginary, cannot be regarded as heresy or an offence, in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. nettsburg, Pa., in the 78th year of his age. Rev. F. N. Zabriskie was installed pastor of the will act as a sedative upon the aggressive conduct of our government upon the interests of Spain, France and England. Should General Pierce not receive the taking part in the ceremony. The Observer states that Rev. Dr. Spring, of comination of the Couvention, he will no longer be so thion and laws; but in doing so it cannot go be-yond their literal import. It cannot, in virtue of its constructive power, authoritatively declare that to be an offence, under any circumstances, to which neither the Constitution nor the laws of the State make the slightest allusion. The application of these general remarks to the subject under consideration is obvious. It will be conceded that the General Assembly of the Pres-byterian Church possesses no legislative power, in the proper acceptation of that term. It cannot make laws which are binding upon the consciences of the members of the Church. It will also be admitted that the Confession of Faith no where directly alpugnaciously inclined as heretofore. And should the election, next Fall, bring into office either Mr. Buchanan better, if not to the perfect, use of his eyes. or Judge McLean, now the most prominent candidates for the office, neither of these gentlemen will be willing to hazard so great an evil as a war with the vast naval Mr. W. H. Hounel, a graduate of the Danville clared that the abuses of the slaveholding relationsuch as may exist in other relations in life, and not the relation itself-was an offence in the sense in noo Indians in Kansas Territory. forces of France and England for any doubtful advanwhich the term is used in the Book of Discipline, whilst the undersigned would consider the mode in which the declaration was made irregular, the sentitages to result from the conquest of Cuba or Canada. Letters from Kansas, which have recently been re-Mr. John R. Kramer, was ordained and installe ceived, are full of outcries against the wanton oppresment itself would meet his concurrence. He recog-nizes the right of the lower judicatories to instilast week. siveness of the officers of the government upon the free Rev. John H. Rice was installed pastor of the soll settlers. It is wonderful that the Free States are so tute discipline against a slaveholder for cruelty towards his slaves, and the right of the General As-Walnut Street Church, Lonisville, Ky., on the 3d that the Confession of Faith no where directly al-not referred to in any part of the book. With these concessions it may be asked on what ground can the very quiet under a course of conduct which, if successinst. of cruelty, brought regularly before it, or upon the basis of common rumor, if a Synod neglects to chful, will fill one of the finest portions of this country with Rev. Willis Lord, D.D., has accepted the call to the blight of slavery. And that the South will be suc cessful, is sure, if they elect their candidate, for it is join upon its Presbyteries to institute inquiry as to cruelties alleged to be practised by its members, it can be cited to appear before the Assembly to anwhatever may be the circumstances in which it ex-ists, in the sense in which that term is used in the Book of Discipline. certain no man will gain their electoral votes who does Dr. Spencer's. not give pledges for a faithful devotion to their policy. The following students of the Princeton Theo can be cited to appear before the Assembly to an-swer to the charge of delinquency, and the Assem-bly, if they think proper to do so, can enjoin upon the Synod to consider the subject, and to issue it as, in the view of the Synod, circumstances may require. This, in the indgment of the undersigned, is the It may be said, however, that although Slavehold-By the recognition of Nicaragua, the Executive turns | legical Seminary, have received certificates of gradnaa very short corner. It was only a few weeks ago, when tion :- Amzi L. Armstrong of N.Y., Henry R. Avery of Church, authoritatively pronounce anything an of-fence it pleases. when not a word is said upon the subject in the Confession of Faith 7 The second res-olution passed by the Assembly at Detroit, and inthe Secretary of State told Mr. French that the Rivas- Va., Henry M. Baird of N.Y., Walter V. Couch of N.Y. Walker government was not representative of the people, Francis F. Ford of N.Y., Samuel B. Gayley of Penn. but of strangers, and could in no way be recognized as Francis B. Hall of N.Y., J. Aspinwall Hodge of Penn. oppression, it is an offence in the sense in which[the term is used in the Book of Discipline, and therefore extent of the power conferred by the constitution upon the Assembly in reference to slaveholding, and to other innocent relations in life. The abuses of the Republic of Nicaragua. Presto ! and all is changed. Joseph F. Jennison of Penn., Jacob A. Lefevre of Peen There is some necromancy in this, that the common Joseph W. Lewis of Ala., Daniel McGilvary of N. C. can be made a subject of discipline. The undersigned readily admits that if slaveholdto other innocent relations in life. The abuses of the relation may be treated as offences, when the charge is brought before the Assembly in the way prescribed by the constitution, but not the relation itself. 2. The second objection to the resolutions, passed by the Assembly at Detroit (to which the undersigned would brieffy advert) is, that the in-inasmuch as the Assembly can exercise its judicial power with respect to offences only when a case is brought before it from a lower court, by reference, complaint or anneal or as a court of review—and people will not be likely to find out, for some time to Robert S. Manning of N. Y., Charles R. Mills of N. Y. come. It only helps to make a conflict with England Wm. J. Morcock of S. C., J. Howard Nixen of N. J., J

THE EVANGELIST, MAY 22, 1856.

cipline gives only a general definition of the word offence, leaving it to the Assembly, as the highest court of the Church, to determine what acts come under this definition. It is said that is a constitu-tional question, to be decided by the Assembly. Does the word offence include slaveholding in any case; and if so, in what? In reply the undersigned of Discipline gives only a general definition of the standards of the Church do not leave it to the judi-standards of the Church do not leave it to the judi-catories to decide what particular acts come under standards of the Church do not leave it to the judi-catories to decide what particular acts come under this definition, It will not be pretended that the Confession of Faith directly confers such powers upon the judicatories of the Church. It is wholly inferential. In the view of the nudersigned, the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, which are a part of our standards and are as obligatory as any other, that body transcended its power when it declared

our standards and are as obligatory as any other, were designed to be expositions of what, in the The undersigned would observe, in regard to this position, that however it may be with those who believe that slaveholding is a sin fn itself, no advonot be questioned; for a body possessing both ad-visory and judicial power, to interpret the Constitunition of offence, at given in the Book of Discipline. But is a totally distinct question whether it has the power to apply that defluition to particular cases. The former is a power given to the Assembly as a Court. The latter it possesses only so far as the standards of the Church designates particular acts as offences. The Book of Discipline gives the fol-lowing definition of offence: "An offence is anything in the principles or practice of a Church member." It is essent of the second to the secon tion in its advisory capacity, would be an anomaly in the history of all well ordered governments. In the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church, pro-vision is made for securing a judicial decision of the General Assembly in protect to advise the security of the the security of the s General Assembly in respect to other cases than offences by overtures from the lower Courts. Hence, when the Assembly Interprets the Constitution, in reference to the subjects brought before it by these overtures, it acts in a judicial capacity. But neither the Constitution nor the practice of previous Gene-ral Assemblies authorizes the Assembly to interpret the Constitution in regard to offences, unless either a case of discipline is brought before the body by No circumstances in which it is practised can justify which is contrary to the word of God, and which, if it be not in its own nature sinful, may tempt others to sin or mar their spiritual edification." If this language is to be taken without limitation, it is evident there is no relation in life which may not be considered an offence in the sense in which the mark in the sense in which the mark is any court of the Church. But, admitting that slaveholding cannot be made a subject of discip-line by any court of the Church. But, admitting that slaveholding cannot be made a subject of dis-that slaveholding cannot be made a subject of disreference, or complaint, or appeal; or unless the Assembly acts as a court of review. Apart, there-fore, from the anomalous proceedings of a Court of the Church declaring abstractly what is an offence, in the sense in which the term is used in the Book cipline, because it is synonymous with oppression or necessarily implies it, it may be asked, did not term is used in the Book of Discipline. The relation of husband and wife of narent and child and of of husband and wife, of parent and child, and of master and servantin the free States, is found often-the Presbyterian Church in the United States, when times to exist in oiroumstances in which those sus-taining it are tempted to sin, and are daily conscious that it "mars their spiritual edification." Are we, therefore, to infer that these who sustain these re-the resolution in the Onited States, when it adopted the Confessiou of Faith as its standard, intend to include slaveholding under the term op-pression, so that it can be the subject of discipline if the court of the Charles, when ing this declaration, when there was no judicial case presented for its decision, and when it was not called upon to act as a court of review. For these reasons the undersigned, whilst he cordially concurs in the er to try offen t in the same light? The undersigned admits that if it can be proved by documentary evidence such as cannot be questioned, that when the Confession of Faith was adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, slaveholding in any case was intended to be included under the term oppression, then slaveholding exists under the circumstance specified, the individual sustaining the relation may conceivable reason why the same may not be predi-cated of every relation in life. In this connection, however, it is important to observe, that in order to ascertain what are the principles and practices of Church members which are contrary to the Word of God, or which, though not in their orme when that the Synods preceding the first General As-sembly designed to include slaveholding under the term oppression, when they adopted the Confession of Faith as their standard? So far from such evilence being on record, the circumstances connected with the formation of the first General Assembly, and the history of the Synods preceding it, would lead to the conclusion that those judicatories could not have understood the term oppression to include slaveholding. When the General Assembly was first organized twelve out of the thirteen States were slaveholding States. A considerable portion of the members of the Assembly represented churches ex-isting in those States, and it is not an unreasonable supposition that some of the members of that body were slaveholders. Can it be possible then that they intended to include slaveholding-the mere re sion, or to intimate that the relation itself, existing under any circumstances, could be a bar to Christian under any circumstances, could be a parto Christian communion, and could be a subject of discipline? The undersigned is persuaded that if such an idea had been entertained and expressed, the General Assembly would not have been organized in 1789. He is constrained, therefore, to believe that no one is justified in inferring from the uso of the term oppression, the right of any judicatory of the Church to regard slaveholding, in any case, an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. In denying to the General Assembly the power to regard slaveholding, in any case, an e in the sense in which the term is us Book of Discipline, it is proper to observe, that we concede that the abuses of this relation, like those of every other relation in life, when brought before the bly in the way prescribed by the Constitution Assembly to decide all contro-ctrine and practice, and of sm-neerns of the whole Church. how is the Assembly to exer-s respect? This section does ion. We learn, however, from continue that how as the control of the section of the section does ion. We learn, however, from continue that how as the control of the section of the section does ion. We learn, however, from continue that how as the prescribed by the Constitution, may be treated as offences in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. Cruelty, correcting inferiors unduly, withholding from them what is necessary to subsistence and comfort, and disregarding the spiritual interests of those com-mitted to our care, are sins prohibited in the stand-ards of the Presbyterian Church; and may, theremay be treated as off and the evils incident to the relation ; and the The master to whom a child is bound as an appren to decide controversies respecting doctrine and prac-tice, and to bear testimony against what it may consider an error in doctrine or an immorality in practice, does not involve the right to regard that bear testimony or an immorality in practice, does not involve the right to regard that bear testimony or an immorality in the church is a member of the church for sustaining consider an error in doctrine or an immorality in practice, does not involve the right to regard that as heresy, or an offence which is not condemned as such by the standards of the Church. If such power belongs to the Assembly, who is secure from the ac-cusation of heresy, or immorality in practice? The opinion of the Assembly, instead of the Confession of Faith, then becomes the standard of orthodoxy and morality. And as the Assembly is a delegated body, and is generally composed of different mem-bers at each successive meeting, there may be as many opposite expressions of opinions as there are meetings of the body. What one Assembly would declare " an error in doctrine and immorality in practice," an other might regard as truth, and free from the charge of immorality. In this age of pro-gress and wild fanaticism, theories and practices might be authoritatively announced to the Assem-bly as essential to truth and virtne, which the great-

I have received the first number of your enlarged John H. Sargent of Penn., Frank C. Statham of Ga., sheet with sincere gratification. 'I trust you will be A. Sinclair Stewart of Wis., Wm. C. White of Ind., Henry increased expenses. The press-the religions pressthe great interests of the Church of Christ; and the EVANGELIST, from its origin, has been the earnest and able advocate of whatsoever is pure, whatsoever is that body transcended its power when it declared able advocate of whatsoerer is slaveholding, in certain cases, to be an offence, in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. That the interpretation of the Consti-tution by a Court of the Church is a judicial act will P. Religions Intelligence.

yn, having completed a temporary chapel to meet the mediate wants of the congregation, during the erection of their church, propose to rent the pews this day, (Thursday,) and to commence regular worship in it next Sabbath. Though but recently organized, this blest in the hopeful conversion of a large number of church, under the admirable and attractive ministrations of Prof. Hitchcock, of the Union Seminary, has already gathered a large and intelligent congregation, and taken an aspect of stability and success highly gratifying to its friends. It occupies a very important and growing field, of the best part of which it appears to be commanding the respect and confidence, so as to which the pulpit has been sustained, and we are happy that number of meetings and sermons. Our Sabbath of Discipline, the undersigned considers that the Assembly in Detroit transcended its power in mak-to learn that Dr. Hitchcock is expected to continue his

Rev. W. H. Sanborn has resigned the pastorate Rev. S D. Cochran was dismissed from the Elm Place Congregational church in Brooklyn, on the 18th

The First Presbyterian Church, (0.S.) Southwark have purchased a lot corner of Sixth and Federal streets Philadelphia, upon which they are to erect, the pres ent season, a handsome church edifice, at a cost o about \$17,000. Rev. E. B. Bruen is the pastor.

Presbyteriau church, O. S., was opened for divine ser-vice last Sabbath. The pastor elect is Rev. Mr. Breed,

hrist, was called to his rest on the 1st inst., at Fan-

Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, north-west corner of Thirty-third street and Eighth avenue, the Rev. Drs. Vermilye, Chambers, Kuox, and others of the classis,

this city, the partial failure of whose eye sight is generally known, has some prospect of being restored to

minary, has been ordained as a missionary to the Kick-

over the churches of Williamsport and Welsh Run, Pa

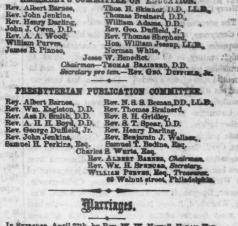
the Second Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, formerly

Lansing Pearse of N.Y., D. Du Bois Sahler of N.Y.

REVIVALS.-The Congregational church in St. Charles III., has for several months past been enjoying a quist, but precious work of grace. Twenty-one have united ith the church since January, and others are expecting to unite at the next communion. More than two hun-dred have united to this church on confession, since Mr. Savage was installed its pastor some eight years since. Two churches have been organized with materials taken from it, and this summer a number of families are to be dismissed to form a new church about two miles from the town.

Rev. D. H. Hamilton, pastor of the Howe Street church, New-Haven, writes us as follows :-- " The Lord has visited us with a refreshing from His presence souls; from seventy to eighty are indulging hope, more are inquiring, and over fifty have been examined and proposed for membership to the church. Our meeting began some three months ago, in a series of praver. followed by preaching every evening in the week, and give good promise of usefulness. Much of its position then terminated as they began, making a series of sev-has been owing to the marked ability and interest with enty successive days, during which we had more than school has been largely blest. Several heads of families

services until a pastor is chosen. Rev. Daniel Clark was installed, on the 9th of young men and women. We have called in no help are among the late converts, and also a promising band instant, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of from abroad, and with all our hearts give the praise to Lyons, Iowa, by the Presbytery of Iowa City. Sermon the Holy Spirit whose we are, and whom we serve." Rev. N. D. Graves of Allen's Grove, Wis., writes us as follows :--- " It is with gratitude to God that we acknowledge His special mercy to us in the revival of His work among us. About the first of March, it became evident that the Holy Spirit was doing His office-work in bless ing the truth and making it a " savor of life unto life.' For successive weeks the house of God was filled every evening with anxious listeners. The church, or at least a portion of it, were quickened and encouraged; and as we trust made meet for the Master's use. As the re sult, a number of the impenitent were led to inquire What shall we do;" and an interesting company found peace in believing-thirteen united with the church at the last communion. There are others who have deferred, for various reasons, that important step. While we feel called upon to give thanks to God, we do not rest satisfied with past mercies. Our prayer is that God's great name may be glorified, by the ingathering of a multitude of souls." The Congregationalist states that twenty-five we eceived into the church at Pawtucket, B. L-six by letter, and the remainder by profession making an aggregate of forty-three since last November communion, Others are expected to join soon. A work of refresh ing has been going on in this church for some time past, though without that external excitement which some times attend revivals.



ASSEMBLY'S COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

13

D.D. LL.B.

In Syracnee, April 27th, by Rev. W. W. Newell, HIRAN Has In Pitcher, Chenango county, May lat, by Rev. M. Thacher, Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Smyrna, to Miss Many Jawa, daugh ter of Isaao B. Allen, Esq. of Pitcher.

In Cohoes, May 14th, by Rev. Stephen Bush, Mr. Thomas Thartounn, of Albany, to Miss Apalins A. Charris, of Cohosa. In Schenetady, April 9th, by the same, Honave B. Stillarasz, Esq., to Miss Maar Kinzan, daughter of the late David Ben-sen, of Albany.

In Montgomery, Orange county, March 24th, Mr. Davies, M. WADE to Miss CHARLOTTA C. DAVID, both of Montgomery. In same place, April 27th, by the same, Daarsa, G. Rossan, Rag, to Mias EtLas NawKurk, both of Montgomery. In Coventry, May 9th, by Rev. J. B. Hoyt, Mr. Hanny M. Karonau to Mias Luzzi Asu, daughter of Den John Foot, all of Coventry.

of Coventry. In Medina, May 14th, by Ecv. Edgar W. Charke, Onnear W. Tountay, Esq., of Coder Rapids, Iowa, to Miss Breas S., end daughter of John D. Tol, Esq., of Medina, M. Wyugan, M. Wyugan, M. Wyugan, M. At Silver Creek, May 15th, by Rev. O. Burgess, Mr. William Katsar, of Great Valley, to Miss Avanila A. Srnacun, of Brondt, Eris county.

Brondt, Eris county. In Champion, Ohio, April 29th. by Rev. B. Walker, Mr. Gmo W. KIELES to Miss MARY K. MILLAR.

In Maine, Cook county, III., May las, by Rev. B. B. Drake, Mr. BRADSAN M. DRANS, of Elk Grove, to Miss Sanan E. Class, of Maine

Beaths.

In Sheiby Centre, 11th inst., at the residence of Marshal conard, his mother, Mrs. Dans, 73.

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Aotices.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCI-ATION.-Nornez.-The new rooms of this Association, Na. 32 Warmert PLACE, adjuling the New York University, are now open daily from 8 o'clock, A.M., to 10 o'clock, P.M. Young men generally and all friends of the Association are invited to call. A.J. WINTERTON, *Recording Secretary*.

WEST 23D ST. PRES. CHURCH. On Sabbath, May 25th, Rev. Fredrick A. Ross, D.D., of Huntsville, Alabama, will Rev. Fredrick A. Mills, D.B., of Rev. Fredrick A. Rose, D.D., of Huntsville, Alabama, v preach in the morning, and Rev. Thornton A. Milis, D.D., Indianapolis, Ia, in the afternoon. Services at 10¹/₂ and 3¹/₂.

Correspondence of the Evangelist.

Ministers and Churches.

ons under such circums with an offence, in the sense in which that term is used in the Book of Discipline? Or does it belong to any court of the Ohurch to determine whether these relations, existing in such circumstances, are these relations, existing in such circumstances, are an offence? Surely not. And yet if this general nition gives to the General Assembly the to declare slaveholding an offence, because in some of God, or which, though not in their own nature sinful, may tempt others to sin, we are directed in the section in the Book of Discipline immediately following the one containing the definition of an of-fence to look-where 7 To the General Assembly ? Not at all. But to the Scriptures, and the regula-tions and practice of the Church. "Nothing, there-fore, it is said, ought to be considered an offence, lore, it is said, ought to be considered an offence, which cannot be proved to be such from Scripture, or from the regulations and practice of the Church, founded on Scripture." And who are to determine what are the teachings of Scripture in regard to what may be charged as offences, in the sense in which the term was used in the Book of Discipline? Is it left to every Session, or Presbytery, or Synod, or General Assembly to decide what the Scriptures teach on the subject of offences? Or was the Confession of Faith, including the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, and that alone, designed to be an exposition of what the Presbyterian Church regarded as taught in the Word of God on this subject? The d considers the latter view the only one that can be reconciled with the spirit of our Con-

stitution or laws of the State. However desirable it may be to punish an individual for what the com-munity may regard as an offence, he cannot be ar-raigned by the Court so long as the legislature does not interpose and provide by enactment for the par-ticular offence. The Court would be regarded as guilty of a gross assumption of power, and as taking into its hands what belongs to the legislative de-partment of government, if it should condemn as an offence what neither the Constitution nor the laws so declare. Its province is to interpret the Consti-tution and laws. but in doing so it cannot go be-

yond their literal import. It cannot go be-yond their literal import. It cannot, in virtue of its constructive power, authoritatively declare that to be an offence, under any circumstances to which

General Assembly claim the power to pronounce alaveholding under any circumstances, an offence in the sense in which that term is used in the Book of Discipline? Can this, the highest court of the

olution passed by the Assembly at Detroit, and in-dorsed by a majority of the Committee, implies that the Assembly has this power; and in confirmation of this opinion it is urged : 1. That the Book of Dis-cipline gives only a general definition of the word offence, leaving it to the Assembly, as the highest court of the Church, to determine what acts come under this definition. It is said that is a constitu-tional question, to be decided by the Assembly.

2. But it may be said that, according to the Constitution, "To the General Assembly belongs the power of deciding in all controversice respecting doctrine and discipline; or reproving, warning, or bearing testimony against error in doctrine, or immorality in practice, in any Church, Presbytery, or synod, and of superintending the concerns of the whole Church." Sec. 5, Ch. 12, F. of G. From this language it is inferred that, if the General As-sembly regard slaveholding in certain cases "an immorality regard stateholding in certain cases an im-morality in practice," it has the power to declare it to be an offence in the sense in which the term is used in the Book of Discipline. The undersigned cannot admit the justice of this inference. It doubt-less belongs to the Assembly to decide all contro-version representing and practice and of enversies respecting doctrine and practice, and of sn-perintending the concerns of the whole Church. perintending the concerns of the whole Church. But the question is, how is the Assembly to exercise its power in this not answer the question. We learn, however, from other parts of the Constitution, that the mode in which this power is to be exercised is distinctly which this power is to be exercised is distinctly specified—so that it is not left to the Assembly to determine either what is an error in doctrine or an immorality in practice, or by what method it shall there is an obvious distinction between slaveholding decide controversies respecting doctrine and prac-tice, and superintend the concerns of the whole Church. The Assembly, like every other judicatory tice, and superintend the concerns of the whole Church. The Assembly, like every other judicatory of the Church, in exercising the authority with which it has been intrusted, is to be guided by the Faith, cannot be treated as an offence in any case. express provisions of the Constitution. Its power to decide controversies respecting doctrine and prac-tice, and to bear testimony against what it may consider an error in doctrine or an immorality in

riews of the majority of mode in which offences recognized in the Constitution are to be brought before the Assembly, believes Church. In his judgment, it is the assertion of a principle which, if carried out to its legitimate resuits, would place the rights and character of every minister and private member of the Church in the hands of an irresponsible court. governed by preju-dice and caprice, and acting without regard to the written Constitution by which all profess to be controlled. It would justify a Southern Session or Presbytery in disciplining a member or minister for Abolition sentiments, if the promulgation of such views should be regarded as pernicious in their ten-dency, and thus inconsistent with the demands of Inmanity. It would subject the Millenarian or an anti-Millenarian to a prosecution for heresy, according as his Presbytery would consider the one or the other in that light. In a word, it is a principle which, if acted upon, would be utterly su of the foundation upon which the Presbyterian hurch rests-to wit: A written Constitution, designating distinctly what, in the view of the Church. tial to Orthodoxy and morality The following resolutions express the views o the undersigned, as presented in this report: eral Assembly, in virtue of its a

Reserved, That the General Assembly, in vi visory power, can bear its testimony against ar regard as a sin in the sight of God, but that no anthoritative or binding effect npon their no anthoritative or binding effect npon their lower judica-torics. Resolved, That the General Assembly can regard nothing as hereav or an offence, in the sense in which that term is used in the Book of Discipline, which is not distinctly stated to be such in the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church.

Church. Resolved. That as slaveholding is not alluded to, either di reotly or indirectly, in the Confession of Faith of the Fres byterian Church, the relation itself of master and servan cannot, in any case, be a cause of discipline before any judi

cannot, In any case, be a cause of discipling server as y dealory. Resched, That crueltics, in the common acceptation of the term, practised by those survaining the relation of masters to servants, being directly prohibited in the Confession of Faith, may be cause of discipline, as well as when practiced by those antaining other innocent relations in life. *Resched*, That the General Assembly cannot interpret the Constitution of the Church in regard to offence, unless a case is brought before it from a lower Conrt, by reference, complaint or appeal; or unless the Assembly acts as a Conrt of Review.

semplaint or appeal; or uncess and any series. Review. Reserved, That if a indicial case, involving what the Consti-Reserved, That if a indicial case, involving what the Consti-Reserved. That if a indicial case, involving what use consu-ation of the Ohnroh expectises as an offence, is brought regu-ariy before the Assembly by a lower Court, it belongs to the Assembly to issue the case; and if the Assembly is well in-formed that a Synoi countenances the provalence of what the Confession of Faith represents as "heretical seufimente and corrupt practices," it can eithe the Synoi to its bar, and require it to take up the subject and consider it; but it is left with the Synod to determine whether to require the Preceptery to take further action in the matter, or to stay all further proceedings as circumstance may require.

A debate here arose, in reference to presenting these reports, involving expressions of opinion respecting their contents, which was continued till

the hour of adjournment.

A CARD .- TO THE PUBLIC.

The late Divorce Case, tried in the city of New York. a which the parties are of the same name with myself, one a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, has occasion uch mistake, and ought to be correctly announced Some of my friends, and many more strangers, have been so confused and variously mystified in regard to it. that, at the instance of others, and to prevent inquiries, letters, and manifold perversions, I write this just to say, that the matter has no relation to myself or my FAMILY, except merely the identity of the name.

Aware of the delicacy involved, in many relations and knowing nothing personally of the merits of the case, I only ask the public to recognize the facts herein attested, and request, also, that newspapers, especially those in Western New York, would be at once so jus and so kind, both to myself and others, as to give this one or two insertions.

SAMUEL HANSON COX. Late of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Veeper Cliff, Owege, N. Y., May 1, 1856.

TENDENCIES .- The Congregational Journal announc the fact that two Universalist churches in New Hampshire, one in Excter, and the other in New Market, have voted themselves Unitarian.

es to the by Rev. Peter S. Van Nest, of Iowa City; Rev. Saml. Storrs Howe of Iowa City, gave the charge to the pastor; and that the action of the Assembly at Detroit, which is Rev. Williston Jones, of Cedar Rapids, the charge to sanctioned by the majority, was a violation both of the people. Mr. Ciark enters upon his new pastorate the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the with every indication of success measuring a liberal with every indication of success, receiving a liberal salary from a self-supporting congregation, which was organized by him only six months ago; and has commenced its benevolent contributions, during the first nonth of stated services, by a collection in behalf of the American Home Missionary Society.

Rev. T. Ralston Smith, late of the How Street Church, was installed on the 4th, as pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Broome streets. The sermon was preached by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D. Rev. Dr. Hatfield delivered the charge to the pastor ; charge to the people by Rev. Dr.

Rev. Moses Thacher was installed by the Presbytery of Cortland, pastor of the Congregational church Pitcher, Chenango Co., N. Y. Sermon by Rev. J. Addison Priest, Moderator.

A beautiful and commodious edifice recently erected by the First Presbyterian Church of Catasauqua Penn., of which Rev. Mr. Earle is pastor, was dedicated on the 11th. The dedication sermon was delivered by Rev. George Dnffield, Jr., of Philadelphia, and an appropriate sermon was preached in German, by Rev. Dr. Bekker, of Bethlehem, Pa. The architecture of the

church is Gothic, and a neater and more convenien nodel for a village church will not readily be found A valuable communion service plate is said to be the

generous present of a lady of Philadelphia

Rev. Henry Wickes has accepted a call to the First Congregational church in Guilford, Ct. Bev. J. W. Wellman, delegate to the General

ssembly from New-Hampshire, has been called to the Eliot Church in Newton Corners, Mass.

The Christian Register states that Dr. Bush ell has been so much improved by his late tour to California, that he expects to resume his pastoral labors by next Thanksgiving.

Rev. J. W. Merrill was installed at West Ando er, on the 30th ult. Sermon by Prof Phelps.

A new Congregational church was dedicated Gardiner, Mass., on the 8th. Sermon by Rev. Abijah Stowell, pastor.

Rev. H. W. Wells was installed at Hinsdale, N.H. on the 1st.

Rev. Thomas Rathay, was installed at Salisbury, N. H., on the 7th.

Rev. Dr. Bond's church at Norwich, Conn., ha een repaired and remodeled inside, at an expense of \$6.000.

Rev. E. F. Brooks was dismissed from Gill Mass., on the 29th ult.

Rev. Wm. H. Beecher, son of Dr. Lyman Bee er, has been dismissed from the pastoral care of the Bethesda church in Reading, Mass.

Rev. Dr. Cooley of East Granville, Ct., has been pastor of the church in that place, from Feb. 8, 1796, until May, 1855. Probably as many as 800 students have been under his tuition, sixty or seventy of whom have entered the ministry. He has served as a member of the School Committee of Granville, forty-eight years. During most of his public life he has been a trustee Williams College, having, it is said, never failed to attend Commencement with one exception, when his class after their long separation, held a meeting in connection

> with the Yale Commencement. Rev. Wm. B. Hammond has been appointed an gent of the Massachusetts Sabbath School for the State

of Iowa. Rev. Edward Root, of Williamsburg, Mass. been dismissed. He removes to Ohio.

FATHER GAVAZZI AT OXFORD .- The celebrated Fathe lavazzi has been lecturing at Oxford, on Popery and Puseyism, making a great futtering among the Romanizors. He was almost mobbed at first, but by help of stout lungs and the police, he trinmphed, and had a peaceable lecture at the close.

Celonization .- The legislature of Connecticut 1853 appropriated \$1000 to aid colored inhabitants desiring to remove to Liberia, Africa; eleven emigrants have since gone, receiving \$550 or \$50 each of this sum. Seven of these went lately, and were all from Litchfield, and of good character and industrious

EMANCIPATION .- The Colonization Journal has a list of seven groups of slaves offered to the Society for emigration to Africa : five in Augusta, Ga.; fifty left free by the will of Thomas Waters, of Gwinette Co., Ga.; fifteen by Randolph Mitchell, of Columbus, Ga.; uiue by Rev. George W. Redley, of Tennessee; fourteen, emancipated by a woman in North Carolina; seven by W. L. Early, of Virginia; two owned by a man in Iowa making in all one hundred and four slaves, the cost of transporting which is estimated at about \$5000.

UNION PRAYER MEETING .- In Cincinnati there is a daily "Morning Union" prayer-meeting, in which all the evangelical churches in the city are represented every morning in one gathering, in Dr. Fisher's Presbyterian church. The room, on every occasion since the beginning of these meetings, has been crowded, and in several instances its capacities have been altogether inadequate for the numbers who wished to attend. Each session lasts forty minutes precisely. The influence which goes out from these meetings, to the various churches which are therein represented, is one of blessedness.

BISHOP HOPKINS .- Bishop Hopkins has resigned the ectorship of St. Paul's Church in Burlington, intending to devote himself to the Episcopal Educational In stitute, for whose establishment the subscription already exceeds \$22,000.

AN INDUSTRIOUS BISHOP .- Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, has confirmed above six hundred persons during the last ecclesiastical year.

LT Mr. Charles Boughter, whose trial on a charge of embezzling the fnuds of the Lancaster Savings Institution, was going ou for some days at Lancaster, P., last week, has been acquitted.

G. P. B. James, Esq., British Consul for Virginia, has determined to make Richmond his future residence. pet

REV. DR. PLUMER, of Al'eghany City, Pa., will preach on Sabbath evening neat, in the Reformed Dutch Charon, corner of Lafaystte place and Fourth street. Services commence at 75.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY AS-OCIATION, at the Tramont Temple, Boston, May 29, Anai-MERTING OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY AS BOCIATION, at the Tennon t Temple, Boston, May 29, Anni-versary week. The American Missionary Association will hold a public meeting at Boston. In the Tremont Temple, May 29th, at 114 o'clock, A. M. Brief Reports by officers of the Associa-tion of its operations and its future and Foreign Missiona will be presented. Addresses are expected from the Boy. Samf Walcott, of Providence, R. L, Bev, J. H. Walker, Ohio, (auther of "The Philosophy of the plan of Salvation,) and the Bey. James 8. Davis, missionary in Kentoky. Mr. Davis will give intersecting facts connected with the labors of Anti-Slavery missionaries in Kentucky and Virenia. B. 8. JOCELYN, Ch. Com, Arrangements.

OBGAN EXHIBITION.-The New Organ, of the largest class built by Jardine & Son for the Rev. Dr. Alexander's oburch, is the Avenne, corner of 19th street, will be publicity ar-hibited on Monday svening, May 26 on which cocasion Messra. William Mason, Organist of the church, G. Washbourn Mor-gan, Organist of Grace church, and Edward Jardine, Organist of Market sirect church, will perform.

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. The Exercises

A DOLAY I TRADUCTION TO A DEBLAY ART. The EXCHANG connected with the Anniversary will commence with the exam-imation of the classes, on Friday, June 13th, which will be can-tinned through the Saturday and Monday following. The Boards of Commissioners and Trustees will meet can Thesday, at 9 of olock, A.M., to receive the Report of the Exam-iners and transact other business. The Sermon before the Alumni it is expected will be presched Tuesday at sermon, by Rev. Heary Darling, of Philadelphia, and the Society of the Alumni will hold their meeting directly af-terwards.

The Anniversary speaking will take place Tuesday evening. The Anniversary speaking of the Education Society of Western New-York will be held on Wednesday, at 9, A.M., in the Semi-aary Chapel, JAS BEYMOUR, Jr., Stated Clerk,

EDUCATION SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW-YORK EDUGATION SOCIETY OF WESTERN NEW-YORK. A highly important meving of this society will be held in the Seminary Chapel at Anburn, during the approaching anniver-ary services. It is earneally hoped that as many as possible off the members and friends of the society in Central and Western New-York, will be present. Ample hopitality will be provided by the difficent for Commissioners, friends and strangers who may attend the anniversary. S. M. HOPKINS, Secty of Board of Directors.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTIOUT will hold its annual meeting at Middletown, in the First Gen-gregational Church, on Tuesday, June 17th, at 11 o'doot, A.M. Delogates, and others intending to be present at this meeting, are requested by the Committee of Arrangements to send in their names to John A. Sumner, Middletown, Ct. M. N MORKIS, Register.

NOTIGE. The next stated meeting of Buffalo Presbytery rill commonce at the Presbyterian church in Olean, on Tass-iay, June 19th, at 4 colock, P.M. TIMOTHY STILLMAN, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CHEMUNG will hold its semiannal meeting at Big Flats, commencing at two o'clock, and the last Tuesday of June, C. C. CARB, Ck

THE PRESBYTERY OF ANGELICA slands adjourned to in Scio on the second Tuesday of June noxt, at 2 S. A. RAWBON, Stated

NOTICE. The annual meeting of the Presbytery of Ontarie will ue held in Lima, on Tuesday, Jane 3d, at 4 o'clock, P.M. The records of the churches should then be presented. JOHN BARNARD, Stated Cierk. -

THE PRESBYTERY OF CAYUGA is to hold its next tated meeting at Genes Five Corners, on the first Thesday is une next, at 2 o'clock, P.M. H. A. NELSON, Clerk. stated meeting at Genos Five June next, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

NOTICE. The next stated meeting of Costand Presbyiery will be held at Chroinnatus on the first Tneeday of June next, commencing at 2 o'clock, P.M. H. R. DUNHAM, Clerk

FAIRFIELD WEST. The Annual Meeting of Fairfield West Association will be held at Darien, on Tuesday, May 27th, at 20 o'clock, A.M. Rev. Z. B. Burr, of Weston, is the preacher, and Rev. Willis Lord, of Fairfield, the substitute. 8, J. M. MERWIN, Register.

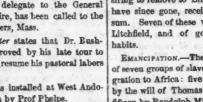
THE ASSOCIATION of Windham County, Ct., will meets rith Rev. Charles Chaimberlain, Ashford, at 11 o'clock, A M., uesday, June 3, 1856. ROBERT C. LEARNED, Register.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any one who can give an account of the later lives of Rev. Mears. Rheuezer Martin, Eliaha Pritebenson, William Gager, Joseph Marshall, Joshus Johnson, Willis ampeou, William Burton and Elijah G. Welles, formerly pastors in Windham, Ct., will confer a favor by com-municating such information, as particular as may be, to ROBERT C. LEARMED. Canterbury, Ct.

Medicated Inhalation,

Dr. Guilford D. Sanbern, the founder of the New System for treating disease of the Lungs and Throat, by the Inhalation of Cold Medicated vapors would announce to his Patients through-Cold Medicased or the Lange and Throat, by the Inhalation of Cold Medicased vapors would announce to his Fatients through-out the country, that his Office is removed from No. 6 Bond street to No. 712 Broadway, N. T. To his Patients in the New-England States, he would announce that the Boston Lung Insti-tute, No. 669 Summer street, is nuder the medical charge of David Youngman, M.D., where his system of Practice is thor-oughly understood and carried out, and that they can consult Dr. Youngman with confidence. Persons at a distance can domait me by letter, by addressing me at No. 712 Broidway, N.Y. N.B.-There are no Physicians in this site arthur present to treat neither

T.B.-There are no Physicians in this city authorized or cement to treat patients after my method of inhalation.



NEW PUBLICATIONS.

14 -

HISTORY AND REPOSITORY OF PULPIT ELOQUENCE. Containing the Master-pieces of Bossuet, Massileon, &c., &c., By Rev Henry C. Fish. M. W. Dodd. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 613, 622.

The purpose of this massive work will commend itself to clergymen, and to all admirers of the highest style of eloquence. It aims to present the characteristics of pulpit oratory, in all ages of the Christian Church, by ing specimens from the most celebrated and in fuential men of each period. The idea has been carried out with wonderful completeness. Such a body of homiletic literature, embracing so great a variety and so instructive indications, has never been brought to gether before. The work is divided into the Greek and Latin pulpit-of which Tertullian, Cyprian, Athanatins, Cyril, Gregory Nazianzen, Basil, Chrysostom and Augustine stand as representatives, a discourse from each being furnished. The English pulpit is represented by Wickliffe, Latimer, Jewell, Donne, Chillingworth, Baxter, Bunyan, Howe, Tillotson, Barrow, South, Wesley, Whitefield, Robert Hall, Jay, Foster, &c .- the best or most famous of the discourses of each of these being given. The Irish pulpit follows, represented by the best discourses of Jeremy Taylor, Kirwan, Carson and Charles Wolfe. The French pulpit is represented by discourses of Calvin, Bossnet, Bourdaloue, Flechier Fenelon, Abbadie, Massillon, Saurin, Vinet, &c. The Scottish pulpit by John Knox, Erskine, McLaurin Robert Walker, Blair, Logan, McCrie, Chalmers, Irving, &c. The American pulpit, Hooker, Cotton Mather, Edwards, Davies, Livingston, Bishop White, Maxcy, Griffin, Mason, Summerfield, &c. The Welsh pulpit David Charles, Christmas Evans, John Elias. The in terest and value of such a collection, can hardly b over-estimated. Not only are the characteristic features of the age, in their most expressive form, presented for comparison, but a great body of evangelical thought. of sound exposition of doctrine, preserving through so many generations so complete a unity. It cannot but be very suggestive to those who take a professional inilletics, nor scarcely less interesting to those who repair to it for its rich thought and its masterly eloquence. It has been a work of much labor, and is

The AMERICAN PULPLY : Sketches Biographical and Descrip-tive of living American Preachers. By Henry Fowler, Pre-fessor of Political Economy in the University of Roshester. J. M. Fairchlid & Co. 8vo. pp. 816.

This is a handsomely executed volume, adorned with elegant portraits of six or eight of the mest prominent clergymen, and containing elaborate sketches and portraitures of a large number of living occupants of the pulpit in this country. The list of subjects comprises twenty-one ministers, of almost every denomination and mainly the principal men of each, viz : Drs. Kirk. Baird, Durbin, Williams, Summers, Orville Dewey, Huntington, Bacon, Cox, Hawks, Bethune, Storrs, Tyng, Alexander, Cheever, and Rev. Messrs. Barnes Cuyler, Beecher, and Milburn. The sketches are bio graphical and critical-aiming to present a complete view of the men, and of those accessories of denominanational standing, of doctrinal views, of public repute, and of public and private measures identified them, which are necessary to a complete conception of the person described. They are drawn with great care with deliberate and most commendable impartiality and with a just appreciation of responsibility. They are far from being ordinary sketches; and we think that no just complaint can be made of the representation given of any mar. The style is easy and clear, the ms generally sound, and the amount of information quite as great, as delicacy and good taste will allow. On the whole, though designed to be a popular work, it is one of merit and candor, and will do good, as well as please.

The Entropy Essavists ; with Prefaces Historical and Bio graphical, by A. Chalmers, F.R.S. Boston : Little, Brown & New York : Charles Evans.

The neat, inviting edition of the celebrated periodicals, known par excellence as the productions of the British Essayists, and of which the Tattler and the Speciator have already appeared, has been increased by the issue of the Guardian, in three volumes, and the Rambler in three. The Guardian is not so well known as the others, but probably presents some of the happiest phases of Steele's genius. It was conducted by him, but contained some of the greatest names in all our literature. The Rambler was Dr. Johnson's greatest effort in the line wherein he did best. It is a noble repository of thought, and elegant expression, and will never cease to occupy a signal and favored position.

RECENT GERMAN REVIEWS. It may interest our readers to know what matters are

iscussed in the theological periodicals of Germany, as well as in those of our own land. Many of them are of general value, being thorough discussions of mooted questions in theology and history. They will serve to show what topics are employing the zeal and learning of the German theologians.

Foremost among the reviews in value is the Studie and Kritiken, established since 1827, the best representation of the most orthodox part of the school of Schleiermacher. It is now edited by Ulmann Umheit, Nitzsch and others. The second number for 1856, continues Dr. Dorner's discussion of the "Theological Idea of the Union and its relation to the Confes ion." Dr Julius Muller of Halle contributes a long and able essay, npon the " Relation between the Infinence of the Holy Spirit and the Word of God as a means of grace," expounding historically and doctrinally the Calvinistic view. We shall recur again to this article. E. Ranke, in a letter to Dr. Ullman, describes the Fulda codex of the New Testament. F. Koster has an exegesis of Matthew 19: 16-22. "God is the alone good." Umheit gives an account of his recent work on the Epistle to the Romans, interpreted on the basis of the Old Testament. Dr. Ebrard reviews Schankel's work on the Union, citing with approbation his eighth thesis: Hence we are certain that when our Lord said to Mary,' One thing is needfal,' he did not refer to the atheran notion of the Lord's Snpper, or to the genus najestaticum in the doctrine of the communicatio idio

At the close of the number is the Programme of the Society of the Hague for the Defense of the Christian Religion, for 1855. It proposes as subjects for prizes, a History of Roman Catholicism in the Netherlands, a critical review of the Epistles of Ignatius, a History o the Presbyterian and Synodical System in Holland these are assigned for Dec. 15, 1856. For Sept. 1, 1857 on the Neglect of the Moral aspects of the Christian revelation, on Arias and Arianism, and on the future Prospects of the People of Israel; also, a summary and classification of all the Religious Teachings of Christ. Other subjects proposed are, Paul's doctrine of Instification, the Manifestation of the Son of God in the Old Testament, Pictures of Chnrch History in the Netherlands, the Gospel of the Hebrews and the Gospel

of Matthew. The second number of Niedner's Leitschrift fur die historische Theologie; 1856, has only two articles; one is a continuation of the learned account of Aelpic's Life and Writings, by Dietrich; the other is an historical investigation, upon the Colonies founded by the Roman Church in the States of the crusaders in the East, by W. Heyd. The Theologische Quartalschrift contains a critical

nvestigation of Mal. iv : 5-6, by Reimke; of Exodus, xxvi: 28, by Welte. A new reading is proposed of the difficult passage, John viii, 25, viz., "Of my origin, what shall I say to you ?" This takes it as a question, and also as a direct answer to what precedes. This verse has been variously interpreted. Lucke gave three different renderings. Angustine and the Vnlgate read, 'I am the beginning, I who speak with you." Lucke gave it at last, "I am, moreover, certainly, no other, than what I have told you." Meier renders, "The chief point? That which I am just saying to you? Do you still ask about that ?" In a review of Frokschummer on the "Origin of the Seul." the theory of creationism the direct creation of sonls, is defended against the objections of F., who holds to prepagation.

The second part of the Leitschrift fur die lutherische Theologie, 1856, has Luthardt on the Gospel of John; ass on Galatians 3: 20; Delitzsch, Talmndid Studies on Sychem and Sychar, Rudelbach on Hymnology, Strobel against Heppe on the Union ; Steinfass on the " Mediator " in Gal. 8: 20, says, that the object of the verse is to assert that Christ was not under the law, that Christ being God could not be under the law. A fall review of works in the different departments of theology, classified, concludes this number of the reformatory Institutions of London, Edinburgh, Journal

For the Evangelist.

CAUTION TO FRIENDS OF MISSIONS.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- Several letters from the Vestern part of New-York, have recently, come to hand, informing me that a young man, calling himself "Mr. L. S. Murad," exhibits a letter purhimself "Mr. L. S. Murad," exhibits a letter pur- reformation of the lost and himlin. For ence sisting of six companies, designed to be carried been in vain, the fine English seeds having all up to the number of ten, and still under the com- failed here to produce fruit, owing to its consay, that Mr. L. S. Murad is a native of Bethle- ance, accumulating experience in all the duties mand of Lamoriciere as Lieutenant-Colonel. hem of Judea, long resident in Jerusalem, a con-vert from Mohammedanism, by birth an Arab, a turned to be once more the delight of her own member of the church in Beirut, educated at our happy home. Meanwhile, the cry of distress and for addimission schools in Syria, the son of a government tional comforts beyond those of mere hospital officer. of high rank, &c. I am also informed that treatment, came home from the East, from our he represents himself as a student of Harvard wounded brethren in arms. There instantly College, wishing to raise funds for the completion of his education, and that he intends to return and arose an enthusiastic desire to answer it. But inexperienced zeal could perform little, and a make himself usoful to his countrymen. The name of the "agent" who accompanies him body of ill organized nurses might do more harm There was a fear lest a noble imhas not been given to me, and probably has not than good. been furnished to others. pulse should fail for the want of a head, a hand, Now what I wish to say is this: I have no knowledge of this "Mr. L. S. Murad"-he never heart to direct it. It was then that a field was pened for the wider exercise of Miss Nightingale's sympathies, experience and powers of comreceived any letter from me-nor is he a student. mand and control. But at what cost? At the of Harvard College, at least no such name appears the chance of honoring it is gone. We think that though on the Catalogue of that Institution. Mr. Murad risk of her own life-at the pang of separation from all her friends and family, and at the cer-tainty of enconntering hardship, dangers, toils, and his accomplice should be dealt with "as the law directs.' The only man I have ever known by the name and the constantly renewing scenes of human suffering amid all the worst horrors of war of "L. S. Murad" is now in Egypt in the emnew translation movement, Dr. Cone must be regarded ploy of the American Missionary Association, and There are few who would not recoil from such is I trust a good man. He was in this country realities: but Miss Nightingale shrank not, and at once accepted the request that was made her two or three years since, but is not here now. to form and control the entire nursing establish-ment for the sick and wounded soldiers in the This gentleman in Western New-York, who with his "agent" is raising funds among the friends of missions, happens also to have the namo Levant. This deliberate, sensitive, and highly of " L. S. Murad." endowed lady went to her post, rendering the liest of women's charities to the siek, the dying, The community, in these days, should be on its . S. L. POMROY. and the convalescent .- N. Y. Tribuns. brem MAXIMS OF CONFUCIUS.

Selections.

PHANTOMS. BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

All house, wherein men have lived and died, Are haunted houses. Through the open door, The harmless phantoms on their errands glide, With feet that make no noise upon the floors. We meet them at the doorway, on the stair,

Along the passages they come and go, Impaipable impressions on the air, A sense of something moving to and fro,

There are more guests at table than the hosts Invited .- the ilinminated hall Is thronged with quiet, inoffensive ghosts As silent as the pictures on the wall.

The stranger at my fireside cannot see The forms I see, nor hear the sounds I hear He bat perceives what is; while unto me All that has been is visible and clear.

We have no title-deeds to house or lands; Owners and occupants of earlier dates From graves forgotten stretch their dusty hands

And heid in mortmain still their old estate The spirit world around this world of sense

Floats like an atmosphere, and everywhere Wafts through these carthly mists and vapors den A vital breath of more ethereal air. Onr little lives are kept in equipoise

By opposite attractions and desires; The straggle of the instinct that enjoys. And the more noble instinct that aspire

The perturbations, the perpetual jar Of earthly wants and aspirations high, Come from the influence of that unseen star, That undiscovered planet in our sky.

And as the meon, frem some dark gate of cloud, Throws o'er the sea a floating bridge of light, Across whose trembling planks our fancies erowd, Into the realm of mystery and night;

Se from the world of spirits there descends A bridge of light, connecting it with this, O'er whose unsteady floor, that sways and bends, Wander our thoughts above the dark abyss.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Miss Florence Nightingale is the younge daughter and presumptive co-heiress of Wm. Shore Nightingale, of Embley Park, Hampshire and the Lea Hurst, Derbyshire, England. Sh is, moreover, a young lady of singular endow-ments, both natural and acquired. In a knowledge of the ancient languages, and of the higher branches of mathematics, in general art, science and literature, her attainments are extraordinary There is scarcely a modern language which sh does not understand, and she speaks French. German and Italian. as fluently as her native English. She has visited and studied the various nations of Europe, and has ascended the Nile to its remotest eataract. Young, (abont the age of the Queen) graceful, feminine, rich and oopular, she holds a singularly gentle and pernasive influence over all with whom she comes in contact. Her friends and acquaintance are of all classes and persuasions, but her happiest place is at home, in the centre of a very large band of accomplished relatives, and in simple bedienco to her admiring parents.

Why, then, should a being so highly pleased with all that should render life bright, innocent, and to a considerable extent, useful, forego such palpable and heartfelt attractions? Why quit all this to become-a nurse?

From her infancy she has had a yearning affection for her kind—a sympathy with the weak, the oppressed, the destitute, the suffering and the desolate. The schools and the poor around Lea Hurst and Embley first saw and felt her as a visitor, teacher, consoler, expounder. Then she frequented and studied the schools, hospitals, and and the Continent. Three years ago, when all

Europe had a holiday during and after the Great Exhibition, when the highlands of Scotland, the lakes of Switzerland, and all the bright spots of the continent were filled with parties of pleasure, had been in Algeria, returned to Paris, and the Miss Nightingale was within the walls of one of the German houses or hospitals for the cure and reformation of the lost and infirm. For three sisting of six companies, designed to be carried

thou owest him; there is stupidity and pride in as satisfactorily during the night as during the of the eranberry vine. Sheltered and protected doing too little; but in overacting it there is abjection and hypocrisy.

THE ZOUAVES.

No body of troops have won a more brilliant reputation on the hard-fought fields of Alma and of Inkermann than the French Zouaves. Their name has become familiar in both hemispheres as synonymous with intrepidity and resistless valor, and their merits have elicited articles in the reviews of Paris, from which we derive the facts which follow :

Many years before the commencement of the late struggle, in the wars of Algeria, they had won a brilliant reputation for hardihood, patience and invincible courage. It is now some twenty five years since they were first organized as an in tegral part of the French army. Shortly after the French Revolution of 1830, the Turks having been expelled from Algeria, the commandant in that Colony, Gen. Clausel, in order to obviate the inconveniencies resulting from the departure of the Turks, and to augment his own effective forces, prescribed the organization of this body. It was decreed to consist of infantry and a corp. of cavalry, to be composed of native Algerines. During the ensuing year an order by which this corps had been created was approved by a royal ordinance, and the name by which it is now so widely known was given it. This name was taken from a haughty, indomitable and laborious tribe of Algeria, who inhabit the valleys of the mountains of Jurjura, who had never paid more than a nominal submission to the Turks, and who had become well-known at Algiers by their frequent visits for the purpose of exchanging their oils and rude fabrics for provisions, which their sterile mountains refused to produce. Like the Swiss in Europe, they were of a martial spirit, and were accustomed to hire out their services at times to assist in the wars of the barbarians of Africa.

Although the name of this tribe was given to this new corps, yet its material was composed in-discriminately of Algerines from all quarters, from the city and the country, the mountains and the plains. The nucleus of the Zouaves was formed f young soldiers of Paris and of the natives of the environs of Algiers. Its discipline was effected by gallant French officers who volunteered the performance of that duty, among whom Lamorciere was most conspicuous. Scarcely six months after their organization, the newly formed corps was led out to battle with the Algerine tribes, and received its "baptism of blood" in the defile of Monzaia, and subsequently established its rising reputation by a hardly fought fight and a splen did retreat at Medeah. But with the increasing hostility of the natives to the French, and with the diminution of numbers, occasioned by the organization of other legions, it became impossible to complete the second battalion of the Zouaves. The two were united in one, and a royal ordinance in 1833 fixed the number of companies at ten, eight of them to be composed of Frenchmen and two of natives, with twelve Frenchmen embodied in each native company, partly on account of the ignorance of the officers of the native language, and partly to provide against any mntinous disposition among them. The gallant Lam-oriciere, who knew the native language, and had been connected with the Zouaves since their first organization, was made commnder of this battalion. They were encamped in the vicinity of Algiers,

and there instructed themselves in the mechanical arts which their situations required, and at the same time were perfected in military discipline. Their uniform was composed of the Oriental costume, with the colors of the French infantry, and for neatness and convenience, it is the most perfect in use. The officers, however, for various reasons, did not adopt the Oriental costume. These troop displayed, with the intelligence and fire which characterize irregulars, the solidity and precision of veterans. In 1835, the Duke of Orleans, who King was induced by the efficiency of the Zouaves, to constitute them again into two battalions con-

duced by Abd-el-Kader. At that time a large

number of the natives of the corps of the Zouave

sperm oil, tallow, stearine, wax.-New Quarterly Remen. TURKISH CARPETS.

A private letter written by the United States has injured the vine. Consul at Tangier, Morocco, says :-"The rich Jews and Moorshere, of which there

are a few under foreign protection, cover their Brussels carpets with what are called Nabat rugs, really the famous Turkish carpets. These rugs collect all the dirt, and are taken up weekly and shaken, thus preserving the cleanliness of the carpet. The same course is pursued by such consuls as can afford the expense. These rugs are most elegant fabrics, handsomer and more durable than the carpets they are nsed to cover, and so thick that treading upon them is a luxury. Wool and labor being cheap here, the price of these rugs is in proportion. I purchased one, seven yards long and two yards wide, for \$20. They are never woven to exceed three yards in width. but can be obtained of any length. It occurred addition to the covering of the halls of Congress, Vice-President's and Speaker's rooms, &c. As they are never nailed down, and can be removed at pleasure, their use would certainly secure great-

er cleanliness, as they could be shaken every night if you pleased. Being so thick and heavy, placed above a carpet, they would afford great warmth to the fect. They would last, with decent isage, a generation, and then be worth in the United States all their cost here. They preserve their beauty and brilliancy to the last, in this respect differing somewhat from the ladies. The Bashaw of this place has one of these rugs in his reception room, which he said had been used by his father and himself for sixty years, and it is

still good .- Washington. Union.

For the Evangelist. THE FARMER'S COLUMN. Deep Culture.

There are some lands, upon which deep digging vould only let down the vegetable nutriment, which is with difficulty supplied and maintained in the thin staple; but where a claycy stratum lies bcneath, chemical science explains what experience has long taught-that we have only to dismiss

our dread of the cold, hnngry appearance of the mass, lift it into the light of day by prudent installments, and reap the benefits of its wheat-producing properties. Not that the position of the soil and subsoil should be reversed every time it s plowed and cultivated, for this would be unnecessary and fruitless labor: but that occasionally a deep plowing, trenching, or digging should be performed, in order to gain the full powers of production contained in the soil. The best cultivators in Flanders plow their stubbles immediately after harvest, and plow very deeply, not so deeply every year, but once in four or five years The light soils do not need it; but upon heavy deep, then this is followed by a strong implement called the "Cotter plow," which, drawn by three or four horses. completes a total depth of twelve able influence upon all crops for five years. The Gooseberry.

Within the last twenty years, the gardeners thousands of dollars in the importation and purchase of the different varieties of the gooseberry, which thrives so well and produces such extraordinary fruit in England, but in the climate of the United States, this labor and expense have all been in vain, the fine English seeds having all

blaze of a Southern summer's day. The expense of artificial lights is in the following order, coal gas being by far the chcapest, then vegetable oil, force of the hardest and stormiset weather Places force of the hardest and stormiest weather. Places in which stagnant water has been found, have been tried by some cultivators : but the scum or slimy moss which has been generated in such locations

Apricots. The apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious of fruits: and its value is greatly enhanced by the season of its ripening-between cherrics and peaches. In a selection of choice garden fruits it is quite indispensable. It succeeds admirably, trained in espalier form, which will be found advantageous in small gardens, as it may occupy a house wall, fence, or trellis, leaving the open ground for other trees. In cold sections, too, where the trees get winter-killed, or the blossoms injured by late spring frosts, these espalier trees can very easily be protected by mat or board screens. For stiff and damp soils, aprito me that these fabries would form an elegant cots should be grown on plum stocks; but on light, loamy, gravelly and sandy soils, the peach is better. '

Green manures are often more costly than is generally snpposed, and are only profitable when the lands are inaccessible to earts, or very remote from the farm-yard; or when other manures are not to be had, except at extravagant prices, or when there is a want of straw, or other litter, to make manure. The choice of the plants to be turned in must depend, in a great measure, npon climate. Thus, in the Northern States, clover flourishes; whereas, in the South, the pea, in diffcrent varieties, is substituted for it. The proper moment for turning in all plants that are used for

this purpose, is at the time of blooming; for, as maturity approaches, all the nutritive principles. distributed in the different organs, combine to nourish the oviary and form the seed. This last then seizes upon all the elements of nutrition that the plant contains; and, if the turning of it in be delayed until it is completely formed, the value of the manure is lost.

Corn for Fodder.

Liberal sowing will produce double the amount of the best fodder from an acre, over any other known mode, and very often triple the amount. If most meadows which now produce scarcely a ton per acre, were plowed and planted in this manner, it is believed they would yield four tons of the best and finest cattle feed, and many would yield five or six tons. The management of the crop, however, must be of the proper kind, or complete success cannot result. Broadcast sowing requires four or five bushels of seed per acre, to succeed well, is less productive and does not leave the ground clean. Drill sowing is best. soils, they first plow an ordinary furrow six inches Furrow the land, after it is plowed and harrowed, three feet apart, with a single horse plow; scatter the seed thickly along these furrows from a hand basket, so that there may be at least forty inches. This practice is thought to exert a favor. or fifty grains to the foot. Cover the seeed by a two-horse harrow, run lengthwise or crosswise with the furrows, and the orop is in. The only after culture consists in running the cultivator once and amateurs in the United States have expended or twice between the rows, and the ground will be left clean in the antumn, when the fodder is cut.

> part of June. Propagating the Vine.

The vine is propagated by seeds, layers, enttings, and by grafting. Seeds are planted only for obtaining new varieties, by cross-fertilization. Layers furnish a very sure mode of obtain

large, well-rooted plants, the same autumn after

the young shoots are buried in the soil, which

may be done a little before midsummer. Cuttings

are less certain of success than lavers, but are

The seed may be sown any time during the early

society, the acute and genial criticism and the eloquence of style often exemplified, make it a favorite. We can not commend too warmly this enterprise, which promises to reproduce in this handsome form, so many of the treasures of our mother tongue.

None Account of the Life of Spencer Houghton Cone, a Baptist

The affectation of this title, printed in old-fashioned type, is very characteristic of the whole performance It is lofty eulogy, composed in an exalted, poetic strain rehearsing a life of heroism and self-denial which no body before suspected the excellent Dr.Cone.of common place memory, ever exemplified. It would appear that he was very far from being appreciated; that he was one of those prophets whose worth is never known till it records a good life and a remarkably successful ministry, the trath of history would have been better consulted by a less ambitions and eulogistic portraiture. As ent preacher, and especially as the father of the as a remarkable man.

THE MARKE GASDENS, Eden, Getheemane, Paradise, or Man's Ruin, Redemption and Restoration. By William Adams, D. demption and Restoration. les Scribner. 12mo. pp. 284.

The key-note of the spirit and style of this admirable work harmonize finely with the associations of its title; the great truths of the Christian system are considered in the contemplative, graceful and consolatory light, which befits the scenes by which they are charac terized. The discussion brings prominently into view all the distinctive points of theology, but in such practical relations, and with such novel and striking mod of illustration and argument, that the reader finds no room or occasion for controversy. Some of the views are very striking; while its kindly, affectionate spirit. seeking perpetually to impress the truths it inculcates. the copious illustrations and the graceful style, make if it a work of rare promise both of popularity and use-

THE HAND OF GOD IN HISTORY ; OF DIVING Providence historic-ally illustrated in the Extension and Establishment of Chris-tianity. By Hollis Read, A.M. Part Second. Hartford, H. H Robins & Co.

Mr. Read's former volnme struck a new vein, and was well received. It was a brief collation of striking historical facts and events, with reference to the providen tial purposes and uses they disclose. The devont spirit and the pleasant style of the work were much in its favor. The present work is an extension of the same plan; the historical facts are very well chosen, and the moral lessons they teach, indiciously and impressively unfolded. It is an admirable method of studying his tory, besides the profitable religious instruction it se cures. The work would have been better without its illustrations, but as it is, will be popular and profitable

A" TREATISE ON ARITHMENTO, theoretical and practical. By Elias Loomia, LL.D. Harper & Brothers

Prof. Loomis claims for this new treatise, a mor complete and thorough exposition of the principles of the science of arithmetic than is usual in works of the kind. It appears to be clear in its definitions, copious in its examples, and to proceed from step to step with such deliberation as to enable the pupil to master the principles as they come.

CHER FOR FELONS .--- Within the past year we have known the spinal marrow of an ox or cow applied by three different persons, with the most satisfactory results, in relieving the pain and securing a speedy cure of their felons. This, we are confident, will be very useful information to many persons. The spinal marrow should be ap-plied fresh every four hours for two days.

For the Evangelist.

it in the "far West." Is this receiving

adelphia Auxiliary's) field?

The wise man has no sooner east his eyes upon THE INDEPENDENT'S STATISTICS AGAIN. s good man than he endeavors to imitate his vir-MESSRS. EDITORS :- The Independent, after tue; but the same wise man has no sooner fixed saying that the Congregationalists have given to his sight upon a man given to his vices, than, the cause of Home Missions this year "more than mistrusting himself, in a trembling manner he inhis sight upon a man given to his vices, than, twice as much" as the Presbyterians, adds: terrogates himself, if he be not like that man. We notice that the Philadelphia Auxiliary We ought to be so far mild and conrteous as has received about \$2000 less than has been exto forget the offences of others when they show pended on its field, \$2000 less than it received signs of sincere repentance. We ought to treat

last year, and nearly \$6000 less than in 1854." them as if they had been innocent, and so far to forget their faults by our carriage toward them, THE FACTS ARE THESE: Resources of the Phila. as to make them in some measure forget them. delphia Auxiliary for the present year, including balance in Treasury per last report, \$8,816.69; Expended on this field, \$8,417.08; Remitted to and so lose sight of that disgrace which can only

disconrage the pursuit of virtue. New-York, \$25; leaving a balance in Bank to the eredit of our Treasurer, \$374.61. During the Always remember that thou art a man, uman nature is frail, and that thou mayest easily'fall: and thou shalt never fall. But if, hapame period the Parent Society at New York has received from this field, \$6,059.62, and expended pening to forget what thou art, thon chancest fall, be not discouraged ; remember that thou about \$2000 less than has been expended on its (Philmayest rise again; that it is in thy power to break the bands which join thee to thy offence,

In 1855 the resources of the Phila. Auxiliary vere \$9,154.32. Resources of the present year, and to subdue the obstacles which hinder the from walking in the paths of virtne. \$8,816.69; i. e., \$337.63 less in 1856 than in 1855. But the Independent says we have re-A good man never afflicts himself, nor fears anything; he contemns injuries, credits not reroaches, and even refuses to hear bad reports. ceived "\$2000 less," a mistake of only \$1,662. The virtue which is not supported with seri-

In relation to 1854, the Independent makes usness gains no reputation among men. Wouldst learn to die well ?-learn first to live similar slight mistakes. The resources of that year were unusually large, owing to a legacy and a special donation, making in all \$5,250. If this rell. Acknowledge thy benefits by the return of other benefits, but never revenge injuries. Ifthis Never contract friendship with a man who is

deducted from the entire resources of the year 1854, 14,379.95, there will remain \$9,129.95 as no better than thyself The wise man blushes at his faults, but is shamed to mend them.

the ordinary resources of 1854. Subtract the resources of the present year (8,816.69) from those of 1854, (\$9,129.95) and there will remain The truly wise man speaks but little-he is just \$313.26 less this year, than in 1854, and iot," nearly \$6000," as the Independent states. be of any great use to him.

The wise man never acts without counsel We would be glad if the Independent would sometimes consults, in the most important affairs, lay these facts before its readers, to correct the even the least intelligent persons, men that have wrong impression it has made in relation to the When counsels are good, receipts and expenditures of the Philadelphia Auxiliary. ROBERT ADAIR, the least experience. we ought not to consider from whence they come.

Cor. Sec'y P. H. M. Soe. Philadelphia, May 12, 1826.

stant liability to attacks of mildew before the ber Under this new organization the Zonaves won their fairest laurels in 1836, at the siege of Con-stantine, and were there almost decimated by the ever, a new variety—the Houghton—has been fire of the enemy. The eminent painter Horace produced by an English sort and a wild berry Vernet, has made the storming of that place the subject of a spirited painting, now in the galleries of Versailles. Subsequently to this period the found in the Eastern States. This new variety appears to be universally commended for its hardy Zouaves were engaged for the most part in peacegrowth and productive habit. ful occupations until the ontbreak of 1839, pro-

Making Sandy Soils Productive

Some experiments have lately been carried on among the sands of Cape Cod, the results of

deserted to Abd-el-Kader, and contributed greatly which would make it appear that even the most to his temporary resistance by their military skill barren soils may be made subservient to the arts and experience. This desertion occasioned a great increase of French in the Zouaves, and its ancient of production. The plan is to plant pine seeds, reputation was sustained in a variety of combats. by first having shallow furrows plowed to the depth of about five inches, and four feet apart duced the French Government to raise it to three The hills for the pine seed are prepared in these hattalions with a corps of officers corresponding to that of the other regiments of infantry. furrows in the same manner as for corn, into One company in each battalion was allowed to be rewhich three or four seeds are dropped and covered ruited with natives, and they were retained in with about half an inch of soil, the hills being mall numbers in the corns as a partial justification four feet apart. The seed can be procured by of the name and the uniform which it had assumed gathering the cones of the pine in the Autumn, on its first organization. It had been found from and keeping them in a warm, dry place, until ; experience better to organize the French and the natives in separate bodies, as when mingled they leisure season in the Winter, when the seeds. acquired each other's vices, while their respective which have a small wing attached to each, can be virtnes decaved. Natives were then recruited in easily rubbed out. When planting by hand, it is a separate corps of infantry under the name of Tirailleurs, under the control of French officers not necessary to rub off this wing, which must be done if the seed is dropped by a seed planter. who knew their language. General Bosquet was If all the seed germinate, there will be a much one of these. They have shown themselves gallant soldiers in the Crimea. In all the struggles of greater number of trees than can grow on the Algeria the Zouaves continued to take an active land, but they will die out in the course of a few and distinguished part, and in 1846 Grand Duke years. Large tracts of worn ont land in Barn-Constantine, son of the deceased Emperor Nicholas, attracted by their wide-spread reputation, stable Co., Mass., that were worth comparatively stopped at Algiers to inspect them, and was struck nothing, have been planted, within the past few admiration of their high discipline and years, with the pitch pine, and in most cases suc-

soldier-like bearing. In 1852 they were organvessfully. ized into three regiments, each composed of three battalions, and the three existing battalions served

as the nucleus for the new regiments. The Russian war broke out, and this body of roops, which had thus been increasing and perfecting itself in every military virtue for twentyfive years in the battles of Algeria, was in 1854 transferred to that grave of so many brave soldiers -the Crimea. Their fiery valor, and the ease and gayety with which they adapted themselves to exigencies of their new situation, have given them a world-wide eelebrity. All remember how at Inkermann they came np to the support of the English troops "with the light of battle on their faces," and repulsed the stubborn valor of the Russians. They probably form at the present time the finest corps of soldiers in Europe, and are a striking illustration of the effects of long contin-

med discipline, constant service in the field, and a powerful esprit du corps .- N.Y. Times.

GAS NOT UNHEALTHY.

An opinion is widely prevalent that gas is un fitted for the illumination of private dwellings, owing to the heat and noxious vapors it evolves The heat it i

nothing can be more erroneous. true, is in proportion to the light given off; and not eloquent. I do not see that eloquence can if, as has been found to be the case, a four-inch pipe will supply as many burners as are sufficient to ontvie the blaze of 2,000 mould candles the quantity of caloric and earbonic acid given off will be found to be in each case pretty nearly identical. The Argand, or shadowless gas burner, if encircled by a pale blue glass, yields a per-

When thon doest homage to any one, see that feetly homogeneous white light, as pure almost as thy submission be proportioned to the homage that of day, enabling artists to pursue their labors proved to be highly advantageous for the culture lent for children,

He

usnally more convenient, and admit of more rapid multiplication; they should be a foot long and planted sloping, and should just reach up to the surface of the soil, which should be rich, deep, and rather moist. Grafting is sometimes useful for changing largo sizes of worthless sorts to a better, and bearing fruit in less time than a yonng vinc on its own roots; to prevent bleeding, the work must be done below the surface in the root, or else after the leaves have expanded-the scions

having been preserved in a cool cellar for this purpose.

Guano and Stable Manure.

The different fertilizing effects of guano and stable manure may be ascertained in the following manner: Take two plots of moderately fertile. well drained soil, two rods each : treat one with guano, or its equivalent in hen dung; the other, with long stable manure, containing even less nitrogen; spade in the manure evenly and deeply to both plots, and plant them early with Indian corn. The guanoed plot may do well and best for the first few weeks, but even if the season is none too dry, the other plot will in the end give a much larger increase of both ears and stalk: and if the same plots are planted with corn with out manure the next season, the plot treated with long manure will distance the other still more. from beginning to ending.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Evergreen Trees.

Spring is generally admitted to be the best eason for planting evergreens. As their foliage remains throughout the Winter, and is susceptible of injury from a severe frost when followed by a rapid thaw, it is deemed the most safe practice to afford time for the tree to be established, before the fruit again, and boil until the syrup thickens required to withstand these vicissitudes. Very dry and warm Summers, however, says the Rural New-Yorker, are on the other hand very disadvantageous to trees removed in the Spring, and particularly when in a very late season this cannot be done until late in April. Good mulching is indispensable to late planted evergreens.

Location of Cranberry Plots.

Obtain, if possible, a Sonthern aspect. The vine has been known to thrive well in Northern situations; but it is admitted by the most experienced eranberry growers, that a Southern aspect is the best. A sheltered position is a favorable one, as it protects the vines from the rigor of the weather. Meadow lands, which are low and weather. Meadow lands, which are too and moist, afford excellent locations for the eranberry vine; in fact, these damp situations are very suit-able, provided the dampness or moisture be not too cold and icy. Gradual descents from a hill or upland to the margin of ponds are in some reor upland to the margin of ponds are in some re-gions highly prized. Such locations have been elder blows and make tea of it. This is excel-

TOMATO PRESERVES .- Take the round yellow variety as soon as ripe, seald and peel; then to seven pounds of tomatoes add seven pounds of white sugar, and let them stand over night. Take the tomatoes out of the sugar and boil the syrnp, removing the senm. Put in the tomatoes, and boil gently fifteen or twenty minutes; remove On cooling, put the fruit into jars and pour the syrup over it, and add a few slices of lemon to each jar, and you will have something to please the taste of the most fastidious.

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MURKIS FRANKLIN, Pres. PLINT FRBEMAN, Actualy. MEUIOAL BXAMINERS. Cornellus R. Bogert, M.D., 5 St. Mark's Plase. George Wilkes, M.D., 28 Laight street. May 24th, 1855. NOW READY. SOME months since, the New York Musical Review offered large number sent in for competition, from Europe as well as this country, the eight best were selected. These were pul-lished in the Review, and its aubscribers determined by bal-iot which should receive the prizes. These eight songs are now gublished in superb sheet music style by the subscriber, (price 25 cents each,) and are for sale at all music stores. They prove the second state of the sale at all music stores.

I. SWEET AND LOW. By Otto Dresel. (Took the first

rize of \$200.) II. ONE HEART FOR ME. By Theodore De La Hatch. III. WHERE, WHERE ARE ALL THE BIRDS THAT

III. WHERE, WHERE ARE ALL THE BIRDS THAT SANG i By Frank Sewall. IV. MY GENTLE MOTHER'S SONG. By Charle C. Con-verse. (Took the second prize ef \$100.) V. THE BABY. By E. D. Allen. VI. THE FLOWERS, By Frank Darley. VII. THE FLOWERS, By Frank Darley. VII. THE FLOWERS, By Fobert Stoepel. This music forms, undoubtedly, the best collection af orig-inal Songs ever published in America. Published by NATHAN RICHARDSON, 1362 31 Boston.

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ho reador."-Theo, and Le Johnan. "The book is written with great care, and a manifest en-leavor to reach honestly the mind of the Spirit on these great hemes, and evinces a high order of intellect and theological earning."-Watchman and Obs. (Richmond Va.)

Enlargement.

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS OF

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

THE NATIONAL SERIES OF

XUM

Published by M W. DODD. Brick Church Chapel.

Rev. Heman Humphrey, D.D.

425

1856.

CRMONS and Memoirs of his son Rev. Jonn HUMPHARV In one volume, 8vo. The Introductory Memoirs by Rev linm J. Buddington. Just published by IVISON & PHINNEY, 321 Broadway, Sew-York. Price \$1.25. 1363-31

16

THE EVANGELIST, MAY 22, 1856.

OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page 11.) progress of Presbyterianism in England, with conand clearness, and then pointed out the main causes which contributed to the sad defection. R was clearly shown to have no connection with the Presbyterian polity, but owing entirely to the diswe of those safeguards and means of discipline which that polity so amply provides. It spoke hopefully of the present aspect of the church, and predicted that, if it could be freed from the curse of Erastianim, it would yet do honor to the Presbyterian name.

Harmony.

Green River.

CARACTER 1

Third Day .--- Saturday, May 17.

Theological Seminaries continued. The Western Theological Seminary presented its twenty-ninth annual report, stating the number of students at 79. Church Extension. Dr. Rice presented from the Committee of Bills and Overtures, an overture asking that laymen other than ruling elders might be lowed to serve on the Church Extension Committee. It was adopted.

Overture No. 2 was one urging the appointment descons in all the churches. The answer was to reaffirm the action of 1840 and 1841, which requires mach appointment.

Overture 3. To divide the Synod of Illinois, and to form a new one, to comprise the Presbyteries of Ohicago, Rock River and Schuyler, and to be called the Synod of Chicago. Granted.

Reports of the Boards .- Domestic Missions. The Fity-fourth Report of the Board of Domestic Miswas made by Dr. Musgrave, Secretary. The year has enjoyed unusual prosperity. There has been an increase of missionaries, and an augmentation of receipts, both from churches and in individmal donations and legacies, an increase in the aggregate appropriations, a larger average salary paid to aries, and an increase in the balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year. The number of mismonaries is 566, and more by 41 than the year previous. The number of churches and missionary stations, wholly or in part supplied, is 943, and if all the stations were recorded, would reach 1,000. They are in 26 States, and in all the Territories except Utah, whither none have been sent. The ber of newly organized churches is 42. The number of admissions on examination is 1.832, and en certificates, 1,836, making a total of admissions # 3,668. The number in communion with churches connected with the Board is 22,916. The number of Sabbath-Schools is 332; of teachers, 2,443; and of acholars, 15,887. The appropriations from April 1, 1855, to March 1, 1856, have been \$85,129 17. more than the year preceding by \$10,634 75. The total amount of receipts from all sources, from April 1, 1855, to March 1, 1856, is \$100.971 07.

The Committee to whom the above report was referred, (Dr. Phillips, Chairman,) reported that they had examined the report, and recommended for adoption a series of resolutions approving the digence and fidelity of the Board, which were adopted unanimously.

Bey. Dr. Hewit, of Bridgeport, wished to speak a word of encouragement and hope. The younger members of this Assembly would perhaps be glad to hear the testimony of one who had sat in this body forty years ago. When he first sat, it comprised 10 Synods, now it had 30; it numbered 37. 208 communicants; now 231,404. In view of these facts, may we not well exclaim, What hath God wrought ! Had the division of the Church not taken place, its present numbers would be as follows: 54 Synods; 256 Presbyteries; 3,778 Ministers; 4,738 Churches; and 374,433 Communicants. He hoped many now present, would be members of this body forty years hence; and in 1895, what would they see and hear, and with what gratitude to God would they repeat the words they had just heard-What hath God wrought | Basing a calculation upon past growth, he placed the prospective numbers in 1895, at 270 Synods; 1,280 Presbyte ries; 18,890 Ministers; 23,690 Churches; and 1,-872,165 church members.

Delegates to Corresponding Bodies. The Evangeli-

D TO DE A	-STROD OF ALBANT.	ASSEMDET.	personally that
Preabyleries.	Ministers.	Elders.	during his miss
Champlain.	A. Parmalee, D. D. J. T. Willett	G. B. Hoyle: B. C. Weed. Abner Loveland.	
Troy.	A. Parmalee, D. D. J. T. Willett. L. P. Hickok, D. D. N. 8, 8, Bernan, D. D.	Abner Leveland.	
Albany. Columbia, Catskill.		Otis Allen.	
	J. N. McGiffert. L. H. Fellows.		The Asia,
St. Lawrence,	IL-STROD OF UTIEA. B. B. Beckwith.	Dr. O.P.Williams,	European news
Watertown. Oswego.	E. C. Pritchett. J. Petrie.	Lewis Stephens.	The Canada 10th.
Utica.	J. Petrie. A. H. Corliss. E. E. Williams.	O. A. Cooper Thos. Williams.	and have a
	T-SINOD ON GENEAN		The great po
Geneva.	T. Lounebury, D. D. C. Hawley.	I. C. Stevens. H. Foster.	of Commons of
Bath. Chemung.	E. Benedict. N. Elmer.	C. Blood. O. Robinson. D. W. Himrod.	Ministry for th
Ithaca. Peunsylvania.	A. W. Platt,	D. W. Himrod.	long and unust of 303 to 176,
IV Onoudaga,	-STROD OF ONONDAG		expectations.
	P. H. Hall. R. Dnaning. W. H. Lockwood.	H. B. Moore, M.D. Alfred Cobb.	
Cayaga.	E. Barber.	A. Fitch. Henry Willard. Nathan Bouton.	A part of the
Cortland. Tloga	E. B. Fancher. Marcus Ford, D. D.	Nathan Bouton.	are published i
	STROD OF SUSQUERAN	Hop D H That	will make a vo lomatic history
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Genesee. Ontario.	D. C. Houghton P. F. Sanborn,	Hon. T. Lewis, Charles W. King.	from sometime
Rochester.	 C. C. Beardaley. F. F. Ellingwood. W. C. Wisner, D.D. W. Waith, Jr. 	W. Alling.	The treaty of
Niagara.	W. C. Wisper, D.D.	Samuel Tappan.	manized epoch embodies great
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Angelica VII -Syson	Joel Wakeman OF NEW YORK AND N	EW JERSEY	least, the mor
Hadson.	E. R. Fairchild, D.D.	W. S. Webb. S. N. Hntchinson.	tween nations t
North River. Long Island. New York, 3d.	E. R. Fairchild, D.D. M. F. Leebaneau, John Reid.	E. Reeve.	
New York, 3d.	G. L. Prentiss, D.D. Asa D. Smith, D.D.	J. B. Sheffield.	The new Bri
New York, 4th.	W. Adama, D.D. Joel Parker, D.D.	Oliver H. Lee. J. W. Benedict. T. Ketchum.	nounced.
Newark.		J. B. Pinneo. M. O. Halsted.	The peace re given an amnes
Rockaway. Montrose.	W. Aikman, J. M. Johnson, T. S. Ward.	Joseph Kitchell. Hon. W. Jessup.	A streaty be
San Francisco.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Emperor of the
	-STROD OF PERNATLY. J. W. Mears.	Hon. S. Jefferson.	guaranteeing th
Wilmington. Philadelphia, 3d.	Henry Darling.	Hon. S. Jefferson. Dr. A. Nandain. M. W. Baldwin. Hon. W. Darling. S. T. Bodine. J. B. Hall	man empire, w
Philadelphia, 4th		Hon. W. Darling.	to the Houses of following articl
Hanceburgh.		J. B. Hall	Article 1. Th
Erie.	T. T. Bradford.	J. B Clark.	jointly and seve
Meadville. Pittsburgh.	T. T. Bradford. S. Montgomery. S. M. Sparks.	John Sherrick.	the Ottoman E
	-STNOD OF MICHIGAN		at Paris on the
Detroit. Manroe.	George Duffield, D.D H. G. Blinn	W. H. Boyd.	Article 2. An said treaty will
Marshall, Washtensw.	H. L. Stanley.	L. Russell	present treaty
Kalamazoo.	A. Scofield. W. S. Higgins.		understanding
Grand River.	E. Bashnell.	SERVE.	sures which ha
Portage. Haron.	E. Bashnell. George E. Pierce, D.I C. H. Taylor. Xenophon Betts. J. B. Bittinger. Alfred H. Betts. W. W. Williams.	Elijah Bemiss.	delay, determi
Trumbull. Cleveland.	Xenophon Betts, J. B. Bittinger.	S. H. Fox.	ment of their n Eng
Elyria. Manmee.	Alfred H. Betts. W. W. Williams,	S. H. Fox. E. C. Bradford. M. Brigham.	Among the
2	LIISTROD OF UEIO.		is the reply o
Athens. Pataskala	Roswell Tenney. S. P. Hildreth.	M. Bosworth. John Young.	British Governm
Franklin. Scioto.	L. C. Ford.	John Yonng. D.F. McCnlleugh. W. Hamilton.	28th December
	L-STNON OF CINCINN	ITI.	Crampton had her Britannic I
Cincinnati.	H. A. Tracy. George E. Day.	H. Van Bergen. J. Donelson.	recall.
Dayton. Hamilton.	George E. Day. G. P. Tindall. Ed. Scofield.	W. Cottingham. Hon. J. Harrison,	The Darly I
	IV STNCD OF INDIAN.	A.	lows :- That w
Balem. Madisou	John M. Bishop. John Gerrish.	J. Longhmiller. M. W. Craig.	and frankly. H
Indianopolis. Greenoastle.	John Gerrish. T. A. Mills, D.D. Henry A. Rosalter.	John S. Jennisgs.	ton that the Q
	WSTNOD OF WARASS W. R. Palmer.	L	ceive recruits i months and m
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Ottawa.	Spencer Baker.	Joseph Baker.	such circumsta
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Chicago. Belvidere.	H. Curtis. A. Eddy. J. C. Whitney.	A. Chester. E. H. Hyde.	the amusement
Minnesota. Milwankie	J. C. Whitney. S. G. Spees.	D. Coolbaugh. J. A. Hall.	Washington, an
Fox Eiver.	VIIISTROD OF IOW		of the America
Des Moines.	J R Preston	B. S. Helmes.	Advices from
Iowa City. Keokuk	N. C. Robinson. W. H. Williams,	W. Harper.	ecclesiastical of
XI	X STNOD OF MISSOF		programme of
Et. Louis. N. Missouri.	W. H. Parks. J. W. Phillips. S. J. M. Beebe W. H. Smith.	8. McAffee.	strong languag
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X	X STROD OF VIROINI	A.	for Foreign Af
Dist.of Columbia	A. H. H. Boyd, D.D. A. G. Carothers. C. H. Read.	Dr. Kaewles.	the Court at th
	ISTNOD OF KANTUC	S. Price.	importance as

BOLL OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. | Inlu reported good fares for whalemen. The king had

sonally thanked Hon. Mr. Lee for his official zeal ing his mission to the United States.	32.00
foreign Intelligence.	The charac one th
The Asia, which arrived on Saturday, bronght	of the
ropean news to May 3rd.	vicinit
The Canada arrived on the 21st, with news to the	pose h
h.	knowl
Triumph of Palmerston.	about
The great point of it is the decisive defeat in the House	armed
Commons of the motion to censure Lord Palmerston's	their j
nistry for the fall of Kars. On this occasion, after a	given
g and unusually able debate, the Ministry got a vote	Jnd
803 to 176, a majority beyond their most sanguine	until J
sectations.	Jones
The Treaty of Peace.	to be a
I part of the protocols attached to the treaty of peace	while
published in the European news. The whole of them	The
I make a volume of much interest to students of dip-	thoriti
tatic history. It appears that there prevailed in all	piaced
ties to the Conference a sincere desire to make	sou an

however, did not prevent their discussions nes becoming animated; and even bitter Paris makes a truly progressive and huh in the history of international law. It t principles in relation to maritime warral obligation of submitting disputes beto arbitration. Great Britain

ritish loan for five millions, had been an-

rejoicings were universal. The Queen has esty of all political offences.

etween her Majesty Qneen Victoria, the e French and the Emperor of Austria, the independence and integrity of the Ottowas last night presented by the Ministers

The high contracting parties guarantee, Empire, recorded in the treaty concluded e 30th day of March, 1856.

ny infraction of the stinulations of the ll be considered by the Powers signing the as a casus belli. They will come to an with the Sublime Porte as to the meaave become necessary, and will, without ine among themselves as to the employ military and naval forces.

gland and the United States.

official papers presented to Parliament of Lord Clarendon, on the part of the ment, to the despatch of Mr. Marcy, dated er last, in which he announced that Mr. become an unacceptable representative of Majesty at Washington, and requested his

News comments upon the subject as folwhich Mr. Crampten did was done openly He announced to the Cabinet at Washing Qneen's Government would be glad to re in Halifax for a foreign legion, and for nonths he explained all his plans to Mr. ed Mr. Marcy Lord Clarendon's instructions to run any risk of infringing the laws of ates. He remained in the most confidential on with Mr. Marcy on the subject : and as ame apparent that the United States Govaverse to the scheme, it was abandoned at Halifax was broken up. To ask, under tances, for the recall of Mr. Crampton, is e the English Cabinet to disgrace itself for and we confidently trust that the good sense an people will see the matter in this light. Italy.

m Rome of 24th of April, say that the high circles are panic-struck at the Sardinian of Italian reform, and irritated with the ge made use of respecting the maladminis-Pope's Government. The sudden departure onsignor Berardi, Under Secretary of State Affairs, is attributed to the consternation et the Court at the bare mention of a question of such vital importance as a limit to the Pope's temporal sovereignty, and the consequent desire to have a negotiator of sagacity and devotedness on the spot, to assist the Nuncio

Bakshiserai, or Simpheropol, Nicolaieff and Taganrog.

It is stated that two French divisions, and also Eng-

lish troops, will remain some time at Constantinople after

the evacuation of the Crimea, perhaps with a view to the

represeion of a rising against the Christians. The Presse d'Orient announces that the majority of

the inhabitants of Enpatoria are emigrating, through

fear of being compromised, and similar movements are

Turkey.

a respectable source, confirms the fact of Safet Effendi

Mustachar or Councillor to the Grand Vizier, being named

Turkish Commissioner to the Danubian Principalities.

It is believed that he takes with him to Bucharest the

firmans superseding the present Hospodars, Prince Stir-

bey and prince Ghika. It is more than surmised that

the Porte has resolved to abrogate the institution of the

Hospodars, as settled by the treaty of Balta Liman, and

Denmark.

of April; states that by an unexpected turn the exclus-

ive Danish party presented in the sitting of the general

Diet, on the 26th, by its organ, Bishop Mourad, a pro-

position tending to revise the common constitution

Prussia.

The minister who preached in the royal chapel at

Charlottenburg, (when the Te Deum was chanted,) im-

nediately upon the receipt of the news of the signature

of peace at Paris, stated, that upon the same day, of the

same month, in the same chapel, Frederick the Great

It is announced that the Prussian (naval) fleet of seven

is to escort the young Prince Frederick William (the

presumptive heir to the throne of Prussia,) to the coast

of England. He goes on a visit to Queen Victoria, when

are to be made the arrangements for betrothal with his

The clause in the constitution of the Prussian king-

recognized, is being earnestly discussed in the Hense of

The East.

day before another sanguinary fight had taken place at

Naplause; the Governor had finally beaten the rebels.

Assistance had been demanded from Jerusalem, but the

Pasha of that city kept for himself his troops and can-

non, in the anticipation of disorders which might break

is the father of the Prussian consul, and not the consul,

who has been killed. The Greek church and the Eng-

Accounts from Jaffa of the 16h of April state that the

affianced, the Princess Royal of England.

Deputies, just now, in Berlin.

had ordered a Te Deum, in 1763, after the termination

A telegraphic despatch from Copenhagen, of the 27th

to restore the ancient custom of nomination for life

A private letter from Constantinople, emanating from

with, as before, a Consul at Odessa.

taking place in Abasia and in Mingrelia.

General Intelligence.

The Kansas Question. ent news from Kansas is of very ominou cter. Advices to the 14th instant, state that about housand men have responded to the proclamation e United States Marshal, and are encamped in the ity of Lawrence and Lecompton, their avowed pur-being to compel the people of Lawrence to acledge the Territorial laws. It is said that there are fifteen hundred men in Lawrence, thoroughly d with rifles, and having two pleces of artillery is possession. They have erected breastworks, and notice that they will resist all attempts at arrest. ige Fane, of Georgia, has been appointed Sheriff Jones is able to resume 'the duties of the office. is reported as convalescent, and is expected soor out. Fane, It is rumored, has been shot at twice in the discharge of his official duties.

requisition of Governor Shannon upon the auies of Missonri for the return of Robinson was d in the hands of United States Marshal Donald nd deputies Preston and Wallace. They left Kan sas for Lexington on Wednesday last.

Mr. Brown, editor of the Herald of Freedom, was arrested while endeavoring to escape from the Territory. Ex-Governor Reeder has fled, but his capture is considered certain.

Indictments for high treason have been found against abodies and recognizes, in some degree at Reeder, Robinson, Roberts, Lane, Deitzler, and other prominent free State men. Atchison forces are marshalling in the border counties. Secret handbills are in course of circulation in Platte, Clay, Jackson, and Buchanan counties. The free State men are prepared for defence.

The Kansas Investigating Committee sent by Gov ernor Robinson the large quantity of testimony taken by them, enclosed in a sealed packet, addressed to the Speaker of the House. On Governor Robinson's detention in Lexington, Missouri, his wife, at his request continued her journey. At Columbia, Ohio, sho hand of Parliament. The treaty consists of the ed the package to the Hon. C. K. Watson, who has delivered it to the Speaker privately. The Congressional Commissioners request that the package remain rerally, the independence and integrity of with the seal unbroken until their return. This is the testimony which the Missonrians threatened to des trov.

Mr. Sumner made a masterly speech on the subject in the U. S. Senate on Monday and Tuesday, which

will have good effect at the present time. Dismissal of Mr. Crampton.

The Government has received a long dispatch from Lord Clarendon, in which the British Government decline to recall Mr. Crampton, yet making ample apologies for the unintentional breach of our neutrality laws in the en

listment cases. The subject is still before the Cabine without decision, but the general impression is that Mr. Crampton will be speedily dismissed. It is said that Mr Crampton will take the Secretary of Legation, so as to make his dismission as important as possible.

Since the above, it is telegraphed that the Adminis tration consider the difficulties with England as practically settled, and Mr. Crampton will not be dismissed There is no apprehension of further difficulty.

Walker's Minister Beceived.

Padre Vijil presented his credentials as Minister from Nicaragua, Wednesday, and was immediately rocognized by the President. The reception of Padre Vijil, Walker's Minister, was on this wise : Secretary Marcy presented the padre to the President; the padre addressed the President in Spanish (Greek to the President,) saying that President Rivas of Nicaragua wished to enlivate friendly relations with the United States. President Pierce replied, expressing solicitude for the prosperity of Nicaragua. The event created great sensation at Washington. The filibaster leaders immediately telegraphed nt and gratification of the Government at to New-Orleans, whence it is said a steamer will now sail at once with ample men and means for Walker. The New-Orleans Delta said, the other day, that "Young Sonth" had one foot in Kanzas and the other in Nica-

ragua, and would soon conquer both. "Young South" pet enterprises, and will go ahead triumphantly-for a other her death, on the 6th of May. time.

Before the reception of Walkor's Minister, Secretar Marcy sent for M. Marcoleta, the old Nicaraguan Minister of the former governmedt, and informed him as an act of coartesy, of the determination of the Adminisas a violation of the laws of nations . enteri

The Washington Homicide. In the Washington homicide case, Judge Crawford

has given his decision, refusing to discharge Mr. Herbert under the writ of habcas corpus, and ordering him to recognize in \$10,000 to appear and answer to the charge of manslaughter. The Judge found the evidence contradictory as to the main facts in the case, and his decision was based on the common principle that it is for a jury, not for a judge, to decide upon the facts. oseph H. Herbert and James Owner became sureties for Mr. Herbert, and he was discharged.

Riot at Covington, Ky.

A distarbance occurred at Covington, Ky., Monday of A disturbance occurred at Covington, Ky., Mouday of last week, where the German turners of Cincinnati were celebrating the day. Several boys were roughly handled by the Germans, and Marshals Butts and Harvey at tempting to interfere, were badly wounded, one with a pistel shot and the acher with a schor. We have a schore and a lexicon. For the use of Schools and Academies. By John J. Owen, DD., Professoor of the Greek and Latin Languages in the Free Academy of New York City. 1 vol., 12mo., pp. 524. by the Germans, and Marshals Butts and Harvey at-tempting to interfere, were badly wounded, one with a pistol shot, and the other with a saber. Further excitement ensued, a large crowd collected, and the aid of the United States troops from Newport garrison was demanded. This demand was refused, when the mob proceeded to the use of stones and fire-arms. None, however, excepting the two officers, were seriously injured. Five of the Turners surrendered voluntarily, when order was restored.

A large gang of counterfeiters were arrested in Detroit, last week. Eight thousand six hundred dolars, principally bills on Canada banks, were taken from

Hon. T. J. Rusk, United States Senator from Texas, has lost his amlable and estimable wife.

The trustees of the village of Geneva, (N. Y.), offer a reward of \$1.000 for the detection of the incendiaries who have caused the recent fire in that place.

The Louisville Courier says, that a large com pany, composed principally of citizens of Lonisville have laid out a town in Kansas, and called it Prairie City, and that one hundred families will leave that city about the 1st of June.

Mr. T. M. Allvn's new hotel in Hartford is to cost \$100.000.

Two men, named Edward Conrts and Palme dell, were drowned in the Seneca River, near the public works at Jack's Reef, last week, while intoxicated. IT It is stated in the New Orleans papers, that Dr.

Graham, who was concerned in the Loring tragedy, has resumed the practice of his profession in that city. A child, about two and a half years old, be

longing to Mr. Young, of Black Rock, N. Y., died a few days since, in consequence of having eaten the tips of a quantity of friction matches.

Twenty sheep, belonging to Mr. Storrs, of Mans field, Conn., died lately in consequence of being bitten by a mad dog. It is reported that four or five rabid dogs in South Coventry are roaming round.

The tax list of the persons and firms in Boston. taxed for \$6,000 and upwards, makes a pamphlet of 175 pages. The tax of Ebenezer Francis is the largest, \$13,4?1 on \$1,743,800, of which a million and a half is rsonal. The estate of the late Abbott Lawrence comes next, \$10.825 on \$866,000 of real and \$475,000 of personal property. Those who are taxed for a half million

and upwards are :-- Nathan Appleton, \$572,000; Wm. Appleton, \$636,000; J. M. Beebe & Co., \$563,800; John Bryant, \$668,000; Josiah Quincy, \$365,000; Samuel Sanford (since deceased), \$594,100, all on real estate; David Sears, \$963,300; John Welles, \$637,000; Thomas Wigglesworth. \$605.500, all in real estate : Moses Williams, \$569,500; heirs of John D. Williams, \$927,800. IF Mrs. Elizabeth Carl, for many years familiar to

any of our readers as the "Old Apple Woman," who so long graced the steps in front of Stewart's dry goods store, died last week aged 90 years. The Artesian Well at the corner of Camde

and Charles streets, Baltimore, has been finished. At The Boston Traveler received two announce

ments, the same day, one of the marriage in Hudson, now has the general government to back up both its N. H., on April 29th, of Miss Hannah C. Howe, the

SHEEP.

If well kept, a flock of sheep will average four pounds of clean wool to the fleece, worth thirty tration to receive M. Vijil as the accredited Minister of cents per pound, and will each cost, for a year's Nicaragua. Marcoleta complained of the proceedings keeping, about seventy-five cents. The profit of raising sheep is about twenty-two per cent. of the capital invested, including the expense of keeping. Where sheep husbandry is conducted on any extensive scale, the sheep are divided into old sheep, two years old, and breeding and young sheep. The former are put upon the elevated and exposed pastures, and the latter on those that are fertile and sheltered

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1365-tf

Mr. Lockwood's Boarding School for Boys, and Charles streets, Baltimore, has been finished. At sixty-four feet, a plentiful supply of good water was found issuing from a rock. The Boston Transfer received, two appounce-its on the stands the government of children, which is the great se-oret of his and their success. The regular sessions begin in May and November; though pupils may enter at any time to 1386 tf

Publications of the

MASSACHUSETTS SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCIETY al-ways on hand and for sale in any quantity, at Boston Prices. Also the Publications of the Congregational Board of Publication. By M. W. DODD, Brick Church Chapel.

al Consociation of Rhode Island, tendered their annual salutations through Rev. T. Shepard. In mse, the Moderator welcomed the delegate cordially in behalf of the Assembly.

Rev. W. R. Jewett conveyed the fraternal salutations of the General Association of New-Hampahire.

Invitations. Rev. Dr. Prime, from the Commit tee on Invitations, reported that the Assembly accepted the invitations from literary and philanthrop ic institutions, and, if consistent with their busi ness, would visit them. This gave rise to a spirited debate, in which several commissioners opposed the whole business of invitations and pleasure seeking They were unable to prevail, however.

Delegates to Foreign Bodies. Rev. Dr. E. P. Rog ers, of Philadelphia, of the Committee to nominate Delegates to Foreign Bodies, then reported as fol-Low :---

To the General Association of Maine: Rev. Isaa W. Platt, Principal; Rev. N. A. Pratt, D.D., Al-

To the General Association of New-Hampshire Rev. Jno. W. Krebs, D.D., Principal; Rev. Henry G. Van Dyke, Alternate. To the General Convocation of Vermont: Rev.

acis Bowman, D.D., Principal ; Rev. S. I. Prime D.D., Alternate. To the General Association of Massaclusetts

Rev. Alex. T. McGill, D.D., Principal; Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D., Alternate. To the Byangelical Consociation of Rhode Island:

Rev. N. L. Rice, D.D., Principal; Rev. Robert Steel

D.D., Alternate. **To the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch C Vermilve.** Principal; Rev. Church: Rev. A. G. Vermilye, Principal; Rev. John D. Matthews, D.D., Alternate.

The report was adopted.

Ministers' Salaries. Rev. Dr. Junkin moved : series of resolutions to appoint a Committee to draft a letter to the churches in the name of the Assem-My, relative to a proper increase of the salary of

Fourth Day .-- Monday, May 19th. Rev. Dr. Alexander was appointed to preach the annual sermon on Foreign Missions, to the next General Assembly.

Report on Foreign Missions .- Rev. Dr. Thornwell reported from the Special Committee on the report of the Board of Foreign Missions, in favor of adopting the report, and a series of resolutions express ing thanks to God for the signal success of their ions during the year; their approval of the ement of the Board, and urging systematic and increased liberality towards the cause. They also advocated a special fund for the education of the children of missionaries; and urged that the fant of \$20,000 for the endowment of a Professorthip in the Waldensian Theological Seminary, be speedily completed.

The remainder of the day was consumed in a case of complaint of the church of Stillwater against the action of the Synod of New-Jersey.

Mr. Stephen H. Pierson who has been a resident. In Bolivia, the friends of General Santa Cruz had of this city for twenty years past, and extensively planned to overthrow the government of Cordova, and known as the cashier of a large dry goods' house, has set up the former general. The plot was discovered made arrangements with Messrs. B. Wilder, & Co., 122 and seven of the leaders sentenced to death. Water street, the Patentees and Manufacturers of the We have news from the Sandwich Islands to the 20th of March. One British and one French war vessel were colebrated Wilder's Salamander Safes, and has removed to Chicago for the purpose of conducting an agency in in port. The anniversary of the birth of the late king that place for the sale of these well known fire proof was celebrated with as much pomp as when he lived. safes. He leaves behind many friends whose good The lava from the volcano was being diverted from towards the town of Hilo. New Zealand news at Honotowards the town of Hilo. New Zealand news at Hono- enormous, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,900.

John McColdwell J. Lyons, T. R. Bradehaw. T. W. Tarley. S. Rhea. W. Bicknell, M.D. XXIII.-STROD OF WEST TANKEASEE W. Tennessee. B. H. Dashiell, D.D. F. A. Ross, D.D. Donald Camer W. I. Walkiss C. N. Ordway. Richland.
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 Lexington, So.

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 Duke Asken. COSESSIONNING DELEGATES Gen. Couf. of Maine. W. T. Dwight, D.D. Gen. Ass. of Mass. J. J. Dana. Gen. Ass. New Hamp, J. W. Willman. Gen. Ass. New York, R. S. Storrs. J., D.D. Gen. Conv. Vermont. C. Walker, D.D. Gen. Conv. Wisconsin, Emith. Gan. Synod Luth. Ch. W. D. Strobel, D.D.

A. H. Carrier. W. T. McElroy.

XXII.-STNOD OF TENNESSEE.

J. R. Thornton. J. P. Lapsley.

the Plenipotentlaries

throughout.

of the seven years' war.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

The steamship George Law arrived last week, bringag news from the Pacific to the 21st ult

From Aspinwall we have news of a terrible cata ropbe on the Panama railroad, on the 6th inst., by which beetween thirty and forty persons were killed, and some seventy or eighty wounded. The train with the passengers from the George Law for San Francisco. an off the track between Aspinwall and Panama, and was made a complete wreck.

The official correspondence in the affair of the Pana. a massacre, including the letters of Captain Bayley, of the United States ship St. Mary's, and the Governor of the State, are published. From these documents it will be seen that the authorities have wholly failed in exculpating themselves from the charge of having contributed to this disaster. The statements which they make in defecce are all flatly contradicted by reliable

vitnesses. The news from California is not of unusual interest.

The George Law brought nearly one million seven bundred thousand dollars in treasure. Business matters in San Francisco presented no improvement. Recent rains had given an impetus to mining operations, and the receipts of gold dust were represented as being

arger than they had been for some time previous. Another heavy failure had occurred in San Francisco. the house of Kalkman & Co. being unable to stand the pressure of liabilities to the amount of one hundred and sixiv thousand dollars. A republican meeting in Sacamento was dispersed by a mob. The Legislature was

to adjourn on the 21st of April, without electing a dom that no distinction of classes shall be any longer United States Senator. A fire occurred in Placerville, on the 15th April, which burned forty houses and destroyed \$50,000 worth of property. Gen. Wool and staff had left San Francisco for the

cene of the Indian troubles. The war was progressing n Oregon, Washington, Northern California and at Vancouver. In both Northern and Southern Oregon there had been no abatement of hostilities. In Wash ington the Indians had been rather severely handled, and they appeared to be resting for a time.

In Chili a heavy rain storm had destroyed a large amount of produce and growing crops. The copper mines were yielding very profitably. Peruvian political affairs were approaching a crisis. The National Con-

vention had lost the confidence of the people, and the provisional government was only maintained by a portion of the army. A revolution was hourly expected.

perished.

The various bills of the physicians and surgeons who attended the injured at the accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, at Burlington, last Fall, amo to \$14,000, three of the bills alone amounting to \$4,900. A correspondent of the True American states, that the Company has satisfied seven of the physicians, and the other three were not paid because their charges were the tranquility and honor of the United States, have

protest against the proceedings, and informed Mr. Marcy in his remonstrances and counteract the suggestions of that he should prepare an expose of all the facts, to be communicated to the diplomatic corps near this Govern-The stations to which French Consuls or agents will ment e sent in the Black Sea, are said to be Kertch, Cherson,

The active sympathy with the Walker enterprise centers at New-Orleans, where up to the 6th, \$5,000 had been subscribed to the fillibuster loan. Parker H. French said he was ready to give bonds for this loan; upon which some one, alluding to French's previous financial experiments, says Mr. Parker generally gave drafts.

Those men belonging to the command of Col. Schle singer, who were taken by the Costa Ricans and exe cuted by them, were made to perform an unwelcom service just before their exit. Having been condemned

to death, and their fate announced, the victims were compelled to dig their own graves, and when done, made to kneel upon the margin of the trench dug, when they were shot dead-falling readily into the pit their own hands had dng.

Mr. Buchanan's Position.

The Committee appointed by the recent Pennsylvania State Convention for the pnrpose, addressed Mr. Buchanan, last week, stating that the body represented by them had nominated him as the democratic candidat of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, subject to the action of the National Convention to be held at Cincinnati

Mr. Buchanan replied in a clear and explicit manner. He heartily and fully endorsed the whole series of reso Intions adopted by the State Convention, whose com mittee had just addressed him. The first of these reso lutions avows that the country must look to the demo cratic party as the party of the constitution-as the

only means of combatting and putting down mere sectional issues-that it holds the Union, in the language of Mr. Madison, "as the basis of peace and happiness to all the inhabitants of the States. The second resolution declares that the wise and virtuous of all nations have accorded to the fathers of the Beonblic almost supernatural wisdom and practical statesmanship, and that in nothing were those qualities more obvious " than in leaving the whole question of slavery to the States vessels is preparing to leave Dantzic in a fow days. It in their separate capacities; and that in the provision for the redelivery of fugitives escaped from labor or service, they demonstrated a sense of insfice." which should be held up as an example for the people of the present day. The seventh resolution is as follows :-Resolved, That in the repeal of the act known as the

Missouri Compromise act, and the passage of an act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, free from unconstitutional restrictions, the last Congress per formed a work of patriotic sacrifice, in meeting the demands of sectional excitements by unshaken adheren to the fundamental law."

The Coolie Trade.

It appears by official documents communicated to the House by the President, that our government has taken efficient measures to prevent the traffic in coolies, considering it replete with immoralities and revolting and inhuman atrocities, strongly resembling those of the Afout. At Jerusalem, moreover, the energetic attitude of rican slave trade. It is not permitted by any treaty, and the Pasha, and the consuls promised to conjure away all is therefore illegal, and Americans in China are warned danger. In the disturbances of the 4th ultimo, at Nato desist, otherwise they will not only forfeit the protec plouse, the consular flags were pulled down, but the tion of this government, but render themselves liable to houses of the English agents were alone burnt down. It heavy penalties. Among the papers is a letter from Mr. Crampton, dated last April, informing Mr. Marcy of the systematic manner in which the flag and vessels of the lish chapel have been abandoned, but no consul has United States are abused by persons engaged in the African slave trade to Cuba. Mr. Marcy replies that he will use the information for the prosecution of the Americans concerned therein.

The resolutions in favor of the admission of Cansas, under the Free State Constitution, and declaring its speedy admission as a Free State, a measure of the first importance to the welfare of the Territory and been passed by the Massachusette Legislature.

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