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FIELD & CRAIGHEAD, 5 BEEKMAN STREET. NEW YORK.

THE "QUESTION FOR THE CHURCHES" AGAIN.

We hardly need to call attention to an article their own cousciences, for in some cases that we ization. Perhaps in no other city of the same which heads our sixth page, in which a correknow it is solely because of a sensitiveness al- wealth, and with such natural advantages, is spondent, whose judgment we highly respect, conmost morbid to appearing what they are not, there such a frightful ratio of deaths to the poptroverts the views of Rev. Dr. Spring, of East Hartford, Conn., which we published three because they cannot dissemble, or pretend to grossly neglected the plainest rules of health, weeks ago, in regard to the treatment of persons feelings of which they are not conscions, that and have acted, in short, very much as if life who have hastily nnited with the Chnrch, and they go frankly to their minister, and open their was not worth preserving. It would seem that yet who find, on further experience and maturer hearts to him. While others, not half so truth- where duty and the instinct of self-preservation reflection, that they are not Christians. The ful or sincerc, but only more plausible or politic question is so practical, it recurs so often in pastoral experience, and occasions so much peralong quietly and say nothing. These, therefore, immunity from suffering are secured, that there plexity to the pastor and church member, that very many will be grateful to whoever can show remain in good standing, while the former, by their greater frankness, render themselves liable is this from being true, that they are broken them a way ont of this labyrinth of difficulty. to censure. Yet to administer discipline, would more recklessly every year, and as the penalty We presume many who read the article of Dr. Spring felt a degree of relief in the counsel. comit not seem indeed like punishing honesty and in all our principal cities, the period of life is ing from such a father in Israel, which indicated truth ? This would be a greater seandal to Rea way in which such persons might withdraw ligion than could arise from persons remaining in from the Church without the scandal of a public the Church, whose lives confessedly are pure and

excommunication. But this mode of relief too blameless. Is there any mode of relief from this painful has its difficulties, and very great care must be position? Dr. Spring "recommends to all memtaken that the remedy does not prove worse than bers of chnrches thns unhappily sitnated, respectthe evil it is designed to cnre. Our corresponfully to apply for a release from their covenant dent thinks such a practice extremely dangerons, obligations ; and to the churches to issue their and for the most part we agree with him. Certainly nothing could be more fatal than opening dismission without the stigma_of a formal and a wide door of exit to all who for any cause may dishonorable excommunication." At this sugbe dissatisfied, either with the Church or with gestion our correspondent is somewhat shocked. themselves, and who in a fit of impatience or a He denies the power of the Church to grant any mood of despondency, wish to rush ont of that such release. He plants himself on the nature sacred fold which they have so solemnly eutered. of covenant obligations, as in their very terms The effect would be precisely that which would perpetual and irrevocable. Taking this high ground, of conrse he can see only one side to the result from increased facilities of divorce. It question, or rather he would hardly admit that would at once impair the sacredness of those there is any question at all. And yet wise men vows which bind alike the family and the Church ; and good men have thought differently, as apand what God had joined together, man would pnt asunder.

But wo presnme so prudent and judicions a bodies. The Old School General Assembly sevcounsellor as Dr. Spring did not contemplate any eral years since appointed a Committee of its such laxity as this, but simply a mode of relief in rare and exceptional cases. And heuce the question still remains, whether such a method is Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, to reever admissible ? To make the point yet clearer. it may be well enough to repeat who are not intended as parties to whom this mode of treatment should apply. 1. Despondent Christians are not intended.

following rule :



VOL. XXXI. NO. 15.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1860.

MORTALITY IN CITIES

either to the individual or to the Church ? Can it be very edifying to other communicants to be People who live in the country, and who read joined by one who frankly confesses that he has our city papers, may sometimes think that edino right to be there? Or is it a sanctifying tors haven't much to write about when they re-English General Board of Health and of the ordinance to him who trembles at the moment cnr so often to such a muddy topic as the shame-Registrar General, you will save annually nearly lest he be eating and drinking damnation to him- fnl condition of our streets. But if they would 15,000 lives ! Therefore we may, without fear self? So far from it, the coming to the table of only stop to think of the effect on the health of of the charge of exaggeration, estimate that at Christ, like the first consecration of the soul to onr population, they would no longer be surleast 10,000 persons die unnecessary and pre-God, must be a pnre offering of the heart, or it prised at the feeling manifested towards officials ventable deaths in this city every year, chiefly has no value. Coercion is a premium to hypoc- who allow our streets to reek with an accumulafrom external filth and internal crowding and risy. Under such a pressure the pretentious pro- tion of filth, that carries disease and death into want of ventilation in their wretched habitatessors of religion will come forward without thousands of homes. So, too, when our papers tions." hesitation, while those who are more conscien- are indignant at the way in which the poorer

After this surely there is no necessity to multions, and cannot affect anything, stay away. classes are obliged to live in Tenement Houses, tiply further details of suffering and death. Are they to be disciplined for this? Then it they are but doing what they can to reform a Can it be that such appalling facts will be overwould seem as if they are punished for fidelity to state of things which is a disgrace to our civillooked? We know indeed that the great body

of our citizeus are absorbed iu business, and have no time to give to what they may regard as visionary reforms. But snrely they cannot igthat the question has arisen at all. It is precisely ulation. The reason is obvious. We have nore such mournful facts as these. When once the sad proof is before their eyes, and they are made to see also the means by which this fearful amount of suffering and this vast array of premature deaths may be prevented, we cannot believe they will refuse their support to this needed combined to enforce the necessity of the observconceal their doubts and disquietudes, and go ance of those laws by which length of days and reform.

The evil, we are aware, through neglect, has become quite formidable. And cupidity will was slight danger of their violation. But so far seek, as it ever has done, to oppose such a hnmane movement. But neither the magnitude of the work, nor the obstacles to be encountered in its prosecution, should deter the benevolent from

undertaking it. A few years would witness as the Board. Any movement, therefore, which will lead to surprising results in New York, as in London, the improvement of the public health, should provided all concerned would but do their part receive the support of all good men. Every effort to ascertain the causes which produce this toward creating a healthy city. And who is not alarming mortality, and every attempt to reform directly interested? Is not every person under solemn obligation to prevent in every way in his the gross abuses which exist, should meet with is not given to be trifled with, but to be preserv- ly does this subject appeal to Christians, and to our city ministers. The relation between moral ed with the utmost care, in order to discharge and physical evil is direct and intimate. The overcrowding and filth which produces such suf-During the last uine years, this subject has attracted much attention in England, chiefly existence of the rising generation. We have had take the care and the responsibility of it. through the efforts of a few philanthropic men occasion before to speak of the Tenement Honses who have combined to force it on the public, and whose labors in this reform have secured the of this city, and we have shown that with few most gratifying results. There, as here, the exceptions, they are so crowded, that often the same room is occupied by several families, without fearful mortality prevailing in many of their the least regard to age or sex, and that under principal cities, led to the investigation of the such eircumstances the young from their very canses which produced the sad results. With pears from the fact that it has been so often dis- the advance of civilization, multiplying the comentrance into life must breathe au atmosphere cussed among ministers and in ecclesiastical forts and conveniences of living, there should filled with pollution. Before then we can reasonably hope to reach this poor and debased have been a proportionate increase in the longevity of the people. Yet the bills of mortality class with moral and religious influences, we wisest men, among whom were Dr. Thornwell, of showed the fact to be directly opposite. And must effect a change in their physical condition. South Carolina, Dr. Hodge, of Princeton, and this was seen to be occasioued by the neglect of Let then the large-hearted Christiaus in this some of the plainest and simplest laws of health, city address themselves in carnest to this work, vise its Book of Discipline. These were not which from their very obviousness seem to have and as an incentive to fidelity. let them rememmen likely to be disposed to laxity of doctrine or been overlooked. The attention of the public ber that by wise and persevering efforts for San-

practice. And yet among the changes which was at once called to these, and by securing a litary Reform they may save in the next ten they recommend to be made, is the adoption of system of adequate drainago to streets and years 100,000 lives, besides preventing an untold ount of vice and crim

ago, and you will save more than 11,000 human will not avail to wish things were otherwise. In lives every year ! And if you raise the health of the actual condition of things we must apply our-New York to the standard proposed by the selves to do in the best manner what the Providence of God has called ns to do, and doubtless Hc will bless those persons and enterprises which pleaso Him.

> WESTERN PRESBYTERIANS AND THE AMERICAN BOARD

WHOLE NO. 1568.

The Presbytery Reporter of Chicago, in its March nnmber, has an article on the present embarrassment of the American Board, for which it assigns several reasons : First, the stringency of financial matters, more or less, both at the East and the West, but decidedly at the West, Second, a growing habit of postponing collections to the latter part of the fiscal year, which it thinks is a great evil. Third, the discouraging effect of the debt of the Board, so often recurring, and which must somehow be avoided. On

two other points it speaks as follows :

Fourth, another canse of slow giving may be the fact of dropping the Choctaw Mission. This seems to have dissatisfied each extreme; the nltra-conservatives, because it seems to be a vielding to anti-slavery infinence ; and the radicals, that the Board did not keep the mission for the pnrpose of thrashing the slaveholders.

We sympathize with neither. We have been wondering this five years why the Board did not drop this mission, and that without reference to the question of slavery; but simply that the missionaries and their churches were connected with the O. S. Presbyterian Church, which could the figures-or the blanks-tell trnthful tales of a great deal better take care of them than could

Besides, the Board is not exactly the institution to be thrashing anybody. We know that some of our Independent friends cannot see this; but it is as plain to us, as that the Church is one thing, and a voluntary society another. We have no faith, besides, in this idea of punishing the encouragement they certainly deserve. Life power needless suffering and death? Especial- the slaveholders. It is sufficient if we can get slavery abolished, and leave the punishment to God. The malign element is forever the curse of circulated by the press, create untruthful opinions our radical anti-slaveryism, and must be got ont of it, if it will succeed. We regard it, therefore, as nation. the happiest of movements to have this mission fering among the poor, likewise blights the moral off our hands, and to leave the O. S. Church to

> Fifth, Another cause, we fear, of short funds to the Board, is a decline in the benevolence of the N.S. Presbyterian churches, growing out of our unsatisfactory relations with the Home Missionary Society, and the loss of confidence in outside agencies. We have all along feared this, and deprecated it; and we hope now, that so far as the Board is concerned, this reluctance and distrust will be dismissed. Let us give freely and joyfully. We do not fear that the rule, each one giving weekly as the Lord half pros-Board will betray us; it is not its habit. But pered him, and we should doubtless go much beyond even if it should, at some fntnre day, it is better to keep np the habit of benevolence, and keep warm our sympathies for the world's conversion, than to let distrust eat upon our vitals. But we have no fears. We believe in the American Board, and rejoice to give it our mouey and onr prayers.

CO-OPERATION ILLUSTRATED. clerical brother has kindly furnished

while they illustrate a neglected portion of our history, and do justice to the intrepid preachers of an earlier day, we doubt not will be alike enertaining and instructive to our readers. Especially when he comes to the details of personal eroism, he will find rich materials for many a narrative of thrilling interest.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

[As the General Assembly is near at hand, there s special timeliness in such a reminder of duty as the following, which we receive from a pastor in a neighboring State, who is himself a model of accuracy and fidelity in these respects. He here gives a jog to the memory of his brethren who have been more negligent and dilatory in these matters. May other pastors heed his admonition and follow his example !-- EDS. EVANGELIST.]

It is a great pity that in an ecclesiastical system so well fitted for the purpose as the Presbyterian, and which makes it the duty of every church session to give its attention to the matter, there should be so little success in the attempt to gather and exhibit the actual facts of our condition and progress. The statistics published with the minutes of our General Assembly, though somewhat improved since the subject was editorially noticed in the EvangeLIST two years ago, are yet exceedingly defective, and fail to exhibit us fairly, either to ourselves or others, as to what we are, and are doing.

The whole number of churches upon our list last May was 1,542. Of these, very nearly three hundred-about one-fifth-as appears by the mark (*) affixed to them, made no report. The only information which the tables furnish respecting them is the number of communicants taken from the last previous report. More than three hundred others reported nothing, or almost nothing, except the number in communion, and the additions and baptisms; and among the latter may be recognized not a few churches that rank among the first in wealth and religious beneficence. The adage that " figures nevor lie," is thus, in this instance, convicted of falsehood itself, in the aggregate. For, although clerkly forgetfulness or neglect, the columns as added by the Assembly's clerk tell a very false tale to the public. Can nothing be done to reach and remedy this sad delinquency? Reliable statistics are of the greatest value. Facts are the foundation of philosophy, the criterion of measures, incentives to diligence, and the exponents of success. But they need to be fairly and fully presented. Partial returns, taken up as these are, and reported and

The columns of benevolence (including the Commissioners' Fund) give the sum of \$271,678 as the aggregate of contributions to religious purposes. This is less than two dollars a year for each church member. Making due allowance for considerable sums not reported, we must yet feel humbled by such a showing of our religious charities. Taking our collective membership as last year reported-(137,990), and supposing the members to contribute, on an average, a dime each week, the amount would rise from \$271,678 to \$717,548. Apply the Gospel this. If onr figures are somewhat at fault, it is evident that our faith and charity are more so.

The use I would make of this subject is in the way of exhortation.

1. Let every pastor or clerk of session be careful to keep during the year, or to obtain at the proper time, a full account of the items embraced in a statistical report. These meagre returns are for the most part due to previous negligence. the report is called for, the means are not at hand to furnish it, and so it is either omitted entirely, or many of its parts are left out. 2. Let every session receive from its clerk and spread upon its minutes (as it should) before the Spring meeting of the Presbytery such a report as our rules require to be made to the Presbytery. 3. Let the report be carried to the Presbytery. or sent in advance to its clerk, without fail.

All agree that there are many cases in which the fear and donbt expressed of one's good estate is not well grounded. Religious men are subject to the same physical infirmities as others. and hence many suffer from extreme mental depression. In such a state of mind they take a gloomy view of everything. Their way is dark, their sky is black with clouds. And yet perhans all the while they are conscientions and exemplary in every duty, and no one but themselves has a doubt of their Christian character. In such a case of course a pastor has not to listen to the proposal to withdraw from the Church, bnt only to cheer and encourage the faint and proposed by a committee of such men, shows at trembling disciple; to lift up the hands that hang down, and strengthen the feeble knees; and thus gently lead the weary pilgrim back to practice of churches may differ, without implying the path of hope and peace.

2. On the other hand, no indulgence is intended for those in the Church who plead conscientions scruples about coming to the Lord's table, becanse they are secretly longing to get back to the world, and are perhaps already violating those rules of Christian conduct which they have assumed. Such need a severer discipline ; and if their offence has been open, it is fit also that their punishment should be exemplary.

But 3dly, the class intended, and the only class, is composed of those whose ontward lives are pure, who by no impropriety of conduct have brought a reproach on the name of Religion, bnt who still feel that "the great change" has not passed npon them, and who, while thus convinced, do not dare to come to the table of the Lord. What shall be done with them?

First of all, we agree, both with our correspondent and with Dr. Spring, that every means should be employed to bring a member of the Church who feels so unworthy, truly to Christ. If ever the pastor needs the utmost tenderness and fidelity, it is in dealing with such a case. Let him try every argument and persuasion to rashly. With our correspondent we would say, lead this unhappy man now to repent and believe, warr ; have long patience, and especially beware and thus to ratify with heart and voice the solemn vows which he has prematurely assumed. If he looks about for some judicions manual of instruction to place in the hands of such a pervest offences. son, we commend to him especially a tract preared some years ago by Rev. Dr. Adams, of is city, and published by the Tract Society, th reference to this very point. It is entitled, To Whom Shall I Go? or, the Church Memin Donbt and Distress." It is full of tender

religious counsel, and we believe in very many cases would be effectual in leading the tronbled soul to Him who alone can forgive and restore His wandering sheep.

Bor-suppose every effort exhansted, and still to inform them that Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, of without result. The man, perhaps more unhap- this city, whose store, at 683 Broadway, is known py than you can understand, shakes his head de- of all children, and who has had large experispondingly, and says, "Sir, I believe every word ence in the selection and sale of books for Sabyou say. My reason is convinced, but my heart dare not, sit down with the disciples of Christ." What then ? Shall the pastor now assume a anion, under penalty of excommunication ? Randolph's a very large assortment of this kind What possible good can result from such a course, of literature.

ises, by habits of cleanliness, and care in ve "In cases in which a communicating member tilation, a surprising change has been already of the Church shall state in open court that he is effected in the most densely peopled quarters of

rapidly decreasing !

the duties enjoined upon us by our Maker.

persnaded in conscience that he is not converted. the city of London. and has no right to come to the Lord's table, Our attention has been called to this subject and desires to withdraw from the communion of by a pamphlet now before us, containing an abthe Church : if he has committed no offence stract of an admirable lecture recently delivered which requires process, his name shall be stricken from the roll of communicants, and the fact. if Robbins, of Boston-à gentleman who has made deemed expedient, published in the congregation this subject a study. In these pages he presents of which he is a member " some most appalling facts in regard to the mor-

Whether this rule will be adopted remains to tality in our cities, and yet shows by many inbe seen. But the fact that it is deliberately stances what may be done by proper regard to he laws of health. For example, he says : "Dr. Letheby, officer of health of a certain district of on the question, "Whom shall we send to the Asleast that it is an open question-one on which good men may lawfully differ, and on which the London, containing a population of 130,000 souls. states in his report for 1857, that within nine years the mortality per annum had been reduced that either has fallen away from the proper stanrom 3.763 to 2.900-nearly 1.000 lives saved dard of orthodoxy.

But while we consider the question an open ne, we by no means think the adoption of such n the town of Macclesfield, where the necessary improvements had been in operation only five a rule wise or expedient. The mere fact that it years, it was computed that 1,000 lives had been was known that members of the Church might thus obtain a release from their covenant oblisaved, and 28,000 cases of sickness prevented rations, would lead to restlessness within that and that on an average, three years had already sacred pale. We should prefer therefore not to been added to the life of each inhabitant. Athave any formal rule in such cases, but to leave tention to these plain laws of health has well nigh banished that former terrible scourge, "jail each one to be judged according to its peculiar features, and to be treated by the wisdom and fever," a single case being of rare occurrence in brotherly forbearance and tenderness of the pasthe kingdom.

tor and Church. Whether in one of those rare But perhaps the most striking change has and exceptional cases which we have described, a member may be allowed quietly to withdraw, ing Houses of the metropolis, in the construction and no other notice be taken of it than simply of which great attention has been paid to suitable ventilation, drainage, and facilities for cleandropping his name from the roll of the church; liness. The result is thus stated by an eminent or whether it be deemed better, to let him remain in the Church, in the hope that time and physician : "For five years the entire proportion pastoral fidelity may bring a change, is for the of sickness and death in the Model Houses was minister himself and the Church to decide. Our only one-fourth as great as in the surrounding judgment in the matter is simply that these are districts, and, had the whole of London been as not cases for summary discipline ; and our only healthy as the Model Houses, there would have caution therefore to all concerned, is to do nothing been an annual saving in the city of 23,000 lives !" Yet notwithstanding there has been this diminntion in the number of deaths, it is of making a public scandal, by administering, for thought that there are at least 15,000 deaths an error of judgment to which all are hable, a punanunally in Loudon which might easily be preishment which onght to be reserved for the gravented !

Let us now look nearer home, for in New York and in other large cities of America we SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS. - Superintendents may find enough to excite our serious alarm. Instead of leugthening the term of life in them we and teachers in Sunday schools who have been entrusted with the selection of a library, have are constantly shortening it, by a culpable negfound by experience how difficult it is, in the lect of the laws of health. The bills of mortality multitude of books, to pick ont just those which show that in Philadelphia the average term of are best suited to their school. Such will be life between the years 1810 and 1820, was 26. glad to have the whole field mapped out before From 1820 to 1844 it was 22 years, and in 1857 them, so that they can take a full survey of the it was 20 years only ! In Boston, between the years 1810 and 1820, it was 27 years. From ground. For their relief we are glad to be able 1820 to 1844 it was 21 years, and in 1857 it was but 20 years ! In this city, from 1810 to sembly. That will not settle anything, except that 1820. it was 26 years. In 1821 it was 24 years ; in 1843 it was 19 years, and now the average bath schools, has just issued a catalogue of all term is only about fifteen years ! In London mains cold, and while I feel thus, I cannot, I the unexceptionable books of this description the mortality is about 22 in 1,000. In this city published by the various societies and booksellers it is 37 ! Says Mr. Robbins : "Reduce the death during the last three years. Those who are rate of New York to the death rate of London, harsh tone, and tell him he must come to the making selections for this purpose will find at with a population thrice as great, and you will save more than 9,000 human lives every year !

Under this head a writer in the Central Christian Herald, of Cincinnati, looks in the face the possibility that we may be called at the approaching Assembly to some final and decisive in this city on Sanitary Science, by Mr. E. Y. action in regard to Home Missions ; and in view of such a contingency offers suggestions which are worthy of being cousidered both East and

West. The letter is so brief, and its tone so candid and kind, that we quote it entire :---Mr. Editor :- I have just read with interest, in tho Herald of March 29, Brother Kingsbury's letter

sembly?" It seems to me more important to con_ sider what we shall do when we get there. Brother Kingsbury seems to divide our Church into two classes-those "who are laboring to change our whole denominational policy," and those who hold every year in a small section of the city !" And fast to the cooperative practice of former years. There is another class and a very numerous one whose voice will undoubtedly decide our future action. It is composed of those who were honest and fast friends of cooperation, so long as the state of things continued in which cooperation had its

> adverse. Napoleon III. has said, "The Empire in peace." But with us the union is contention. We may wish that the feeling of 1840-45 could be re stored. But that is impossible. Mutual confidence has been to a great extent destroyed. The drift of the last fifteen years has been apart; and we might as well thrn back the shadow on the dialplate of time as to restore the mutual sympathy and confidence which have been lost.

"As a practical question now, it is not essentia at all to determine who has been most in fault. As in all controversies where men, not angels, are the parties, there has doubtless been wrong on both sides. But the fact of divergence is that with which we have to do; and the action of almost every Congregational State Association or Convention in the Union in respect to Alton Prosbytery, is proof of the fact. The two great questions to be

settled at our Assembly in May will be, so far as this subject is concerned, 1st-How can our sepa ration be effected most quietly and righteously, and so as least to jar what of kind Christian feeling re mains, and so that, with no wrongs to redress, we may be able to work harmoniously apart, as we cannot together. And 2d-How shall we recon struct our machinery so as most effectually, and with the least possible friction or waste of power bring our Church to do its part in evangelizing this country and the world. This is the work before us. It will do no good to stay away from the As-

we have made up our minds to dic. "I was exceedingly pleased with some remarks of writer in the Herald some weeks ago, on the subject of Home Missions by the Assembly. Our sys- tion of the stirring scenes of War. He has tem possesses some important advantages for the conduct of such a work. Let us avail ourselves of them all, and avoid the mistakes of other churches as far as we can. We want wise, and prudent, and experienced men in our next Assembly, for it will minds of the people for that great struggle ; and Make New York as healthy as it was 50 years have much important constructive work to do. It a series of sketches on this topic from his pen,

with a copy of the annexed circular, which, WHAT SHALL WE DO AT THE ASSEMBLY? though rather late for the purpose intended. may yet serve to acquaint some of our good Home Missionary brethren, who possibly were not complimented by receiving it, with the offer of this considerate and benevoleut gentleman. Their appetites, moreover, will doubtless be somewhat sharpened for this peculiar diet, when they learn that this February number of the New Englander (a copy of which has been mailed by the Secretaries to the missionaries in the employ of the Society) contains the article of

Dr. Dutton on the American Home Missionary Society-said article being largely taken np with a labored defence of the recent action of the Society in denying aid to the churches in connection with several of our Presbyteries. The reader can make his own comments, and draw his own inferences. We would simply say that we have not thus far received the slightest intimation from the Secretaries, that they would be pleased to furnish each of their missionaries with the back numbers of the EVANGELIST, containing the articles of "Presbyter," or those of our own. in which we felt constrained to complain of the new and partial rules which the Society has undertaken to enforce on our Home Missiouary

NEW YORK, February, 1860. NEW YORK, FEDRUARY, 1000. A benevolent individual proposes to place a limited number of copies of the *New Englander*, for the present year, at the disposal of the American Home Missionary Society, for distribution to its missionaries. The number for February has already been received, and in pursuance of the lib read design of the donor, a copy has been sent to you by mail. Other numbers for the year will be forwarded, as they are received by the Society; but there is no guarantee for a longer period. The only expense to yourself will be the postage, to be paid at the office where the numbers are delivered to you; and this, if paid in advance, as you are probably aware, will be but half of what would therwise be charged.

Should your post-office address be changed during the year, you will please give notice where you wish the remaining numbers to be sent. This notice, as well as any other communication on the general subject, should be addressed to the Rooms of the American Home Microscotter to the the Rooms f the American Home Missionary Society, and not to the publisher, as he has no charge of the distribution. Should there be any failure on the part of the mails, the Society will not be able to supply the deficiency, as only a definite number of copies are at its disposal.

If you should value the gift, and in the course of the year say a word, in connection with your re-ports, that might be communicated to the giver, it would probably be grateful to his feelings.

coms of the American Home Missionary Society,) Bible House, Astor Place, New York, P. S .- Please be particular and not tronble the publisher with any communication, but address as requested above.

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CLERGY OF THE REVOLUTION.

Our readers will find on the next page the the spirited pen of Mr. J. T. Headley. No writer in this country has obtained a wider popularity in the line of bold and animated descriplately devoted much time to the study of our Revolutionary History, especially with reference to the part borne by the clergy in preparing the

4. Let every church member. or other reader of this article, consider that he is a steward of the Lord's bounty, who must soon give an account of his stewardship.

COST OF LIVING IN A COUNTRY PARSONAGE.

[We place the following simple statement on our editorial page, because we wish to give due prominence to the fact, that no class of educated. professional men in our country receive so little return for so much hard toil as ministers of the Gospcl. What lawyer of equal ability, or what physician of ordinary practice, would think himself well paid by a salary of \$550? These figures tell a tale of rigid economy and careful saving. Yet such a pastor has his reward in the satisfaction of doing good. May he find it also in the gratitude of an affectionate peoplo .- EDS. EVANGELIST.]

Messrs. Editors : About a year ago there were a number of articles on the above subject in the EVANGELIST. The reading of them induced the writer to begin the 1st of April, 1859, to keep an accurate account of the expenses of living in the Parsonage he occupies. Let me premise by saying that my family consists of a wife and three children; that I am living in a parish in Southwestern New York, among a very kind and houghtful people : that my salary is \$550 per annum, which is cheerfully and promptly paid; and that not one dollar of unnecessary expense has been incurred during the year. The account foots up as follows:

Provisions used in the honse exclusive of

what a good garden furnished	\$148 57
Clothing	139 30
Fuel and lights	24 98
Hired help	
Travelling and incidentals	85 22
Books, papers, and postage	
Cow and horse keeping	
Repairing old and replacing worn ont	
furniture	18 98
House rent	50 00
In all	\$646 37

The above facts need no comment, but, perhaps little explanation. We keep a domestic at \$1 25 per weck; not because my wife cannot do her own work, but because if she did, she must necessarily be confined at home, and unable to visit among our people and take a part in the Sabbath school and engage in other departments of Christian effort. To save time, too, and to enable us to get to distant parts of our parish, we keep a horse and arriage.

Under the item of " incidentals " is included all that we contribute to various benevolent objects. second of a series of papers on this subject from Had we more to give, we should gladly make this item larger .- The question may arise-where does the \$96 37 more than the salary come from? I answer, from the yearly donation visit our people make us; were it not for that, we should be obliged to seek another field, as we can never deem it our duty to stay in a place where we are not paid enough to meet our expenses. If a minister's services are not worth what it costs to support his family, he had better seek some other avocatio J. Q. O.

birth. But this large class believe that coöperation in Home Missions is impracticable, when the spirit of cooperation has in a large part died out of both denominations. They accept denominational churches. action now as a fact, simply because it is a neces sity. Cooperation requires the consent of both parties, which consent we cannot have, and one taken place in connection with the Model Lodg- party cannot compel a union to which the other is

Our Correspondence.

OFOR THE EVANGELIST. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND FOREIGN

Letter from a Miss

Messrs. Editors :--- I have recently received a copy of a Circular Letter containing a record of the action of the last General Assembly in regard to Foreign Missions. On many accounts it would be more agreeable to my feelings to preserve silence respecting the subject brought to our notice in it, and doubtless such silence would pass wholly unobserved. But inasmnch as the whole movement ostensibly takes its origin from a state of things supposed to exist in Foreign lands, and depends mainly for its execution upon the action of the missionary, it may be worth while to gather evidence in regard to the state of feeling upon this subject among Presbyterian missionaries.

tions.

ized according to our Book. Perhaps it would

be so. Bnt is it, as some have asserted. neces-

sary, in order to awaken the drooping zeal of

our churches for the conversion of the world?

Must you have this in order to show results that

can call forth contributions? Is it true that you

I may frankly say that the whole impression produced by the reading of the Report of the discussion of this subject, as presented in your columns, was an unpleasant one. It seemed to be founded upon so many mistakes and misapprehensions, and to lead so inevitably to such lamentable results, that I could not read it except with great pain.

In the first place, there was, as it seems to have to show for your millions only one Presbyme, an entire misapprehension of the nature of terian Church in the entire foreign field ? Ah, the control exercised over missions and missionbnt my brethren. I can see. more than that. I aries, from the Missionary Honse. Some, and know a poor weaver, who was a blasphemer and I cannot intimate a doubt of their being good a drnnkard, who is now nearly blind, and yet is and sincere men, seem to have acquired certain full of faith and love: submissive and affectionate fearful notions of a despotism that is supposed to nnder all his afflictions. I knew a poor builder, reign at 33 Pemberton Square, and although a member of one of onr largest churches, who the parties who know best in regard to the facts died in the most abject poverty, and yet in the have made their denials and explanations, and triumphs of faith, longing for the angels to carry Committees have carefully investigated the mathim to the bosom of his Redeemer. There are ter, and declare that there is no such thing, the hundreds of similar cases. Now it seems to me remedy does not seem yet to be found. The that these are results, and results which will muddy current once issued seems to have no faccome close home to the Christian hearts of those ulty of precipitation, at least in the chemical who give money and those who give themselves. sense ; but you come upon the turbid element And these are your results. Without doubt with every new turn in the stream.

you may accept them as the result of your giv-Now I cannot pretend to say what may be the ing and praying, and be strengthened by them. contents of that mysterious pile of letters whose They are worth, too, infinitely more, it seems to ghostly rustle is occasionally heard in Assemme, for their influence in the way you desire than blies and Annual Meetings ; but I suspect that a Presbytery in every mission on the globe. But every anthentic and integral document of the if, what I cannot believe, our churches at home pile would prove, on examination, to have no do call for results of the latter kind, and do not more pertinence to the subject than the action of feel the impulse of the former, it strikes me you the Gaboon Mission had to the Prudential Com- had better resist and rectify the tendency than mittee of the American Board, as shown by a vield to it. If the results of Presbyterian and letter from a member of that Mission, published Congregational efforts are perfectly undistinguishsome time since in the EVANGELIST. At any able it is only a case in which left hand cannot rate, neither am I, nor is the General Assembly find out what right hand has done, and there is bound to believe a charge against the Board nothing unscriptural or unchristian in that. without the presentation, not to say the exami-TTO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK] nation, of the evidence. And here let me say that I have not overlooked the statement, that THE CHAPLAINS AND CLERGY OF THE the General Assembly have received the "pro-REVOLUTION .- No. II fessions of the Board in good faith " (p. 3 Circu-BY I T HEADLEY lar Letter); still the assertion that there is a pressure from the Missionary House, by more Character of the Clergy that preceded the Revolutio -Feared none but the Lord of Hosts-Two Classe than one member of the Assembly, who spoke Parson Buel and Lord Percy-Washington-Fin on the Report, and the adoption of just such action as a strong suspicion of the truth of the The clergy who preceded the Revolution were charge would demand, do seem to me to justify the language I have used. Another misapprehension was in regard to ject. I cannot make a positive assertion in re- dust before their Maker, but put their foot upon gard to what view all the Missionaries of the Board may entertain on this subject. There may be some whose views do not accord with those of the Prudential Committee, and who may the government at the Missionary House is despotic. I have known one person in the United jects of the King of Kings. States to whom, I snppose, this remark would apply, who was formerly in the employ of the the Board. Another somewhat similar case comes to my mind, to which I cannot particularly allude. I knew another good and faithful brother who once had a similar idea in embryo. as he calls them, into two classes-one composed and began to think he had a mission to perform -a mission of protection. But before acting he of vagabonds, who flourish in excitement, " and are happy in finding subsistence, though in the thought and prayed the matter all over again, destruction of their country ;" the other is comand as nothing was ever heard from him after that, bearing in the same direction, we may posed of "ministers of the Gospel, who, instead assume his years of labor, in peculiarly self- of preaching to their flocks meekness, sobriety. attention to their different employments, and a denving circumstances, in the service of the steady obedience to the laws of Britain, belch Board, as a proof that he saw reason to change from the pulpit liberty, independence, and a his opinion. I have alluded to these cases simply to be able to say, that besides these I have never seen the slightest evidence of the entertainment their allegiance to the mother country. The Independent ministers have ever been since the setof such an opinion among missionaries of the tling of this colony, the instigators and abettors Board. I have enjoyed a personal acquaintance with some forty or fifty missionaries in the field, of every persecution and tyranny." but I have never heard from any one of them Here is an admission from the enemy that the intimation that there was an unwelcome should attract the attention of the historian of pressnre or influence exercised over them from the Revolution. The clergy of that day regardthe Mission House. I have been in hundreds of ed their authority on all questions of principle and dnty far above that of rulers, and boldly asstation meetings and mission meetings, large and small, and although I have heard ecclesiastical serted it. subjects discussed, and have heard Congrega-Parson Buel and his Encounters with Sir William tionalists advocating Presbyterian measures, and Erskine and Lord Percy. Presbyterians arguing for Independency, I have Ou one occasion Parson Buel, of Sonthampton, Long Island, met Sir William Erskine. comseen no indication that the Secretaries or Prumander of the King's forces in that section, when dential Committee had an opinion npon the subject which should act as the slightest restraint in the latter said (it being Saturday) : "I have the adoption of such forms as seemed to be re- ordered the people of your parish, with their teams, to appear at Southampton to-morrow." quired by the Providence and Spirit of God. So "I know it," replied Parson Buel," but I, as far as my experience of Missionary House and commander-in-chief on the Sabbath have counmissionaries goes, I am justified in giving unhesitating and unqualified testimony to the effect / termanded it." Sir William prudently dropped the subject, and the men and teams did not that I know of no control exercised in ecclesiastical matters by the one, nor fear and restraint appear. On another occasion he was introduced to of such a thing in supposition on the part of the Lord Percy, at a moment when the latter was in

the building up of these organizations in a holy over the cause in which they are engaged the With such men there is no such thing as an life. Now, is not this just it as should be ? He broad shield of the Almighty, and consecrate abandonment of the struggle ; for the more perilwho denies it must either assert that he, thou- each battle-field as the battle-field of the Lord ons, and disastrous, and darker the honr, the sands of miles away and destitute of practical of Hosts. It is with them in the latter characnearer they are to the certain intervention of consintance with these churches, knows better ter that I shall have mostly to do, though in the heaven.

what they need than men who have been ten, former they deserve no small consideration. As far back as the French and Indian War. twenty, and thirty years among them, and have reared them like nursing children from their Washington, as commander of the Virginia infancy ; or he must assert that there is a form forces, felt the need of a chaplain of the former of Church government, by Divine revelation, to class, and writes to the governor saying, "The be applied in every case without reference to the want of a chaplain I humbly conceive reflects dishonor on the regiment." And two years apparent requirements of the varying circumafter, when the Assembly appropriated money stances of different communities. I doubt whether for the support of a chaplain, he wrote. "I now any of our zealous friends even would be willing flatter myself that your Honor will be pleased to undertake the defence of either of these posito appoint a sober, serious man of merit to this I venture to present another topic in the cat-

daty. The First Prayer in Congress.

egory of misapprehensions. My brethren will The propriety of thus acknowledging God in pardon my expressing an opinion relating to a all their ways, in early times, was evinced in the matter with which they must be more familiar first Congress, which began their solemn and than I am. I wish only to say how the matter eventful labors by religions ceremonies and earappears to me. I allnde to a supposed uccessity dates above named. nest prayers to Heaven for light and aid. for the proposed measures. It would be grati-John Adams, in a letter to his wife, dated Sepfying and cheering, it is thought, to know of tember 16th, 1774, writes : churches and judicatories in foreign lands organ-

Bnt I write more particularly to notice the change now in progress for the Brick Church. "When Congress first met. Mr. Cushing made motion that it should be opened with prayer. This was opposed by Mr. Gay of New York. and Mr. Rutledge of Sonth Carolina, becanse we were so divided in religious sentiments-some Qnakers, some Anabaptists, some Presbyterians and some Congregationalists-that we could not join in the same act of worship. Mr. Samuel Adams arose and said, 'He was no bigot, and

The Church was organized with twenty-form could hear a prayer from a gentleman of piety members. Two thonsand four hundred and fiftyand virtue, who was at the same time a friend to seven in all, have belonged to it since its organhis country. He was a stranger in Philadelphia. ization. The present membership is seven hunbut had heard that Mr. Duchè (Dushay they dred and forty-two. It has been a Church of rononnce it) deserved that character, and he Revivals from the beginning. Seventy were herefore moved that Mr. Duchè, au Episconal added at one time. in 1830 : one hundred and clergyman, might be desired to read prayers to thirty-eight at one time, in 1833, and one hnnthe Congress to-morrow morning.' The motion dred and eleven in 1843. These were some of was seconded and passed in the affirmative. Mr. the larger numbers ; but the average additions Randolph, onr President, waited on Mr. Duchè have been seventy in a year, from the formation and received for answer that if his health would ermit he certainly would. Accordingly he apof the church.

The Sabbath school connected with this church eared next morning with his clerk and in his also deserves special mention. It has numbered ontifical, and read several prayers in the Estabin all from the beginning twelve thousand schol. shed form, and then read the Collect for the ars and seven hundred teachers : and out of this 7th day of September, which was the thirty-fifth Sabbath school no less than seven hundred per-Psalm. Yon must remember this was the next sons have been received into the Chnrch. The morning after we heard the terrible rumor of the school uow numbers fifty-three teachers, and five cannonading of Boston. I uever saw greater hundred and nineteen scholars; and so carnest effect upon an andience. It seemed as if Heaven and active a band of teachers-so enthusiastie had ordained that Psalm to be read on that and happy a body of scholars, it has seldom been morning. After this, Mr. Duchè, very unexour privilege to witness. pected to every body, strnck out into an extem-

porary prayer, which filled the bosom of every an present. I must confess I never heard better prayer or one so well pronounced. Episconalian as he is. Dr. Cooper never praved with such ardor, snch carnestness and pathos, and in language so eloquent and sublime for America. for Congress, for the provinces of Massachusett Bay, and especially the town of Boston. It has had an excellent effect upou every body here. I must beg you to read that Psalm."

No wonder the effect was great. With the echoes of British cannon still lingering in their ears-solemn in view of the mighty work they had undertaken, gloomy with the dark and men well calculated to face its rising waves and bloody future that stretched out before them, the City Beligious Press.

The Intelligencer offers the following sufficient easons for inventing a word to fit the exigency of the times in which we live :

The age demands a new word to describe one ROCHESTER REVIVAL .- NEW BRICK CHURCH. of its leading characteristics. That word cannot be invented by philological ingenuity. It must be accepted as it flows ont of the life of Ameri-Dear Evangelist :-- Yesterday was a great can society. The form it has taken is none othday in this highly favored city. Eight persons er than sensationalism. It is the polite term were received into the First Presbyterian Church. employed to denote the art above all other arts, of humbuging the ignorant, the credulons, and the excitable. The material from which it shapes fifty into the Brick, and eighty into the Central. Most of these were received on profession, and its fabrics, is falsehood ; its drapery is a verbose are the first frnits of the glorious Revival of Respecies of lying; and the object of its exhibition is the end and being of a selfish mammonismligion now in progress in this city. Truly this is a favored place. Again and again have God's to wit, to make money ont of dnpes, supes, and peculiar mercies descended most copiously upon innocents of every kind. This art is limited to it, as in 1831, in 1842, in 1856, and in 1857-in no one particular sphere. It is imaginative, lit erary, financial, church-ial, brokerish, jobberish, all these years, and in many others, the place has and ministerialish. So we have sensation novbeen visited with signal blessings-hundreds havels, papers, Wall street bulls, churches, and ing been added to the churches at each of the ers, all belonging to the same fraternity, and all trading in the gullibility of the peoplethat is, of ignorant, credulous, half-poised

History and Great Prosperity of the Brick Church. that is, of ignorant, credulous, half-poised peo-ple, who think they must believe everything they see in print, and patronize everything that craftiness is able to puff. Sober, experienced, and sensible folks do indeed know that where there is much wind, and blowing, and puffing, and noisy self-laudation, there cannot be much solid worth or enduring substance. But, nnhappily, the majority are neither sober nor sensible ; and fools being plenty, the art of sensationalist thrives.

We are sure, however, that in the end windiness becomes exhausted, and the collapse of emptiness is inevitable. The art of sensational ism can never replace the trusty facts of solid experiment, and supporting truth. And so churches which puff themselves most, and ministers who suffer their sublime qualities to be ventilated much in swollen paragraphs of startling fustian, and papers that exhibit their windy pro pensities in prolonged boastings, are sure to be shnnned and despised by those who have ability to reflect, or character to preserve, or public good to effect and conserve.

The Protestant Churchman, under the head of Prayer for Missions," thus brings to light one of the deficiencies of the Episcopal Prayer Book, which has been not a little felt by the more evangelical and missionary portion of that Commnnion. It appears that at a General Convention, in 1856, a Committee of the House of Bishops, in response to a proposition for some occasional prayers and thanksgivings other than those now furnished by the book, submitted for consideration nine additional forms, one of which was a short prayer for "missions and missionaries," but it does not appear that any effectual action was taken on the subject; the prayer for missions was

Protestant Churchman says :

It is a startling fact, that as a Church we have very little united prayer for missions. The Prayer Book does not contain a solitary prayer for a blessing on the work ; because, when our Prayer Book was compiled, we had no missions. We have, indeed, the Collect for Good Friday ; and it is true that some of onr prayers are won derfully comprehensive in their scope-that the Litany is particularly so, in the glowing petitions gregation have engaged in the enterprise-all of which there is scarcely a desire of the sonl which may not find atterance. But still, we contributing, all cheering on the work. Yesterday was the last day in the old honse-a very missionaries in our public Litrigical services. That many earnest supplications are offered in this holf of four litric services are offered in lief to the returns made by the Sardinian officials. solemn, interesting, and profitable day to the people. In the morning the house was crowded people. In the morning the house was crowded their behalf at family worship, in private and so-to its utmost capacity to hear the discourse of cial meetings, and in the closet, we know; but this does not atone for their being omitted in the solemn assemblies of the great congregation. Other denominations, whose services are conducted with extemporaneous prayer, are not thns deficient ; they have also their stated Missionary Prayer meetings—an admirable method of bring ing the whole subject of missions before their people, and awakening an interest in them, as well by the report of progress or difficulties, as every well-ordered parish. Some there are among ns who have commenced snch a system. but still the mass of our people are not advised as they should be of the state of our missions, and of missionary operations throughout the world ; and above all, the Church does not pray enough for them. A new Missionary Society is proposed to us which is to be distinctly evangelical in its principles and management. This is a step in the right direction-an undertaking vast in its importance to the future of our beloved Church, and to the spread of Gospel truth. If snch an organization s effected, it is to be hoped, that in connection

justice. But still the feeling remains, that the wilful murderer has forfeited his own life, and that he ought to die. It is not a question how it is to affect him, or what is best for society, bnt of constitutional, inherent justice. It is like questions of filial duty or of obligations to a

benefactor, which are decided not on the principle of consequences, but of inherent fitness. The sense of filial duty is susceptible of the wildest extremes, and the most painful perversions. But these can by no means unsettle it ; and the question is, whether it is not so with the underlying principle of death penalties. It seems to us that the words of Scripture, so often quoted on this subject, that "Whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed." is not so much a formal enactment as the expression of this immntable instinct. It is an atterance of a decree of immntable and eternal justice as wrought into man's moral nature.

If we are right in our conclusions on this subject, no human legislation can permanently anniject, no nnman legislation can permanently anti-hilate the death penalty. It may set it aside for a time, but the higher law of elementary justice will bring ns back to it again, and the only effect of heightion enginet it will be magnified of legislation against it will be the unavailing war on the constitution of nature to temporarily unsettle society, and to exasperate its tendencies to crime. These first truths of our nature are far more powerful than reasoning or legislation. In the whole range of human history we can think of no case in which the death penalty for mnrder has been permanently dispensed with. The States which have for a time legislated it ont of existence, have in some cases restored it again to their statute books as a necessity of their own nature and of society. It has been included in all the codes of hnman law, ancient and modern, in the Hebrew Theocracy, in the Athenian code, in the Valerian laws, in the Salic law, and in all the codes of modern Europe. In the rude tribes of Western Asia, the infliction of this penalty was left to the friends of the murdered person, and no consideration could turn them aside from their parpose, till blood had paid the price of blood. There are those who speak of capital punishment as a relic of this ancient barbarism, which is unsuited to our modern civilization; whereas, to us, they are off-shoots of that ele mentary justice which belongs to man. As the thousand forms of corrupt religion are traceable to man's religious nature, so the abuses of capital punishment are traceable to the same general law of onr nature. Civilization and Christianiry may improve its workings, but cannot annihilate its existence.

The Freeman's Journal naturally enough entertains some distrust as to the fairness of the recent Italian vote on the question of annexation to Sardinia. It places the election on a footing with the wholesale frands which have once or twice been perpetrated in Kansas during periods of great excitement :

Were this trne, it would show that an overvhelming majority of the Romagnols were in favor of annexation to Sardinia. It would show not recommended to the use of the clergy. The that the Italians of the Romagna are, in proportion to the population, more alert, and more prepared to take an active part in their political questions, than the people of the State of New York. The vote is too large for the population. The Italians are not the people to thrn ont thus and vote with such unanimity. Moreover, it is certain that there are, as there have always been, two parties in those provinces, and the party in favor of the Pope is certainly too nnnerous to render it possible that Sardinia had gained so nearly nnanimons a vote of the whole population. If the returns had been one-half have no specific remembrance of our missions and tain the credit of having been trusty, than they what they are, they would be more likely to obns, and let the ortnnity be thus given to the people in the different localities to say whether it has been possible that those votes were really cast. The Church Journal, whose genial and ac complished editor is greatly interested for the prosperity of the Episcopal Church, as indeed he ought to be, has recently nrged some strong conby the offering of prayer. Now, this is just what siderations to induce a larger number of its young we need. Something of this kind should exist in men now in course of theological preparation men now in conrse of theological preparation. and yet single, to go to the West. The fields there opening and already waiting to be occupied, promise better and more endnring returns, than the old and less plastic parishes at the East, and are trnly inviting to such as are ambitious in the best sense, and who do not grudge hard labor. The Journal contrasts the student's ideal with the clergyman's real parish, and then presents its arguments in favor of the West. We give the former, as doubtless being occasionally quite as applicable to incipient "young Presbytery" as to any of the "succession": That ideal parish is sitnated, very probably, omewhere at the East, quite near one of our large cities ; near enough to make a call to some large city parish a probable thing, after a few years of active experience. This dreamland parish has a quiet and charming look of rural simplicity abont it, with no small beanty of scenery. Perhaps the noble Hndson flows beside it, with the Palisades in the distance, or the bold Highlands, or the dark blue Catskills ; or the broader bosom of the Sound, with its narrow belt of coast line beyond. The villagers are earnest-hearted and docile, needing only to be shown the right path, and then always willing, old and young, to walk steadily therein, to their own spiritnal benefit, and the great comfort of their minister. so scrupplous about taking from or adding to what is prescribed, special provison should be this ideal village has also an air of refinement, imparted by a number of elegant villas on the utskirts, and in the choicest localities, inhabited by persons of the highest education and accomment, some of whom have travelled abroad. and possess well-stocked libraries, and greenhouses, and grounds that show great advances in the art of landscape gardening. The church is depicted, by fancy, as a thoroughly correct specimen of ecclesiological art, such as is the pride and delight of the parish itself, and of all that visit it. that visit it. . . . The wardens and vestry of that ideal chnrch, moreover, are the chief The wardens and vestry helpers of the inexperienced clergyman. They hold np his hands, and give him abundant and valuable information touching the history and position of the parish and the different people in t. They give him good advice too ; yet always with a certain kindly deference, which proves their constant remembrance of his sacred office and last not least, they see to it, of course, the his salary is punctually paid, quarterly in ad vance. Moreover, there is a parsonage in that parish. as there always onght to be in every parish. The parsonage is doubtless built, with modest tasteful solidity, on the lot adjoining the and church, and commanding a view, from the study window, of the church-tower and spire overtop-ping the trees. And there is a piazza before the parlor, from which, perchance, there is an ontilook upon the water, and the passing sails, and the blue hills beyond. And-and-in one of the most beantiful of the villas-to which there is a sequestered foot-path through the woods there is a yonthful parishioner, lovely of countenance and of character, of the highest cultiva-

The Last Sabbath in the Old Edifice. But after thirty-five years of peace, growth, and prosperity, such as few churches are permitted to enjoy, the Brick church has outgrown its quarters : the old meetinghouse, crected in

1825, is too strait for it; the walls too dingy; the floor was giving way, the basement is damp and uncomfortable, and a new and commodious church edifice is resolved upou. With the greatest possible unanimity and enthusiasm, the con-

This was the second Presbyterian Church started in Rochester. It was organized in 1825. Rev. William James was the first pastor ; Rev. William Wisner, D.D., the second ; Rev. George Beecher the third, and Rev. Dr. Shaw the fonrth. and the present pastor, who has already served the church in this relation, with increasing

(For THE EVANCELIST]

ROCHESTER, April 2d. 1860.

strength and usefulness, for twenty years.

other.

The position in which the missionaries of the portion of the King's forces he commanded, re-American Board stand respecting the form of ceived the rude reply, "A legion of devils just government of churches in foreign lands as refrom hell !" Then, said Bnel, bowing low, "I gards Presbyterianism or Congregationalism is that of perfect freedom. We are completely at suppose I have the honor of addressing Beelze bnb, the prince of devils !" Percy put his hand liberty to choose government by the congregation or by a Session, an Association, or a Presby- to his sword, but the next moment he turned away, biting his lip in rage. tery, or to preserve a perfect Independency. The chaplains and clergy in the Revolution There is no rule upon us in this respect from the Missionary House. The only rule at present had a two-fold character-one as ministers of God, to rebnke vice, teach virtne, preach on the over us we sincerely believe to be the Spirit and Sabbath to the soldiers, and to comfort the Providence of God. We look at the circumdying ; and the other, as prophets and leaders, stances of onr churches, at the tendency of the native mind, at all the facts which bear on the

that which we think will most efficiently promote

earnest language, "Plead my were naturally bold, fearless men, of the old Pn- O Lord, with them that strive with me ; fight the feelings of your Missionaries npon the sub- ritan stamp, who would humble themselves in the against them that fight against me : take hold

FOR THE EVANGELIST.

of shield and buckler and stand up for my help ; the neck of a king. They feared the Lord of draw out also the spear and stop the way against Hosts, but no other Lord. They stood up before them," must have fallen with startling significance upon their ears. The deep silence : the rulers and governors, not as equals, but as superiors-snperior from their high office-prophet- excited, tremulous tone ; the circumstances all thoughtlessly, and perhaps deliberately, say that like, rebaked their crimes, and taught them the combined to make it appear like a voice from solemn responsibility that rested on them as sub- Heaven. No wonder, either, that Mr. Duchè, under the solemn influences of the scene, broke forth in an extempore prayer and poured out his

The English officers who were stationed here, trusting heart in strong, earnest, natural lansaw, long before the war broke out, the influence these men wielded-their Cromwellian notions of gnage to the great Lord of all. In such hours Liberty, and the stern, nnbending nature of their of peril and conscious weakness, the prayer for principles, and feared them. One, in speaking of help from on High has a meaning and power in it unfelt in times of prosperity. the colonies, divides the "high sons of liberty,"

But it is not of this class of chaplains and clergymen, who performed simply those religions duties belonging to their profession under all circomstances, but to those who were guilty of treason both in words and acts-who voluntarily and boldly ranked themselves with the rebelspreached rebellion and resistance as obedience to God : cursed King George, in the name of the Lord, as a persecutor and murderer of the chilsteady perseverance in endeavoring to shake off dren of Israel, and prayed that his soldiers might be overwhelmed, like the hosts of Pharaoh in the Red Sea-of those men, full of the Old Testament, who believed and taught that the armies of the colonies were fighting God's battles, and

believed too, that no matter how dark and disastrons the present might be, victory was sure in the end, for the Lord was on their side-who looked upon a defeat as simply a mark of the displeasure of heaven, on account of their sins, and promised certain snecess on repentance. O. there never can be known the great trnths, the burning words, these men scattered over the land

Everywhere from the pnlpit fell the great ele mental principles of true government, and the doctrines of the rights of man, and the duty of God should never be disturbed by the slightest resistance to oppression. The long journeyingsthe strange vicissitudes of fortune-the captivi ties and deliverances of the children of Israel. found their parallel in their bleeding country. The Amalekites and Moabites, and the snrrounding persecuting nations, had their connterpart in King George-the tories in the inhabitants of

Meroz, who were cursed for not coming up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." No an irritable mood, and on politcly inquiring what matter how deep the night, how dark the as a remedy. heavens, how victorions and self-confident the oppressor, the prophetic voice of the pulpit sounded on through the gloom, uttering the solemn promises of the Almighty to rescue and to save, Dean stopped in his sermon and said : "Now, and pledging the truth of the Bible to nltimate you listen to me, and I'll tell yon who the people success. Thoroughly convinced of the duty of are, as each one of them comes in." He then the colouists to resist, deeply impressed with their

obligations to posterity, and to the race in the course they had taken, and firmly believing they were doing the Lord's work, they claimed and expected His help. What to them was a single defeat, or an impoverished treasury, or a badly such as formed the soul and strength of the army clothed army, when, as one said, he really becase, and asking for Divine direction, decide upon of Israel-men to whom kings and military leaders must listen on national topics-who throw that God would send His angels to their help." for yourselves." That congregation was cured.

farewell to the old building, from the lips of the beloved pastor. With many tears they took leave of the old house, which was the scene of so many precions revivals, which was hallowed by so many precions memories. The discourse of Dr. Shaw was peculiarly touching and truly eloquent, every way suited to the occasion. To-day the work of demolition commences on

the old structure, and already by its side the excavation is partly made for the new and larger house, upon the same spot. In the afternoon of the Sabbath came the ad-

ministratiou of the Lord's Supper for the last time in the old sanctuary. Again every part of the house was crowded with an interested and eager anditory. Fifty-one persons were received

on profession of their faith, as members of the Chnrch, many of them being young, the very bnd and flower of the congregation-another glorions contribution of the Sabbath school to the host of God's clect. The evening was spent in a prayer meeting. And so this highly favored and prosperous society have taken leave of their old honse of worship, and are preparing for another and a better.

In the meantime they are to hold their stated services in the building known as the Washing ton street church, formerly the Bethel, which will furnish very good accommodation for the time. Soon may they return in peace and prosperity to their good old hallowed spot, there to find a new and beantiful house, all paid for ; and there to meet a peculiar, divine blessing, such as that which now seems to crown and approve their going out. So prays their friend and yours.

NECK-TWISTING IN CHURCHES.

There are practices tolerated in religious con regations which Chri tians who are jealous for the honor of their Master's House should atterly condemn. Decorum is the handmaid of devo tional feeling, and for this reason the House of approach to irreverence. "It is a part of my religion," said a pious old lady, when asked why she went early to ehurch ; "it is a part of my religion not to interrupt the religion of others. And we believe if many a country congregation made it a part of their religion not to twist their necks almost out of joint to, witness the entrance of every person who passes up the aisle of the meetinghonse, it would be better both for their uecks and their religion. A gross abuse of religious decorum sometimes needs harsh medicin We give that adopted by Henry Clay Dean, who was at one time the Chaplain Congress. The anecdote is from the Pacific Methodist :- Being worried one afternoon by The anecdote is from the Pacific this turning practice in his congregation, Mr. went on with his discourse, and until a gentleman entered, when he bawled ont like an nsher. "Deacon A-----, who keeps the shop over the way," and then went on with his sermon. Presently another man passed up the aisle, and he gave his name, residence, and occupation ; so he continned for some time. At length some one entered

with it, some plan may be adopted for bringing the work and the workers more prominently be fore our congregations, as something with which they are thoroughly identified, and in which they have an immense responsibility

At the farewell meeting held last Snmmer in the Church of the Ascension, on the eve of the departure of Bishop Boone, and the other misionaries to China, the want to which this comnunication relates was keenly felt. That band of Christian men and women could not go forth to their Christian field of labor without having themselves and their cause specially commended to God : and the occasion was nobly met by Rev Dr. Tyng, in a fervent extemporaneous prayer. Inasmnch as the order of our public worhip is Liturgical, and our ministers generally are

made for this acknowledged want.

The Chronicle has the following remarks on Capital Punishment." The subject is just now exciting some attention in our State Legislature :

It seems to us that the ruling question is this s, or is not, capital punishment founded in an lementary sense of justice and fitness among nen? Does or does not the instinctive sense of ight determine that he, who wilfully takes the ife of another shall lose his own life? Does or does not the idea, that the mnrderer ought to die come np unbidden in nnsophisticated minds, and hus shape itself into a conviction, which can only be dislodged by the after thought of processes of reasouing, which tend to consteract an impor-tant element of our moral constitution ! Reaoning may befog and pervert our moral judgments, but it cannot annihilate them. Our sense of the ought and the ought not may become strangely confused and turned into devions chan

nels, but still it remains. Now, if we mistake not, the death penalty, in pite of all its perversions and abnses, may be raced to some such elementary principle of hn nan nature. In a flagrant act of murder the eling instantly comes up that hanging is the only compensating resort-the sole fitting retribution. This is not a feeling of revenge, for the crimiual may still be an object of the intensest pity. Those who are firmest in their conviction the door who was unknown to Mr. Dean, when that he ought to die, may feel a powerful current of connteracting sympathies ; and cases are not he cried out, "A little old man, with drab coat lieved "that if it should be necessary to success, and an old white hat ; don't know him-look wanting in which they would be willing to die for him if it would equally answer the ends of tion, thoroughly acquainted with the elegancies

MINISTICE AND CHURCHER. Effie had great faith in Philip's promises, es-

THE EVANGELIST, APRIL 12, 1860.

of society, yet so decidedly serious in her turn of mind as to desire rather to devote herself to the service of the Lord; and who agrees with the writers of the most approved religious novels of the day, in the opinion that the best mode in which such a woman can serve the Lord and the Church, is by marrying the clergyman of the parish. A dream like this-if it does not actually precede Seminary life—is very apt to steal over the senses while the new student, in the first week of his Seminary course, is preparing himself for his Hebrew recitation, by slowly and painfully studying out, with the aid of the Lexicon, the 18th verse of the 2d chapter of the Book of Genesis, And said God not good -to be the man-by himself :- I will make him -to be the man-by himself :- I will make him -an help-meet for him. By the time he has got thus far (if not before) the poor student is probably dreaming away, as if he were already in that "deep sleep" which fell upon Adam as the first step towards the creation of Eve.

But when the reality comes upon him it is gen erally a very different matter. He finds the po-sition of the village, as is most likely, by no means so picturesque; or, if it be picturesque, the bad taste of man has disgustingly marred the beauties of nature. Perhaps the worst and most ramped spot that could be found in the village the apart for the church, which peradven-ture, looks like an old-fashioned New England meetinghouse in its style of architecture, and is yet in such provokingly good repair that all idea of getting it rebuilt is hopeless, the people being so stupidly satisfied with it. Stained glass may not yet have been thought of. There is no grave-Maria. vard about the church and no room for it there. and all funerals must be taken half-a-mile to the village burying ground—probably a bare, weedy, gravelly, desolate-looking spot, without any tree but a few saplings lately set ont, half of which are already dead. Some of the poor people are Methodists and Baptists, and very "set" in the second second second second second second second but a few saplings lately set out, half of which are already dead. Some of the poor people are Methodists and Baptists, and very "set" in their ways; others are Romanists, and inacces-sible; and others still are Universalists and Infidels, and very hard-headed customers for a young clergyman to deal with, even when he can meet them-which is not often, as they generally prefer to keep out of his way. And the vestry are, possibly, divided, instead of being a unit; and if he take sides with one party he will offend the other ; and if with neither, he offends both. And the proprietors of the elegant villas occasion several severe disappointments. The gentlemen do not come to church; and the ladies, who come, are more ready to criticize the young clergyman than to fall in love with him. More over, there is no parsonage, and he is compelled to board ont, and is the perpetual object of the gossip and tittle-tattle of the villagers, who cir-culate, and believe for a while, no end of silly stories about him and his "attentions" to va- launched, and taken to the boathouse further up rions young ladies : in the midst of which, it is the little bay. Some mistake occurred in letting to keep his mind npon his pastoral very hard work and his sermons, as soberly and steadily as the boat down into its native clement; a rope he onght to do. And his salary is not paid with slipped, and the trembling boat was going sideanything like punctuality; but everybody is ways into the sea. Captain Mallory should to desperately severe upon him if he contracts little some one "Catch the rone !" Philip was stand. debts which he does not pay promptly at the time appointed. And finally, if he gets married -as he is generally sure to do before long, in self-defence if for no other reason—it is, maybe, Forgetting his promise, he dropped Effie's hand to some sensitive young lady, whose only dower is love, who knows nothing abont housekeeping, "Ston. ston. Philin 1" she has constant ill-health, and a knack of accumn lating an increasing family abont her, no matter how many changes her anxious husband may make from parish to parish in the vain hope of a she had poured out her words. She caught him for it finally becomes a habit—of quitting one "Why don't you go?" cried the Capta parish to go in search of another, gradually lessens if not destroys a pastor's power for good ; or at any rate, with every fresh remove, renders him less likely to be thought desirable, and less likely to find a permanent and comfortable home during old age.

pecially since the giving of the kite to Johnny, and the birdseeds of last night had given increase was here." thereto; but notwithstanding all former trials. she donbted now, and went slily in to find mamma who always knew, to ask her if the boat would

really come back. "If it is the Anna Maria it certainly will, Effle," answered Mrs. Page, very basy at the time in striving to introduce order into Winter-

spoiled Wave Crest. "Papa says it is the true boat," urged Effie. "Then depend npon it, it is only taking a tack, Effie; run ont and see it now, I'm very

busy." "Taking a tack" was as mysterious a thing to Effic Page, as an eclipse of the sun was two hundred years ago to Indians ; and she went out with renewed faith in Philip, to ask him about

tacking. He was standing with the great spyglass resting against a post, peering through it.

"Philip, won't you tell me what tacking is?e, pulling at his coat-sleeve.

"She's coming 'round now, look quickly !" and Philip carefully held the glass for Effie's eyes to behold the wonderful turning round of the Anna

The morning went on : but it was not until near noonday that the Anna Maria came to her landing at the long pier in Peqnonnoc.

Philip and Effic gained permission to go upon the pier to see the arrival, provided their feet should not wander off of it at the call of any temptation, to enter a boat. They were there before the ship came to shore, and thought "that the movements of the boat and of the sailors were terribly slow." However, patience rewarded them, and the Anna Maria was safely "tied up," Effie said, " for fear she'd run away." which the poor, quiet thing looked little like doing, with her heavy load of brick on deck and coal below. "Please to get my boat off as quick as yon

can, Captain Mallory ?" said Philip, as soon as the Captain's cheery face came on shore. Captain Mallory looked down at Effie, and

asked, " Is the little one as anxious as you ?" The little one answered for herself that "she wanted to see Philip's boat a-going "; after which answer the Captain ordered the small boat

the boat down into its 'native clement : a rope some one "Catch the rope !" Philip was standing close by, but to catch it he must reeds go

"Stop, stop, Philip !" she cried, "you know you said you wonldn't put your feet off the pier," and the little girl seized his coat and held on till

"Why don't you go?" cried the Captain. But even as he spoke the small boat touched the water, filled, and went down.

The sailors said some naughty words, that shocked Effie more than the loss of the boat. But she felt comforted when she heard her father's voice among the men, and heard him say

to Philip, "We'll soon see her

"Captain Stone couldn't find the Canary Islands unless the sun shone, it was so foggy, even if he scended from the *ambon*, when a scene of inde-scended from the *ambon*, when a scene of indescended from the ambon, when a scene of inde-scribable confusion arose. The gratified Bulga-rians intoned, on the spur of the moment, a loud anthem of praise to the Sultan for the welcome concession. The Greeks, meanwhile, far from joining in the jubilant pæan, loudly, cried out that they would not submit. This, in turn, occasioned an assault from the Bulgarian side, and many a Greek retired, it is said, from the holy spot, bear-ing on his person the marks of having participated in a very unspiritual warfare. So much for the in-cidents of this Sunday's combat. A telegraphic dispatch, received just before the departure of the steamer from Piraeus, announces the sequel. A

At noonday, Mr. Page came home from the Postoffice with a letter from Captain Stone. He had written that he would be up in the latest railroad train that night, and could stay only one day, as his ship had been ordered to a distant

station Mr. Page, Philip, and Effie, went to the depot

to meet Captain Stone. dispatch, received just before the departure of the steamer from *Piraeus*, announces the sequel. A new service, on a succeeding feast-day, brought with it a fresh opportunity for polemics, and these attended by more fatal results, for it is said that in the melee which took place some twenty-five indi-viduals fell victims to the fratricidal fury. But, as all know the megnifying nowar of the electric tele-They heard his voice and saw his face before the train stopped. It was just at the snnset, and the West was "blazing with gladness that the rain had gone," Philip said, and he echoed the rain had gone, 'F map said, and a work in the walk the voice of the West many times in the walk home.

the good Captain, who in two days more would sail out across the great ocean on a three years' voyage. But ere he went, Philip's Promise was voyage. But ere he went, *Philip's Promise* was Institution, concludes as follows:—"And yet, great and dazzling as is all this show, I confess that the waves, if the morrow's snn should shine, and the nlease nor solid I take of it on the spot does no orrow's waves should kindly carry them.

To-morrow coming will only tell.

Foreian.

the Professor drops, but there it seems to end; and they go away in a cendition not unlike that of an Revival in Scotish Fishing Villages. -A correspo dent of a Glasgow paper describes a remarkable novement among the fishing villages of Banffshin It began thus :

American boy after a Thanksgiving dinner, too full to work, or think, or play. Undigested ideas and piles of facts may make a great scholar, but they do not make a great man. After nine months' A few young men had been attending a religiou Meet of Banff. So much excitch any a rengrous weet of Banff. So much excitcd were they that their employer shut up his workshop (a cooper's), and headed a revival crusade; and now the great-est excitement is going on. A meeting, which com-menced on Friday evening at six o'clock lasted till four o'clock next morning and was resumed at ten pretty close acquaintanco with the Universities of Germany, I should not counsel any young man who can enjoy the best collegiate instructions at home, such as Amherst, or Union, or Dartmouth, (I will be treasonable enough to my own Alma Mater, Harvard, and leave her out), to come abroad, fer such is the faulty education of nearly all the Pro-fessors in these German Universities, that it is a slow and painful process to be able to follow them with our o'clock next morning, and was resumed at ten A. M. When I called on Saturday, about one o'clock P. M., a scene presented itself to my view ruly wonderful. Young people stretched out on forms, laboring under strange sensations, might be seen-indeed were seen-supported in some cases by weeping parents or distressed brothers. One young man held his sister by one arm, and raised the other before about three hundred people, and appealed to heaven for help. Men never known to travel does to enlarge character and help a man's power, little is gained in the show and method of pray were eloquent and unctuous in devotion, and some of them, without the remotest pretence to eduaome of them, without the remotest pretence to the cation, were attempting to expound portions of Scripture. Even boys and girls were singing of the population of London during each of the fifty-two weeks; and now the births, deaths and the density of the vear can be summed up. Our redeeming love, and old veterans, hoary in Mam-mon's service, were trembling and crying for mercy. Conviction is universal, and conversions seem to be fatal diseases of the year can be summed up. Our gains and our losses can be numbered.

In Findochty the work is even more decided. There are about five hundred people, purely sca-faring, all engaged in religious exercises. I have spoken to common fishermen who have for nearly three days and three nights been praying and sing-ing, and exhorting their neighbors. Labor is to-tally suspended meantime, and has been during these five days. Even the cooking of victuals is nruch neglected, and every one seems to have got the gift of tongues, for lads of fourteen and fifteen years of age, and men with hoary hairs, have be-come popular mouth-organs, and offer up amazingly ntelligent petitions.

Now, no villages were mere destitute of spirituality prior to this change. According to the ad-mission of the people themselves, they were de-plorably carcless of Divino things. A person named Turner has been visiting one or more of the above places, exhorting the people, but in no way extrav-agant. The work seems to be the result of Divine Where intemperance is arrested and desower. royed, where malice and old grudges aro given up, where utter worldliness gives place to spirituality, there there can be no mistake as to the genuineness of the movement.

Bev. C. G. Finney.—A correspondent writes : "It is regarded as a favorable symptom of our times, that a considerable body of men, in London and elswhere, are willing to supply the means, in a manner unknown before of carrying out schemes

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than a thousand weekly. The population of London in the middle of the year 1859 was probably 2,774,338; comprising about 1,299,602 males, and 1,474,736 females; for ROCHES there are 175,134 more females than males. This

The number of children whose births were rez-

city. 31,451 males and 30,166 females died. The deaths do not increase at the same rate as tho

939. That was the excess of the registered births over the registered deaths. Besides the increase by natural growth, London receives other acces-WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. sions; every county of the United Kingdom sends its quota to the metropolis, and the aggregate number of the immigrants, according to the best esti-mate, exceeds 23,000. The probable increase of the population was 54,000 in the year; or more

is the result of the excess of femalo over male immigrants, and of the higher mortality to which men

istered in the fifty-two weeks amounted to 92,556 of whom 47,189 were boys, 45,367 girls. Thus the boys born exceeded the girls by 1,822. The births

were at the rate of 1,780 weekly, 254 daily. The births exceeded by nearly 4,000 the births in the previous year, and 26,672 the births registered in 1845. The destruction of life proceeds on the same

scale of grandeur; 61,617 of the inhabitants of London died; so if the dead of this single year could be brought to life, they would people a large

diligent writers in the lecture-room, taking down

every fact, and some of them every word, which

understanding; and then again, the whole method of giving "learning" instead of daily, working, digestible facts, which strengthen a man and make

im of use to the world, is so untrue to the genius

Population of London .- The weekly tables of the

The natural increase of the population was 30,

of America, that I am convinced that my

German University.

are exposed.

The Children at Home. [For THE EVANGELIST.

THE "ANNA MARIA" BRINGS PHILIP'S BOAT TO WAVE CREST

"Papa," said Philip Page, as he met his father on the morning after the journey from New York to Wave Crest, "what makes people talk about the still country? There is ever so much more noise here in the morning than there is in the city. I couldn't sleep one bit, for just as soon as the first crumb of light fell down from the sky, all the birds in creation fiew ont of their nests and went to fighting for it. I wonder who got it? the one that made the most noise, I guess, and that was a tall, lean robin.' There it goes this minute !" and Philip called out to the robin to know why crumbs of light didn't make him any fatter? and robin answered with the one long note to which he seems devoted from March snows to the time of withering leaves. Philip turned away from the bird, gone to its nest, to give the second question to his father

before the first was answered. "I see | I see a sail." he cried. "coming

around Cape Lighthouse ! Isn't that the schooner, papa ?"

"It is too far away to tell," replied his father. "There rings the breakfast bell. You didn't eat the crumb of light, so you had better come in and take something else in its place." Philip turned his eyes away from the boat very reluctantly, and went in. He could scarcely wait until breakfast was over. Even the Bible lesson, although it was full of magnificent detail concerning the ships of Solomon and Hiram, with their weight of gold and silver treasures, was not so charming to him as the schooner that

was speeding over the waters of Long Island Sound, with the treasure of his small sailboat safely stowed away upon its deck.

.The moment of release came. The spyglass was found, and being adjusted to the angle of vision suited to Mr. Page's eyes, and uplifted thereto; that gentleman emphatically pronounced the advancing boat to be the Anna Maria, of Pequonnoc, Captain Mallory, master, laden with brick and coal and sundry parcels for Wave Crest ; whereat a dance of joy took place upon the long verandah, the dancers being Philip, Effie, and the dog that so obligingly bronght the cat a bone from the neighbor's the night before : and the while pussy sat still, secure in a tree height, and looked down, saving an occasional glance for the robin that trembled on its nest just out of Grimalkin's reach.

The children couldn't dance on forever, and soon they pansed to watch the dancing waves that seldom tire, and to see how far the Anna Maria had sailed since they first came ont. "There ! there !" cried Effie. "isn't it a great deal too bad; the old boat isn't coming this way at all, it is going right off over to Long Island," and the child put out both hands to catch the distant sails.

Philip comforted the little one by promising most faithfully in the name of the Anna Maria, that in less than half an hour she would turn her ace towards Connecticut.

the water isn't very deep." "Then Philip's boat isn't drownded?" she sked

"O, no," said one of the men, who heard the soft words from the child, "we will fish it out soon."

Philip was greatly troubled by the accident. He began to think that it would have been right to just go upon the boat to have saved the treasure, but Effie stole words of wisdom in whilst the men proceeded to fish for the boat.

"Don't you know, Philip, how you got the boat, by doing as yon said yon would for Johnny when Harry McRay said yon needn't. And when you got the boat by keeping a promise, I don't one bit believe you're going to lose it the very way that you got it "

The nameless boat came up dripping, and somewhat the worse in appearance for its in voluntary bath. "What shall we call it? What does it look

like ?" said Effie, as the waves were poured out.

"O, it hasn't any name !" said Philip. 627 forgot all about it. What shall it be? It must have a name."

"It onght to have a good one," said Captain Mallory, "it has been well immersed." "I know a good name," whispered Effie, pull ing her tall father down, that his ear might be nearer the little mouth that contained the good name, that came ont with a good deal of rosy blushing, blossoming around the bud that held it. "Call it Philip's Promise," she whispered, cause it is, yon know____"

Mr. Page made known the name. The strange men that sailed the Anna Maria looked a little mystified ; but Captain Mallory, with due ceremony, pronounced the dripping boat, that lay

rocking in the stream, shining and glistening with the christening of the sea, to be hereafter known in the bay of Pequonnoc, and the waters of Long Island Sound, as "Philip's Promise"; and that very afternoon he sent one of his men to paint the name upon its stern as it lay in the boathouse, whither it had been towed. Fortnnately, the snowy sails were not in it when it tunately, the showy sails were not in it when it went down, so they lay folded np in undisturbed her Majesty to test his knowledge. All the heads quiet till the arrival of Captain Stone, who was of the departments about her Majesty were pious people. Every child that was born in the Royal expected on the morrow "to give them all the first sail." Effic told the yellow canary bird in great confidence, as she stepped into a chair, upon her return home, to see if the seeds were all eaten and she farther promised the bird that Court, and that under her God was prospering 'perhaps Captain Stone would take them.all to

the Canary Islands, and then birdie can see its home, and its father and mother." Birdie was pleased with either the promise or the attention bestowed, for around the retreating footsteps of Effic he ponred a tide of song that more than once caught her in its flow, and made her list a noment on her way to dinner.

The morrow came; but Spring clouds had rathered over the blue in high heaven, and shut

fast, and Captain Stone did not arrive.

to meet the case of every class, even the most debased and almost forgotten, who were abandoned, apparently, and left out of former schemes, as if to them and for them the doors of hone were already em, and for them, the doors of hope were already shut for evermore. A very extensive revival religion is now in progress at Bolton, near Man-chester, which is affecting the entire population, and in which all the denominations are largely sharing. There had been for some months a re-markable spirit of prayer prevailing, and a visit from Professor Finney and his excellent wife was the chief means of ripening the Churches for the crisis. The Wesleyan Methodists of Bolton, with their pastors, have heartily cooperated with the Finney's, and the conversions have been altogether of the Methodist type. Moreover, such immense additions have been made to the membership and resources of Methodism, that steps have been erect two additional Wesleyan places of worship, which are to cost £12,000; and at an enthusiastic meeting held last week there was raised on the spot £10,560." Another account says that the clergymen of all denominations labor with Mr. Finney. He preaches in a temperance hall that will seat about three thousand . it is decently filled each night, and on the Sabbath and Sabbath even ing, hundreds come that are unable to find admit tance. Sometimes there will be ten or twelve ministers on the platform with him. He has dele gations from Manchester and Birmingham, and

nany cities around, inviting him to go to them. Authentic Records of the Revival, now in progress in the United Kingdom, supplied chiefly by Minis

ters, in whose congregations an unusual Work of Spiritual Awakening has occurred, with an Intro-duction by Horatius Bonar, D.D., have recently been published in London. In the first part of the work are inserted papers by eight eye-witnesse of them ministers of congregations who shared in the revival. The volume contains most striking disclosures of the revival, both in its power and its results. In Belfast, Dr. Morgan states that ther is the prospect of five new Presbyterian congrega the result of the revival. In Bally the Rev. John Stuart states, there are 200 more ommunicants, and forty converts from Unitarian

Training of the Royal Family of England .- One of

the speakers at a mission meeting in Leicester, England, gave some information concerning the teachers and nurses to whom is intrusted the training of the children of the Royal family. The monthly nurse in the Queen's household, he stated, was a member of Dr. Steane's (Baptist) church, at Camberwell. The Princess Royal, now the Princcss Frederick William, was awakened through reading a sermon of Adolphe Monod, and became horoughly religious. When the last child was Wesleyan was selected for nurse. The born, a teacher of the Prince of Wales, Mr. Gibbs, was a onconformist. Previous to appointment, ho was sent for twice, and for two hours was subjected to family was born amid many prayers. The pious members of the household assembled themselves ogether and continued praying for the Queen un-il the child was born, when they gave God thanks. He thanked God for such a Queen and such a

Britain as He had never prospered it before Conflict Between the Bulgarians and Greeks .--- Ar important struggle has been for some time going on between the Greeks and Búlgarians. The principal scene of the conflict has been the City Philipopolis, and more particularly the churches of the Greek communion. The Bulgarian parishion ers, becoming tired of services performed in a tongue quite-unknown to the majority of them, have been urgent in their demands that the liturgy should be read in a Bulgarian translation. They

have at last met with success. A letter was received from the Patriarch of Constantinople, in gathered over the blue in high heaven, and shut out the shining sun, and as night came rain fell fast, and Captain Stone did not arrive. The day after it rained just as hard, and Effie had to comfort canary bird by telling it that

births; yet their numbers have increased since 1845, when the deaths of 24,496 males, 23,836 fe nales, were registered. Upon comparing the deaths with the estimate

opulation, it is found that to 100,000 living 2,229 not roll up in heaps ; and they are pleasant hecause they are ficxi ed in the year; the average deaths of th last ble. They are the best strengthening plasters, and admirable for eighteen years being 2,439. Thus the mortality i nearly at the rate of 22 in 1,000, in lieu of 24 i skin diseases, especially moth of the skin (lichen), and all unsightly discolorations, which they surely cure. In affections of the kid Thus the mortality is neys, in nervous diseases, stitches, and epilcosy, in pains of th 1.000 back of the chest, and in ticdoloreaux and rheumatism, appli over or near the part where the pain is felt, their application The improvement in the health of London ha

proceeded step by step with the amendment of the dictary, the drainage of the soil on which the houses stand, the purification of the water which the ople drink ; with the sweetening of the air ; and with the progress of medical science, which is the ource of sound sanitary doctrines. So long as these improvements are maintained, the diseases of the venteenth century will not recur.-London Globe

The Florence corrospondent of the Times gives : graphic account of the recent voting on the annex ion question. He says: "The voting had thus in passing much more the

character of a national triumph and holiday than of a contest. I scarcely saw a man on the whole road who did not exhibit on his hat the signal of annex ation. Upper as well as lower classes were dec rated with it. This impression was a hundred fold strengthened when we arrived at Bologna. As for the people of the town, as well as of the neighbor hood, the voting seemed altogether a matter of sec

ondary form, the chief being crowding the streets going about in procession with flags and music inging, cheering, and rejoicing, the chief part of the day.

Protestantism Feared in Austria .- A corresponden of the German Journal, of Frankfort, says: "The rincipal reason for which the Austrian pose the grant of the same religious rights to the Protestants as to the Roman Catholics, is that they know if it were made, a great number of Roman Catholics would turn Protestants. The concession accorded to the Hungarian Protestants have already produced numerous conversions in Hungary The clergy are alarmed and irritated, and the high clergy in private speak of the Emperor Francis Jo seph in terms which they dare not employ in pub

tants of two Bohemian villages in the vicinity of Konigsgratz, numbering about five hundred souls, have embraced Protestantism in a body. The extraordinary conversion is said to be due to the mo estations inflicted upon the people by their priests under the pretence of spiritual supervision

Bulgarian Scriptures .- The American Methodist issionaries in Bulgaria have recently been much encouraged in their work, by the reception of two housand copies of the New Testament in the simple Bulgarian la.guage, printed in London. The Greek Archbishop, who has hitherto anathematized the portions of the Old Testament they have had for circulation, has passed his approval upon this volume.—Church of Scotland Missionary Record.

Hungary.-- A collision has taken place between he Roman Catholic bishop of Transylvania, and the Roman Catholic congregation of Maros Vasar-hely, the bishop having appointed an Austrian priest to be curate. The inhabitants had up to the Concordat enjoyed the right of free election, and refuse now to admit the newly appointed priest

T. Allcock & Co.: Genilancen, -- I altiy subero severely from a weakness in the hack, occasioned by suddenly over-exerting my-soil. Having heard your Plasters recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all that I could desire. A single Plaster cured me in a week. Yours respectfully, they have declared that they would rather turn Calvinist than give up their right of electing their own curate, and bear with a man at the altar and n the pulpit who has no community of interests nd feelings with them.

Advertisements.

The Bloomfield Institute, N. J.,

e miles from New York, by Railroad, will commern, of five months, May 1st. All the arrangements School are ordered to constitute a happy family, and a please home. Experienced Teachers are employed in all the department and special stention is paid to Religious instruction. The You Ladice' Department, in charge of an experienced Instructrees, been been in successful operation for many years. Recent improvement with the introduction of Ges, render the accommodations mot with the intr R. Hoe & Co., 31 Geld street, H. Seymour, 52 Ber York, or of

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antage of thus increasing cutaneous action, will comprehend how

ese Plasters benefit so very much those who use them. Beside

erfectiy innocent in any case. Allcock's Porous Plasters resolve and assuage pain.by calling

orth the acrid humors from pains internal to the skin and gener irculation. JAMES LULL, M.D.

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uite a quantity of the Perforated Plaster. Will you please name

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attended with most violent spasmodic asthma. His physical suf

m. Mr. Caifassi, Dr. Valcntine, Dr. Vallaindet, and Dr. Jacqul

ferings were great, and his professional duties much interfer-with. The application of one Plaster cured him.

All physicians who have ever seen these Plasters recomm

not, report that probabily these Plasters are specifics of all dise

To the Editors of the New York Criminal Zeitung : Gentlemen

Picase inform your friend, Dr. Deichman, that I have quite recov-ered from the severe pains in my chest, from which I have so long

suffered. Allcock's Perous Plaster cured me, of which he spoke

highly. I had tried almost everything to relieve the pain, without

any hencht, before I had used this Plaster, which, strange to say

worn the Plasters for the last nine months, changing once in a

week or two, without any return of the pain in my chest; or th

least difficulty in taking any kied of food. This can be attested by all my friends and my family. Show Dicehman this letter, an

NOTE BY EDITOR OF CRIMINAL ZEITUNG .- We insert this letter w

flicted with pains in the chest, accompanied with indigestion, can by applying at this office, receive ample testimony from one who

ck, which he used for six months for a similar affection.

casure, as it affords us an opportunity of saying that any one a

s been restored to health hy these very Plasters of Mr. Al

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in a few days after putting it on, perfectly relieved m

please to publish it in your paper. Most respectfully,

Hear what Hon. Carl Shu'tze, of Chicago, says :

s cover fifty square inches, so that 125,000

of their effects, they are warrant

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Numerous letters testury take it is farther testing to the provide, I EFT. "Having now used the remody for four years in my practice, I "Having now used the remody for four years in my practice, I rely wholly on it for the curse of almost all female diseases. I re-main yours, &c., H. F. BENNETT, M.D., Canandagua, N. Y." Mrs. A. Marrison, Utica, N. Y. asys "'H is twolve years since have realized an hour of health. Part of the time is seemed I could not live, and I certainly did not desire to. I am cured-am wrut again. I cannot say enough for this Catholicon." "I have used the Catholicon in my practice for four years with the most astonishing success.

ishing success. "B. O. BATLIN, M.D., Marysville, Ohio. "Danghters, wives, and mothers i this modicine is a tried and tosted thing. It will cure you. We refund the money when the results are not as indicated. Dr. Marchisi is a skilful French phy-scitan, and the first to apply the mame of Catholicon. Beware of imitations. A pamphiet, with symptoms, treatment, letters, Sc., sent gratis by mall, or delivered by agents. It is sold in almost every town, or sent by express. Price, 31 50 per bottle, or three bottles for 54. Danot confound Dr. Marchisi with any other man. Address Barxus & PARK, General Agents, 13 and 15 Park How, N.V.

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MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WIT THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLO BOTH TOGETHER.

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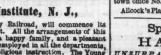
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sulting from the work.

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Theresa.

Theresa, April 3d, 1860.

The Ebangelist. CONTENTS OF THE PRESENT NUMBER.

HRAL INTELLI all we do at the As sembly ?..... estern Presbyteris The Battle of the Lord. LIGIOUS READING the American Board. ⁴ Ouestion for the Church The Late Dr. Penney...... Stray Leaves from an Old Statistical Reports Cost of Living in a Country Man's Portfolio Banevolent Soc Agents for Parsonage..... The General Assembly and Early History of the Bible. Foreign Missi The Chaplains and Clergy of the Revolution. Process of Dying..... The Seen and the Unse Planting Trees..... Farewell to Rev. Dr. Thomp W Bo THE OHIDREN AT HOME : LAL AND MONETARY The "Anna Maria" Bring Philip's Boat to Wave Crest.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1860.

SPECIAL NOTICE

We find, upon looking over our books, that a number of our subscribers have failed to remit the amount of their subscriptions for the year, and some are behindhand even for several years back. All such will bear in mind that our terms are strictly Two DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. If not thus paid, we must charge an extra price to defray the expense of collection. As a large part of those in arrears have probably waited to be called upon by a collector, as they have been in former years, we would remind them that we now have no collector, and we trust that they will show by their prompt response to this notice, that the proprietors of newspapers can as readily dispense with the services of agents as have some of our largest benevolent sobenefit to him, as to gratify his friend. cieties. This notice is intended for all our subscribers who are indebted to us.

Fulton Street Meeting .--- In a late meeting a German sailor related in broken language the interesting history of his conversion. It appears that his mind was first turned to the subject in the Tombs, where he was incarcerated on a serious charge. He was there often called upon by a pious visitor. "I was in prison and ye visited me," is passage of Scripture which went home to his heart. His sentence was much shortened on account of his exemplary conduct and seriousness. Afterwards, while in his bunk on board ship, he experienced a fuller knowledge of Christ, and ever since had gone on his way rejoicing, and endeavoring to do what he could for the religious welfare of all about him. It was his delight to tell his blessed upon occupying rooms just under a recent fire. It experience, and speak a word for Jesus, of whom says: "We have in this city, probably, the most he was so entirely ignorant before his confinemen efficient (steam) Firo Department in the world. Its in prison.

Another spoke of his great solicitude for the conversion of a child the only one of his family yet out of Christ. The speaker was often persuad ed that he was unduly solicitous touching this child. It had been a daily subject of prayer even since its birth. It was no more precious in the sight of God than the child of the drunkard and the outcast ; yet how difficult it had been to learn in connection with this subject the severe lesson of submission and prayer according to the will of God. He had also at times questioned his own motives while bestowing a tract or offering a word of exhortation. Why was it that he did thus? Was his heart more tender, and did he love the souls of

eighth year of his age .---- The Catholic Haytians held their meetings in this place, and though it was the busiest season, yet people would come ten have been brought to a short stop in the saying of miles to attend the meetings. They afterwards masses for the repose of John Brown's soul by the moved the meeting further out on the prairies, to discovery that he did not die in the true Church, another grove, and continued it there. And after and consequently all this extra praying and burntime, they removed it still once more. The Lord ing of incense is a dead loss. They have concluda time, they removed it still once more. And the source of Their meetings were both for prayer and preachiberal. They have sent out \$1,000 .---- William Eusten, who died recently in Charleston, S. C., be

The same speaker said that a farmer, a little out queathed his estate of from two to five million from Fort Madison, had built a new house, and, dollars, after the death of his wife, to that city, for the establishment and support of a retreat for aged, indigent people. No lunaties are to be admitted according to the custom of the place, they were going to have a "house warming," to drink and lance, &c. He said he went to the owner and askthan eight acres of ground for the erection of cottages for the accommodation of the inmates, each cottage to have a small garden. Mr. Euston was an Englishman by birth. ed him if he would not change his plan, and, instead of the house warming, have a prayer meeting. He finally consented. The prayer meeting commenced, and was continued every night for three weeks and the man, his wife, and his children, and his neighbors, to the number of 30 in all, were conday was, as usual, celebrated with imposing cereverted. Before this, there had been no place in monies at St. Patrick's Cathedral and other Roman the prairie, of any sort, where they could hold a Catholic churches, and with solemn exercises at eligious meeting, and it had often been the prayer Trinity and other Episcopal churches; and also by of the good people of Fort Madison, that the Lord the German Lutheran churches, which attach mnch would furnish a place of prayer in that neighbor-

the gate of heaven to some.

ope, and quite a number are inquiring.

Religious, Personal, and Literary .--- Our Cincinnat

contemporary of the C. C. Herald points a moral

suggested by its severe drenching consequent

praise has gone abroad over the land. But it is

adly given to over-doing its work. It pours on

water after the fire is out, either to punish the

building, or to dampen it so thoroughly that it will

not be combustible again for a long time. There

are some men like our Fire Department, they would

do a great deal more good if they only knew when

to stop !"----The Bangor (Me.) Whig announces

the death of Mrs. Mary Fulton Ellis, of Topsham,

who died on Sunday, the 11th ult., at the ripe age

of ninety-one, and adds : "In connection with this

nnouncement we have the remarkable fact stated

that Mrs. Ellis had read the Bible through no less

significance to the day. The observance of the hood. And He had done it in His own way-the Passover, or the feast of unleavened bread, lasting farmer's house had become the house of prayer and seven days, was commenced in the evening, in

every strict Jewish family. The last Sabbath. Among those who rose for prayer on one occa being Easter and the close of Lent, was observed by the above communions with all the religious sion, was one who said that he was a physician pageantry which snch a joyous festival warrants. from another State. His mind had been wholly absorbed in some medical investigations until very In Trinity Church and the Catholic Cathedral the ecently. But at the dying of one of his patients he services were showy and somewhat imposing. At the latter place, says the Express :

The city of Charleston must furnish not less

Good Friday, Passover, and Easter .-- The first two

of these came together on Friday last. Good Fri-

had been suddenly aroused to the importance of a preparation for death. The death alluded to was A pontifical High Mass was celebrated at half past ten o'clock. The High-priest on the occasion was His Grace Archbishop Hughes, robed in his pontificals, and assisted by a number of priests. The appearance of the altar was beautiful, being udden and shoeking ; and from that hour all his carnal peace was gone. After a time he thought he found peace. For a time this continued; then he fell away from duty, and this peace was lost. lit up most brilliantly and decorated with flowers The contrast which the sanctuary presented was Again, some measure of it was regained; and most striking, compared with the gloomy aspect of the drapery throughout Lent. In addition to the ordinary attendance at the altar, there was a new again it was lost. His present state of mind was one of deep despondency, and almost despair. A friend had invited him to come here, and he had feature in the appearance of eight boys dressed white merino cassocks and surplices, who were in been two or three times. He had been here not so immediate attendance upon the Archbishop cele brant; a feature introduced for the first time in much believing that these meetings would be any

this country. Several Seminarians also assisted. The congregation was the largest that has attended the Cathedral for several years. The music was in A revival in East Berne, Albany county, nentioned in a request. In this locality wiekedthe highest style of art. cess had heretofore almost wholly prevailed-there While on this subject, it is proper to give a disbeing but one pious family in a large school dis-

ent rank.

Stockbridge, Mass .--- Testimonial to a Minister .--

the resignation of Rev. A. H. Dashiell of the pas-

toral care of the church in this place. It is grati-

ciated. While acceding to his request, the church

who for ten years has labored carnesily and suc-

cessfully among us, 'not seeking his own, but the

things of Jesus Christ." The Society, as a mark of

affection and respect, tendered to him a parting do-

nation of \$500. The Council, in acting upon the

case, notice with pleasure these tokens of mutual

love and confidence, and while they yield to the

request of Mr. Dashiell, "based on the ground of

his impaired health and need of rest for a time

from the cares of the pastoral office," bear the full-

est testimony to "the Christian character of Mr.

Dashiell, through his whole ministry of ten years,"

and cordially recommend him to the Churches

as a brother beloved, as an able, faithful, and

successful preacher of the Gospel, and a kind,

and sympathizing, and watchful pastor-confident,

that with regained health, he will yet render effi-

The Diabolical Side .-- The Chinaman (or rather

Japanese), Jackaloo, of the schooner Spray, is now

upon charges of murder, piracy, and robbery, and

awaits the action of the Grand Jury. It is supposed

by many that he was instigated by an old grudge,

fulness and long waiting for opportunity, peculiar

sum of money from Captain Lecte, and was appre-

hended. The eaptain, however, forgave him, and

not only did not prosecute him, but took him into

his employ again, where he had been waiting with

cient service to the Church of Christ.

elaimer from the Churchman, in reply to our refertrict. They have stood firm and prayed for many ence to its recent Lental discussions. It appears years for a blessing upon their impenitent neighthat we have (unintentionally) done our contempooors. Early in December, at a protracted meeting rary an injustice. The Churchman does not advoheld in another part of the town, some of the youth cate the observance of Lent in any superstitious of this neighborhood were converted. A series of sense. It says : meetings were then established, and at the time the

So far from upholding such a fast, we have been request was written, it was the fifth week of the ward within the past week. The work is very particular in warning our readers against more car-nal abstinence, while the spiritual fast is lacking meeting, and about forty had already indulged quiet and mostly among young men. I have had and we have condemned the Church of Rome for to ministers to assist, nor have I preached any not o

nly making Lent nothing more than a season more than usual. Some of the young men who of abstinence from food, but in actually prescribing have come forward, have already spoken about the sort of diet she allows to her members. preparing for the ministry. We are hoping that Brooklyn Heights Seminary .- Our readers will be the work is but just commencing."

rratified by the announcement in another column Pleasant Valley .-- We are happy to learn that that this Institution, which has taken a high rank very pleasant and precious revival has been in among Seminaries devoted to Female Instruction progress during the past Winter in the congrega will not be interrupted in its course by the death ion of our excellent brother, Rev. B. F. Wile, of of its late principal, the lamented Prof. Gray. It Pleasant Valley. Some fifty persons are indulging will be difficult, indeed, to supply the loss of one hope, and this state of things continues to the who possessed such rare attainments and had such resent time.

long experience, still the public will be glad to At a recent meeting of the Presbytery of North know that the corps of teachers selected by him River (New School), all the churches were report and trained under him, so well chosen, and the methed as in a flourishing condition. Several of the ods of instruction so thoroughly systematized, that ehurch edifices have been enlarged and beautified the institution will proceed mainly as before. For during the year. There was also reported the re the present, until a successor can be appointed, ception into this Presbytery of the church of Ar Rev. Dr. Storrs has taken a general oversight of menia City-a large and wealthy congregation pre the Seminary, and it is expected that in the course viously connected with the Old School, and the of a few months additional arrangements will be than eighty times, averaging once every year for made which will give to the school the highest desettlement of Roy. D. K. Bartlett over them as pas four-fifths of a century! We think there can be gree of efficiency, and enable it to preserve fully its

_We

-A powerful work of grace

numbered among the converts.

gress in Flint, Mich. The excellent pastor, Rev.

H. H. Northrop, is assisted by Rev. W. Hogarth

of Detroit, whose preaching has taken hold of

many of the strongest minds, and produced a deer

impression throughout the community. Many are

in consideration of which the Atlanteans pro to "recognize their common brotherhood"

gentlemen of New York City .- Times

MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

Theress, Jefferson county, N. Y .- A powerful and general outpouring of the Holy Ghost is at present Cleveland .- At an adjourned meeting of the enjoyed in the village of Theresa, Jefferson county, Second Presbyterian Church and Society of Cleve-N. Y., embracing all Churches and all classes. The land, held in said church on the evening of April Rev. J. Burchard, having closed his labors at 3d, a letter of resignation from the pastor, Rev. Plessis, commenced preaching here, followed by James Fells was read, and action taken thereor the prayers and cooperation of the church at Pleswhereupon the following resolutions were adopt sis, which has for years been associated with that

Resolved. That while in the circumstances at Theresa in the support of the Gospel. As the which our beloved Pastor is placed we are con-strained to admit the propriety and the necessity of the step he has felt compelled to take, and to join with him in requesting the Presbytery to disresult of his labors at Plessis, numbers have proessed submission to God, and an addition of fifty has been made to the Presbyterian church of that solve the pastoral relation, which during five and a-half years has happily existed between us; yet we cannot join in that request without the expres-sion of our sincere regret that this necessity has place, thirty-nine of whom are heads of families There is also in that community-and for miles around-a general diffusion of the leaven of sound evangelical truth, an elevation of public sentiment been laid upon us, and of our undiminished affec-tion for him who has during that period so dis-charged the duties of this high office as to secure and a permanent revived state of feeling in the church, which is not the least of the benefits rethe united love of his charge and the evident ap probation of the Great Head of the Church.

The church and Society at Plessis are also erect Resolved, That while we deplore his loss to our ng a new edifice from plans by a competent archi selves, endeared to us as he is by his faithful and zeal, and Christian walk and conversation, ye tect, to be finished in the Gothic style. with towers we bow with submission to the indications of Providence, which call for the severing of those bonds which have bound us together, Pastor and of unequal size and height npon the front angles and finished up in the roof,-with a Session room people, as one, and invoke upon him and his, in whatever field of labor he may be placed, the attached in the rear, forming one of the best edifices of the kind in any country village of its size in smiles and support of our common Father, and pra-that he may still be blessed of God in winning soul At Theresa, over thirty have professed submis to Christ.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon sion to God, and the work scems yet in its begin the records of the society, that a copy be laid be-foro the Presbytery, with the proceedings of this meeting, that a copy be sent to Mr. Eells, and that nings. The church is revived to a most encour aging degree. A new cast-steel bell of large size (1200 to 1500 pounds weight) is contracted for be sent to the New York EVANGELIST for copy from Messrs. Navlor & Co., of Sheffield, England,-

thus showing that " Godliness hath the promise of Rev. Warren Jenkins requests his correspondent the life that now is. as of that which is to come." to address him at Columbus, Ohio, instead of Ga ena, Ohio, as heretoforc. In the midst of this most encouraging state o

Rev. C. B. Boynton, D.D., of Cincinnati, is to de-liver the address before the Society of Inquiry at the next Commencement of Marietta College. things, Brother Burehard is called away by the pressing importunity of a more important field of

labor. He is at present in Canton, St. Lawrence Go and see It .- The model of Solomon's Temple county, the former home of the lamented Silas Wright,-whither he is followed by the prayers Broadway since November last, although visited and and hearty good wishes of his Christian friends in C. W. T. of its merits, has nevertheless failed to elicit that attention from the general intelligent public which Revival in Springville, Erie county .--- Mr. A. write its intrinsic merits deserve. Whether this result under date of March 13th, "We are having some special religious interest now, and there are indiit after the flaming manner of some of the shams of ations of a deep work of grace. We hold a morn ing prayer-meeting from 8 to 9 o'clock, which is mination-a second visit generally proving more largely attended. It has been in progress about six weeks. We hold prayer and conference meet ings three evenings in the week, and I have a meet ing for religious conversation three evenings There have been between thirty and forty present nearly all of whom appear to be earnest seekers inderstand the Bible account of the Temple should, and the most of them are now indulging a trembling if at all convenient, examine it. Our readers who hope. There have been twelve new persons forropose to visit the city soon will do well to book

t for a visit. They will carry away an impressio of the symmetry and magnificence of the original not to be forgotten. See notice.

For Liberia .--- The packet ship M. C. Stevens, of plained that this course had been pursued through 00 tons, owned by the American Colonization Soiety, will sail from Baltimore, April 20th, with the independence of Italy was thus "irrevocably migrants for Liberia, from Pennsylvania, and from the West. She is expected to call at Savannah, to eceive a company of seventy cmancipated emi- anticipated French dispatch commenting on the rants from Tennessee. Bishop Payne, of the Episcopal Mission, takes passage in the bark Mendi which leaves New York for Liberia about the ame time.

Prize Foem.-By a card in another column. will be seen that Mr. G. Q. Colton offers a prize of Napoleon's taking Savoy, so long as the principle one hundred dollars for the best poem descriptive of a popular vote is not held to constitute a right of Peale's beautiful painting of the Court of Death. of acquisition; Prussia makes no opposition to it, The painting is now on exhibition at the Cooper nstitute, and will probably remain so till after th nniversaries. The engravings of it, present a very accurate copy of the original, and are sold singly

The Presbytery of Geneva has appointed as Commissioners to the next General Assembly, at Pitts-

ous traditions, and angments their importance, by uniting them to those of the other parties of the State. The Parliament in which the Representa-tive of Tuscany will take seats beside those of Piedmont, Lombardy, and the Æfnelia, will bring the laws of the country into conformity with the truthful principle of liberty. Thus Tuscany will enjoy the blessings of administrative autonomy without weakening the union of power and the national will, upon which the prosperity and inde-pendence of the country are principally depend-ent."

The King then signed a decree annexing Tuscany to Sardinia

Rome and Naples .- A demonstration had taken lace at Rome in honor of the birthday of Garibaldi. The soldiers dispersed the crowds, and a number of persons were wounded. At the last news, the state of things in the Eternal City was extremely menacing. It is doubtful, it is believed. whether the French troops can maintain tranquility there much longer. We may depend on it. South ern Italy is to be the next scene of trouble in Europe. Everything announces it. Even Vesuvius itself, as if sympathizing with the political world around, is in trouble. The King of Naples too is doing all he can to ruin himself and his kingdom. Many of the most distinguished men are daily arrested and dragged off to prison. The palace it-

self is made to furnish its quota of victims. T Ambassadors of England, France, Sarah other Powers, appear to be treated with insu when they attempt to counsel moderation. As specimen of the way in which the rabid King of Naples is going on, witness the following official placard posted on the walls of the capital: "300 ducats are promised to whoever will kill Morra 200 to the person that wounds him, and 100 for information as to his whereabouts." The King sees only conspirators around him, and suspects every-

England.-In the British House of Commons the which has been on exhibition in 9th street, near Savoy question had again been debated, and several members censured the course of the British highly spoken of by those most competent to judge government. The income tax of tenpence in the pound had been agreed to. The Reform Bill anpeared to attract little public attention or interest. It is announced that the squadron to convey the is in a measure owing to a reluctance to advertise Prince of Wales, to Canada on his forthcoming visit [he does not start till about the 10th of Julv] the day, we cannot say. The model will bear ex- will consist of the screw-steamers Hero, Ariadne Flying Fish, and the royal paddle-yacht Osborne. satisfactory than the first. It is not an insignificant The London Times expresses a hope that the little box, as many doubtless suppose. It cost Prince, after visiting Canada, will make a tour \$26,000,-the labor of a workman for about thir- through the United States and visit the President een years, and is thirty-five by twenty-four feet, at Washington. It thinks the courtesy will be apand fifteen feet high. Every person who desires to preciated. Florence Nightingale was so seriously ill that prayers were offered up for her in the various garrison chapels of England.

France.-The withdrawal of French troops from Lombardy having been commenced at once on Sardinia's announcement of her acceptance of the annexation of Tuscany, the Paris Constitutionnel ex-

no ill-feeling on the part of France : but because assured." The Sardinian army had at the same moment commenced the evacuation of Savoy. The annexation of that province, repudiated the idea of the measure being the inangural step of a restoration of natural frontiers. The replies of the Great Powers to this statement are reported to have been of one tenor. Russia does not object to

providing it be understood that it establishes no precedent in favor of the principle of natural frontiers : Austria, once the annexation doctrine has been recognized to her disadvantage, has no intention of quarrelling with France for putting it at the remarkably low price of one dollar. in force in regard to her neighbors; and England.

with her usual circumspection, sees no reason why sho should occupy herself with a matter which

o parallel found for this."----A Methodist exnot think so. He was altogether as other men change in speaking of Ministerial Support, tells of superannuated preacher of the Southeastern referred last week with expressions of regret to and were it not FOR THE CONSTRAINING LOVE OF CHRIST, he would not trouble them and himself Indiana Conference, who was recently informed by about their spiritual and cternal welfare. CHRIST the members of the church, at an appointment where he had preached occasionally for about fying to learn by the action, both of the church and was the ground and spring of action.

twenty years, that as they did not wish his services the council, that his faithful labors aro duly appre-"No man careth for my soul," said a speaker on rising. It was the observation of a young man for nothing, a collection had been taken. "With but little eeremony the generous donation was in their resolutions, bear the highest testimony to whom he had recently expostulated with on the handed over to him-five five-cent pieces and one his fidelity as " a preacher of the Gospel ; a devotwharf in Baltimore on account of his intemperate dime-in all thirty-fivo cents!" About one cent ed Pastor ; a kind and sympathizing friend, one habits. It was said not in repentance, but in hitand a half per annum !-----Mrs. Mae Master, relict terness of spirit. The speaker asked him if he had not brought this upon himself-if the demon of of Rev. Gilbert Mac Master, D.D., and mother of drink had not caused him to squander his means Drs. E. D. and A. S. Mac Master, died in Poland, and to desert his wife and children and friends. Ohio, on the 15th ult. She was a lady much beand wander alone as a degraded outcast from those loved by a large circle of friends, and of most exwho once delighted in his society. Yes-he could emplary piety. She had attained to over four score but acknowledge that this was true. He deserved years of age. Her illness was brief and apparentto be neglected and left to his fate. But will you y light.-The receipts of the A. B. C. F. M., for not endeavor to reform? No, he could not retrace February were \$28.840 26. The receipts of the his downward steps now; it was too late; he had American Home Missionary Society for the samo forfeited his character and the regard of his nearnonth were \$13,694 including \$5,150 legacy of the est and best friends-he wished he had never been ate Abbott Lawrence.---The National Convenborn-that he was dead-it was too late! But tion of Young Men's Christian Associations was to there is hope, said the speaker to him-God will meet in New Orleans yesterday, the 11th of April. hear you if your friends will not He cares for Five hundred delegates were expected to attend. you-say not that no one cares for your soul. -Mrs. Whitney, of Waimea, Sandwich Islands, Your only way of escape is to turn to Christ with arrived in Boston recently. She left this country full purpose of heart. Christians will pray for you. more than forty years ago, and had not previously Begin from this moment, now and here, to seek left the islands in all this long period. Her hus-His face and favor, and neither taste nor touch band, a Missionary, died in 1845. They sailed hereafter that by which you are made to sin. He from Boston in the brig Thaddeus, which took out eonfined at Newark, N. J. He has been committed recalled his rash words-he became humble, and as a little child in spirit. He is now, as for some time, seeking Christ, sober and in his right mind. The speaker asked prayers for him.

In one of the meetings not long since, a man, apparently a laborer, remarked that he came to this room to offer his testimony to the grace of God and the efficacy of prayer. He had just returned from Greenwood cemetery, where he had laid the body the Elm House in Portland, a few days since, beof a brother. One year ago that brother left New queathed all his property, even to the most minute York for California, and as he was starting he placarticle, to Bowdoin College. The value of the beed a loaded revolver in his trunk, and kneeling by it wowed before God that it should not be unloaded until he had compassed the death of a man who had injured him, and who had preceded him to the Pacific. His brother and sister-in-law entreated him to forego his murderous purpose, but in vain. They accompanied him to the vessel, and as they were about to separate, the lady put into his hand a little tract, and to gratify her he promised to read it. They returned home, and prayed earnestly that the reading of that tract might cause him to forego his murderous purpose, and be blest to his conversion. Not many weeks ago he returned home, and . from him they learned the joyful news that the reading of the little tract had led him to see his guilt. He threw his revolver in the sea, and returned in great distress of mind on account of his was mainly established. In his youth he studied sins. He attended this and other meetings-he found the precious Saviour, and very soon afterlaw, and in 1846 was the first candidate of the wards was taken away, rejoicing in the prospect of native American party in Baltimore for Congress. tive country by the United States Government, when ablessed immortality. He was defeated, however. A change in his life A speaker from Iowa wished to make known

what he had experienced of Christian fellowship on the prairies of the Great West. He said that in the midst of harvest, last Summer, they established a prayer meeting in a beautiful grove on the prairies, near Fort Madison. They made benches, and had a raised platform for the preacher, and hung lanterns to the limbs of trees, for their place of worship every night. For three weeks they

A DE LE COLLEGE DE LE COLLEGE

the pioneer company of American Missionaries on the 23d of October, 1819, and arrived off Hawaii, March 30th, 1820. Remarkable changes in the land of her birth, after an absence of forty years, the memory of which was nursed with the deceit must have taken place. Her son has been Postmaster General of the Islands. He is now the to the Asiatic races. Some years ago he stole a editor and proprietor of the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser .---- George W. Boyd, Esq., who died at

diabolical treachory and cunning for a convenient opquest is about \$10,000 .---- A Convention of the portunity to perpetrate this deed. The patiened Methodist Episeopal churches in Philadelphia has and dissimulation in waiting for the accomplishment voted in favor of taking measures to secure lay of revenge is a peculiarity of some barbarian races representation in general and annual conferences The English officers in India, we are told, have not of the Church. The Philadelphia Conference, on unfrequently found a servant, offended even in the the other hand, has declared against the proposed matter of some slight reproof or punishment (which measure. It voted 170 to 12, against the proposed among civilized men would be forgotten in a day) change of the discipline by which slaveholders brooding over the matter for many long years, bu should be excluded from the Church. There is with the most artful duplicity, and ultimately persome talk of a reunion of the Methodist denomipetrating a fearful revenge, quite often upon the nation North and South, which separated on the children of their masters, always taking care that slavery question .---- The Rev. J. McKim Duncan it should be of the most deadly character possible is announced as having deceased on the 28th ult., When the mother and sisters of Capt. Leete gave in Elkton, Md. Mr. Duncan was a son of Rev. J. their testimony, Jackaloo seemed much agitated burst into tears, and desired an interview with McKim Duncan, Sr., of Baltimore, and long the Pastor of the Congregationalist (now Reformed) them after their evidence was given, bnt his counchurch, in that city, and under whose ministry it sel would not permit it. He is not a Chinaman, as was supposed, but a Japanese, and was one of the

sixteen Japanese sailors who were sent to their na Com. Perry visited Japan. He was unwilling to re

The day enter it reased not in hard, and mine most control controles of the city. The pa-had to comfort camere bird by telling it that then was and a term assembled population Data MT Contract In Anna and Marson and Anna I

burgh, Oliver P. Conklin and William J. Jennings ministers, and Alfred Bolter, M.D., and James M. Powers, elders. FOREIGN SUMMARY.

European advices are to the 28th ult. The great question of Italian nationality, slowly

ipening ever since the peace of Villafranca, under formally protests and claims her rights. The "Cast thy Bread Upon the Waters."-An Atlanta the eautious culture of Napoleon and Cavour, is French Government replies by coolly declining to (Geo.) paper reports the proceedings of a public meeting of citizens of that place, called to express made by the recent almost unanimous vote of the enter into negotiations with Switzerland on the the gratitude of the townsmen to certain New York merchants, who presented a handsome organ to people of Central Italy, no longer a question, but an complished measure. This deference to the dethe Central Presbyterian church, an act which was praised as a deed of "munificent liberality," and eision of the people is very distasteful to the Papal and despotic enemies of Italian freedom, and was mise doubtless resorted to by the chiefs of the present the mercantile firms aforesaid, whose names, as movement as the only possible method of a favorgiven in the resolutions, are as follows :--Messrs Claffin, Mellen & Co., J. R. Jaffray & Sons, Phelps able solution, rather than from a sincere desire to Claffin, Mellen & Co., J. K. Jaffray & Sons, Phelps, Bliss & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., Allen, Mc-Lane & Bnlkley, Eno, Bulen & Valentine, Cameron, Edwards & Co., B. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Co., Paton & Co., A. Bragg & Warren, Roberts, Rhodes & Co., W. H. Lee & Co., H. Tole, Cooke, Dowd & Baker, Tracy, Irwin & Co., and George E. L. Hyatt, further the interests of republican institutions by a recognition of the people as the source of Gov rnment. Its popular influence, however, cannot be lost. The acceptance by Victor Emmanuel of the sovereignty offered him by Tuscany, the Romagna, and the Central Duchies, has converted the

We have been pleased to notice the above and ancient kingdom of Sardinia at once into a prone or two similar instances of disinterested be vince of the modern kingdom of Italy-a kingdom nevolence toward brethren at a distance. The stretching from the Alps and the Lago di Garda to transaction seems fraught with useful and encour the Orvietan and the Patrimony of St. Peter, mainaging lessons, in whatever aspect it is viewed. If tained by the literally inexhaustible resources of there is a tinge of worldliness-a spice of " the the most fertile region of Europe, and defended by mammon of unrighteousness " about it, then we the strength of nearly twelve millions of Italians. take it to be in so far an acknowledgment on the Victor Emmanuel responds promptly, and appapart of the world that benevolence should not be rently without much fear of the Pope's threatened ircumscribed by one's neighborhood or State-and bull. The official Gazette at Turin publishes a dehence derive an additional argument for large eoncree announcing the acquisition, and another contributions to Foreign Missions. Bearing in mind vokes the electoral assemblies to choose representhe effect of music (vide Shakespeare) and recent tatives from the new province to the National Parevents South, the gift seems especially appropriate liament. In accepting the sovereignty conferred not to say philosophical. The donors arc our reupon him by the vote of the people of that part of spected fellow citizens, and since they have grown the States of the Church which had separated from so free handed, if they will eall around at our the Papal Government, he declared himself ready to

office we shall be happy to mention several neces pay a nominal homage to the sovereignty of the sitous cases, and moreover hereby offer to act gra Pope, and to contribute towards supporting the tuitously in their behalf until the Presbyterian splendor of his Court. But these conciliatory pro churches generally are supplied with organsfessions evoked no harmonious response. On the though we should hope that they would not concontrary, the Pope had notified the King that all fine us exclusively to this harmonious and rather relations between them were ruptured, and that

His Majesty, having violated the laws of the Church, was formally excommunicated. The is- a British vessel. Young Men's Christian Associations .- The Seventh Annual National Convention of these Associations

In Northern China the Tartar rulers have recent mance of the Bull of Excommunication awaits ly emancipated the women from many senseless only the determination of the question, whether the malediction shall be confined to the person of and injurious customs, such as the cruel contracthe King, or shall embrace the whole kingdom in tion of the feet. They are also allowed a larger mental liberty. its proscriptive import, and thus a Protestant na-

Miscellaneous .- The death of the Shah of Persia tion be born out of the Romish Church in a day. Meantime preparations are made to meet the is announced .---- Mrs. Anna Jameson, the distin-Pope's denunciation, with demonstrations showing guished writer upon literature and art, is dead. the complicity of the people of Central Italy with M. Jullien, the great orchestra leader, is likewise their monarchy in the defiance which has provoked dead .---- A beautiful Greek church, under the the Papal wrath. The great cities of Milan, Genoa. anspices of the Russian government, is building in Paris .---- The three hundredth anniversary of the to celebrate the fulmination of the Pope's bull with birth of Melancthon is to be celebrated in all the illuminations and bonfires, in derision of the im- Protestant churches of Germany on the 19th of Mexico .- The retreat of Miramon from before potence of the curse aimed at the champion of April .-- At Fasignano, in the Romagna, at the late

election, some 500 women, zealous for the freedom

He was defeated, however. A change have the supplies of attact advices proceeding toward the capital. So carried about this time. Mr. Duncan abandoned the law and entered the ministry. He preached in Baltimore and vicinity for some years, until he received a call to a church in Philadelphia, about 1850, where he remained until called to the Presbyterian church in Edwards were the ministry. He prespyterian church in Edwards with the might eventually return to his own laws as Corritan missionary. How sally this ville, Ill, died on the 17th ult, after a protracted illness of three or four months, in (abont) the sixty. that is loss that h Wan bear she would tern her "The day siter it roled just as hard, and Fill

ace towards (Samebuczs.

ish of the beelings M.H.M.J.OG40, '387 Oaras strend, New York,

his course of Lessons in French, for the benefit of those who cannot attend at the usual hours. We commend these classes to all who are ambitious to learn French, both quickly and thoroughly.

Association of New York city.

ornamental phase of benevolence.

assembled at New Orleans on the 11th inst. Dr.

J. L. McCoun, James Ed. Hadnett, Esq., Mr. W. B.

Holmes, and the Rev. Mr. Nash, have been ap-

pointed delegates from the Young Men's Christian

French Lessons .- Professor Baillot, the accom

plished and popular instructor, who teaches wholly

without book, announces this week an addition to

Vera Cruz, commenced on the 21st ult., and he was popular freedom and independence.

Leghorn, Turin, Bologna, and Florence, have agreed

concerns others more than herself, and to which they offer no objection. Switzerland, however, by the treaty of Vienna, has a right to Chablais, Faucigny, and the Genevois, whenever Sardinia parts with them, as she now has by transferring Savoy and Nice to France, and Switzerland accordingly

subject. The lower cantons of Switzerland will

thus be at the merey of France in any case of war. Austria.-Letters from Hungary report popular demonstrations at Pesth and at other places, in commemoration of the revolution of 15th March, 1848. Numerous arrests had been made at Pesth. A Vienna dispatch of the 19th, announces that Austria, considering the annexation of the Central Italian States to Piedmont a flagrant violation of the treaty of Zurich, which formally reserved the rights of the deposed princes, had resolved to adjourn the renewal of official relations with the Court of Turin. Austria, bankrupt as she is in finances and in political power, having failed to obtain credit abroad, has at last decided to raise a loan at home. She is about to appeal for a loan of 200.000.000 florins on the lottery plan, payable in fifty-seven years. This is the only thing she could do. The lottery system will be quite popular in the cafes and lounging places of the masses. The system of popular loans, which was first adopted in England and the United States, has gradually sprcad. Louis Napoleon first adopted it, and with success : Sardinia followed: then Prussia, and now Austria, the most despotic, finds herself compelled to rely upon her subjects for the monetary aid she failed to obtain in England. Thus the people are growing strong and important even under the roughest despotisms.

Spain and Morocco.-The Emperor of Morocco is stated to have sent an envoy to Marshal O'Donnell, declaring that he would prosecute the war to the very last.

From China we learn that the rebellion is assuming new energy, and that at Swatow a fatal collision had occurred between the Custom authorities and



THE PRESEVTERY OF COLUMBIA will meet in Valatie, Tues-day, April 17th, at 2 o'clock P. M. W. S. LEAVITT, Stated Clerk. A New Volume by Rev. W. H. Milburn. THE FOURTH PRESERVERY OF NEW YORK will meet on next Monday, April 16th, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the rooms of the A. E. C. F. M., Etble House, J. PARSONS HOVEY, Temporary Clerk. "Belle of the South," and discipline of the school proceed, therefore general summaries and methods and the school proceed, therefore is and all needful arrangements will be see, processly as heretory fore; and all needful arrangements will be see, proceeds. Earents they their set of the Seminary may be assured that they will be as well cared for, in every respect, as they have ever been heretofere. And it is expected that before the close of the present school-year such arrangements will be made as will secure its permanent establishment in the rank it has held among the most valuable institutions of the eity. Applications for board or tuition may be addressed to Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr.; and catalogues, containing all requisite information, Will be promptly forwarded to any whe thus apply for them. March 28, 1860. most sublime of modern scuppures, warmy approve of our scane and we confidently expect, in supplying the religious public this unequalled Scriptural engraving, to be the means of foun a large number of Sunday School Libraries, and of thus subb ing, in two ways, the cause of Gospel truth and moral culture. NOW READY, The most perfect and beautiful Skirt ever produced ; PIONEERS, PREACHERS, AND PEOPLE THE PRESEVTERY OF TIOGA will hold its annual meeting a Union, Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. S. H. HALL, Stated Clerk. MADE WITHOUT CLASPS, DAYTON & CO. Address and warranted not to get out of order. OF THE 87 Park Row, New York Owego, April 10th, 1860. MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. 8, 11, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50 HOOPS, A New Sunday School Book THE NEXT STATED MEETING of the Presbylery of Catskill will be held at Cairo, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Sessional Records will be examined, and Statistical Reports will be equired. L. B. VAN DYCK, Stated Clerk. BY REV. W. H. MILBURN. EVERY WEEK. One Handsome 12mo vol. Price, \$1 25. EVERY LADY Published this week, by the American Sunday School Union Prof. N. H. Griffin THE PRESEVTERY OF NIAGARA will meet in Knowlesville the first Tuesday in May (the list) at 4 o'clock P. M. Church Re cords will then be called for. For special reasons a full meeting is desired. J. J. WARD, Stated Clerk. Knowlesville, April 6th, 1860. IS REQUESTED TO EXAMINE THEM BEFORE PURCHASING THE LAST SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FROM THE PREFACE. FROM THE PREFACE. "I have sought, in this book, to follow the pilgrimage of the plumed cavallers of De Soto in their quest of the Great River, and the gold which they fondly hoped was to be found upon its banks; I have foated with Marquette in his bark canoe as how entyuon his gentle embassy to the Indians; I have wandered with Ha Salle as he vanily strove to found a French Empire in the West, and mourned by the Texan grave of one of the most unfortunate but hereic of men; I have sat 4 down with the kindly French in their Paradise of Kaskaskia, and enjoyed the spell of their idyilic life; I have trudged with our own prisoners, as with stout hearts they crossed the Cumberland Gap, and cutered the Dark and Bloody Ground; I have stodd with them at their guns in their block-houses, have slept on their raw hide beds, and shared their jerked meat and "dodger;" and I have sought to appreciate the develop-ment of Saxon sense under the tuition of the wilderness, and to frace the schooling of the mind under the anspices of social life, in Manufactured by Will reopen his Privato School for beys, May 17tb. Enquiro ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST, 50 Warren street, OTHER MAKES. REMEMBERED; or, The Story of Barrier and School Books at the lowest pri G. S. SCOFFIELD, 208. American Sunday School Union Depository, 875 Broadway, N. Y. WHOLESALE DEALERS SUPPLIED BY R. W. TOWNSEND, Esq., 140 Broadway. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, THE PRESEVTERY OF 10WA CITY will meet in semi-annua session, at Cluton, on the third Thursday of April, at 7 o'cloch P. M. Statistical Reports and Apportionments will be called for SAMUEL STORES HOWE, Stated Clerk. Iowa City, March 28, 1860. Nos. 51, 53, and 55 White Street, Rockland Female Institute, NEW YORK. AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON. A CARD. E beg leave to call your attention to some of the advantag which our institution offers to young ladies desiring a ple ome and the opportunity of acquiring a thorough and finish THE PRENBYTERY OF BLOOMINGTON will hold its next ann needing at Wonona, the last Thursday (Seth) of d its next ann Advertisements. The undersigned will pay ONE HUNDRED POLLARS for the best POEM descriptive of Rembrandt Peale's Painting of "THE COURT OF DEATH," the Poem to consist of not more than 100 lines—the award to be made by three distinguished American Poets (to be hereafter named) on or about the 4th of July noxt. The names of the authors to be covered by seat till after the decision, and only the selected one to be made public. ant home and the opportunity or acquiring a second structure of the objection. The institution is located on the West bank of the Hudson, twen-ty-five miles from New York, and is accessible by railroad and staamboat from the city or any part of the country. The situation is one of the finest that even the Hudson can boast, and commands, in every direction, a view of mountain, valley, and river scenery of the rarest grandeur and beauty. The heaithfuiness of the cli-mate is probably unequalled by that of any other part of the country. g at Wenoma, the last Thursday (26th) of April, at 7 o'clou JAS. R. DUNN, Stated Clerk. oms, Ill., March 9th, 1860. P. M. . NEW YORK AGENCY ment of Saxon sense under the tuition of the wilderness, and to trace the schooling of the mind under the auspices of social life, in application to the needs of self-government; I have travelled the circuit with the first preachers, sat in the congregation as they expounded the doctrines of cternal life, and welcomed them for their works sake; and last, I have summed up in a few words what has been done, since the acquisition of Louisman in 1803, in the way of exploration and development, on the other side of the Great River." OF THE THE PRESENTERY OF EOCKAWAY will hold its next stated meeting at Whippany, commencing on the fourth Tucsday of April at 3 o'clock P. M. On Tuesday evening a sermon is to be preached by the Rev. Syl vestor Gooke. On Wednesday evening a historical discourse is to be delivered. B. C. MEGIE, Stated Clerk. Dover, N. J., April 24, 1860. MASSACHUSETTS S. S. SOCIETY d. Q. COLTON, No. 37 Park Row, New York. mate is probably unequalled by that of any other part of the country. The edifice is a fine, modern brick structure, furnished with taste and elegance, and has ample accommodations for one hun-dred boarders. It is lighted with gas, heated by furnaces, thor-oughly ventilated, and supplied throughout with pure water from a mountain apring. The grounds are extensive, embracing ter acres, and furnish every facility for recreation in the open air The river, to the shore of which the grounds extend, has a fin been been erected, that pupils may enjoy the benefits of salt-water bathing. AND General S. S. Book Depository. Court of Death. BY THE SAME AUTHOR . THE PRESBYTERY OF WINONA will hold its annual meeting to Chatfaid, commencing at 7 o'clock, on the last Thursday (26th) April next. E. D. HOLT, Stated Clerk. The Subscriber, long engaged in this department of the Book Bu-siness, invites special attention to the superior facilities he offera for procuring everything in the market suitable for Sunday-achoo libraries. These desiring to replenish old, or make up new Libra-ries, can here select from more than 2,000 different volumes. Also on hands, a large assortment of Sunday-achool Hymn and Masic Booka, Question Books, Bible Dictionary, Commentaries, &C. All the Fublications of the Massachusetts Sabbath-school Society on hand in quantities, and furnished wholesale and retail, at Boeton rates. Their Catalogue, which we furnish on application, contains npwards of 1,000 valuable issues for Libraries, and more than 60 different Question Books. This sublime Painting, by REMBRANDT PEALE, is now TEN YEARS OF PREACHER LIFE. Twelfth Edition. 12mo., \$1 00 ition at the RIFLE, AXE, AND SADDLEBAGS. 14th Edition. 12mo 1 00 COOPER INSTITUTE, April next. Chatfield, March 12th, 1860. OUR LATE PUBLICATIONS : From 3 to 5½ and 7 to 9½ o'clock, r. w. Description given at 4 and 8. Admission 25 cents. FAC-SIMILE COLORED ENGRAVINGS of the Painting (size 23 by 31 inches) may be obtained of the sub-scriber at the unprecedented low price of \$1. Mail subscribers will add four letter stamps to pay postage. Engravings rolled and ent with perfect safety. They may also be obtained at the Exhi-bition, Cooper Institute. Church Societies will be furnished with the engravings at a grently reduced rate. Letters should be addressed G. COLTORY THE PRESETTERY OF MEADVILLE will hold its next meeting at Oberry Tree, on the fourth Tuesday of April next (24th), at 6% o'clock P. M. The churches will be expected to present their Sessional Records and Statistical Reports at this meeting. R. CRAIGHEAD, Stated Clerk. Meadville, Pa., March 15th, 1860. OUR BIBLE CLASS AND THE GOOD THAT CAME OF IT. Seen erected, that pupils may enjoy the benefits of salt-water bathing. The course of study is full and systematic, embracing three departments is Proparatory, Academic, and Collegiate, and comprises, it is bolieved, all the branches, both practical and ornamental, which young ladies will find it desirable to pursue. Instrumental vocal Music receive especial attention. The French language is taught ba lady who was for many years a teacher in a female teacher. The social organization of the school constitutes one of its chief excellencies. The Principals, and all the faculty, reside in the same building, and at at the same table, with the pupils—an arangement which contributes largely to the formation of correct social habits, and to the outivation of refinement and elegance of manners. By Care 1 00 different Question Books. In our stock are also found the Publications of the American Sun day-school Union ; the American Tract Society,—those of the two Presbyterian Boards ; the Episcopal—the Methodist and other Pub-lication Associations for Sunday-schools, as well as a large number of selections from the issues of individual publishers in this country und Great Britain. Letters abould be addressed G. Q. COLTON. P. O. Box, No. 3391. No. 37 Park Row, New York. Business Notices. Market Fire Insurance Company. James H. Rundell's social habits, and to the cultivation of refinement and elegance or manners. In order to secure the healthful and symmetrical development of the body, a systematic course of physical training has been adopted, and has resulted in the marked improvement of many of the young ladies. Carriages and fine saddle-horse are furnished for these whe wish to ride, and other out-door recreations are en-couraged and liberally provided for. The Summor term will commence April 18th. All bills are pay-able quartorly in advance, at the Institute. Persons desiring further information will please sond for our an-nual catalogue. Applications for admission should be addressed to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, to Principals. na Great Britan. Where selections are entrusted to me, every care will be taken expend satisfactorily the money sent us for books, and any se-ctions made can be exchanged if desired. Books for clergymen's, Parish, or Family Libraries, furnished on hevery best terms. Office 37 Wall street, New York. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DERBY & JACKSON, At the Annual Election held on the 13th of February, (Bloomfield Academy.) Philetus H. Holt, Daniel T. Willets, Albert Havemeyer PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK seph P. Wlekham, Albert L. DeCamp, David M. Turnure, The Summer Session of this Institution will commonce of Tuesday, the first of May next, and continue five months. Cata M W. DODD, . 506 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. M W. DODD. John M. Bruce, Jr., Asher Taylor, BOOKS FOR THE SEASON. Silas Duvis, Oliver H. Shepard, Benjamin H. Howeli, Edward Bill, logues, with full information, can be obtained at the Bookstore of M. W. DODD, Publisher, No. 506 Broadway, New York, or of the NEW RURAL MANUALS ; EMBRACING THE HOUSE, Stephen Linington, Nathaniel W. Chater, Enoch Ketcham, William H. Goodwin, enry Rowland, SOLOMON'S TEMPLE. The GARDEN, THE FARM, and DORESTIC ANNALS, bound in one large, handsome, glit volume. Judge Meigs, Secretary of the American Institute and its Farmers' Club, says, "I comprises a good little library, very handy and useful to everybody as well as farmers and gardeners, and I will recommend it heartily." Price, \$1 50. Alfred L. Rowe, Principal, Bloomfield, Essex county, N. J. Ninth st., two Doors East of Broadway, tephen W. Gaines, Wm. A. Cummings, John Frisbio, This Balling was built in Californis, at a cost of \$26,000. It is a house 35 feet long, 24 feet wide, 15 feet high, 225 rooms in it lighted with over 200 gas lights. There is 600 Figures, all dressed in their appropriate costumes—Men, Women, and Children. A Lec ture by the Rev. I. S. DIEHL, A.M., at S and S o'clock, F. M. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 F. M. Admittauce, 25 cents; Children, 12 cts lisha L. Walton, Henry Lyles, Jr., Dwight Townsend, THE NEW YORK Nelson Sherwood, Brewstor Valentino, Samuel A. Sawyer, Young Ladies' Institute, Henry G. Reeve, George B. Whitefield, George Luff, LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. A Select Family Boarding and Day School, were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing y car, "Fruit Culture for the Million." Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New York at a meeting of the Board of Directors subsequently held, Mr Howell declining a reëlection, ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was unanl AUBURN, N. Y. A HAND-BOOK OF FRUIT CULTURE ; BEING ENGLISH NOTICES This Institution assumes to meet the wants of Parents who desir their daughters to receive a thorough and accomplished education in connection with the influences and enjoyments of a Christia Guine so the Cultivation and Maradement of Fact Teres with condensed Descriptions of many of the Best and Most popular Farieties in the United States. Illustrated with ninety en gravings. By TROMAS GREGO. A valuable and popular work Frice, musin, 50 cents. Address, Rev. Dr. KILLEN'S Home. A atrictly limited number of Young Ladies enjoy superior a mount of policies haid to members, families, and creditors, st organized, a switch mitter and the regulations and appointments hav commodations, and all the regulations and appointments hav reference to the promotion of sound health, and the most careful social and moral culture. Circuiars can be obtained at the office the Evangement, of Ivison & Phinney, Publishers, or on applici History of the Ancient Church. OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS! FOWLER & WELLS, tion to M. L. BROWNE, Principal, M. L. BROWNE, Principal, AThe Summer Quarter commences April 16th. Auburn, March 22d, 1860. Dividends made samually, and being a purely mutual Company L rms raovrns go to the assured. Husbands can insure their lives for the exclusive benefit of their 308 Broadway, New York. THE ANCIENT CHURCH: Its History, Doctrine, Worship, an Constitution, traced for the First Three Hundred Years. By W D. KILEY, D.D. b vol. octavo. 53. Dr. Killen's work displays a very fine combination of qualitie It evinces both talent and erudition, and is interesting, beautiful and valuable. It will occupy a high place among books on the subjects.—Address of Principal Cunningham, of Edinburgh, to he Sudgers. quired by law.... aterest due thereon... 00 shares Merchant's Exchange Bank Stock...... SEWING MACHINES FOR THE MILLION. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President. PARKER SEWING MACHINE CO. ash cal Estate..... ue to the Company for Premiums..... 5,000 00 2,633 20 Julius A. Fay's Boarding School for Boys, FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. PRICE, \$40. ELIZABETH, N. J. Sudent: The London Christian Wilness (edited by Dr. Campbell, one of the most able of the English Congregational ministers) says: "Wo congratulate the Irish Presbyterian Body on such a man, and the Church of Christ, in these lands, on such a volume. It is by for the richest contribution that has been made to the British eccleriastical literature during the mindenth contary." The London Christian Observer (of the Established Church of Eng-land) says: "Dr. Killen writes with homest purpose, and is well consistent with a mind biased in favor of a system. Among Church historians he is fairly entitled to a respectable rank." From the Estimatory Wilness. IMPORTANT ! INTERESTING !! THES IS A NEW FIRST-CLASS MACHINE, making the celebrated Grover & Baker Stitch, and MAFUFACTURED UNDER THE PA-TENTS OF HOWE, GROVER & BAKER, and WHEELER & WILSON, THEY ARE UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST IN THE MARKET The Summer session of this school will open on the 7th of May nedy for cure of Catarrh, and of Bronchitis as its Further information and circulars can be obtained at this office. gitimate offspring, and thereby averting Consumption, having ca-tablished its reputation by use, under my personal supervision, for the past two years, is again placed npon sale, at \$1 a bottle. Print-\$120 PER YEAR. The birth-place of Cooper, the great American novelist-unsur-gias May 11th, 1860. R. C. FLACK, A.B., Principal. Actual surplus.....\$ 61,400 37 Actual surpuss. Or a constraint of the Company, at the close of the last year, is submitted in the belief that it will command the entire confidence of the business community. The Company will continue to insare on Merchandise, Houssmein FURSTURE, BUILDINGS, and the belier class of risks generally, at the lowest possible rates, consistent with the Scouring of its Policy Holders, and the conservative character of its management. Bernetten is directed to the NEW FEATURE adopted by the Company, of returning annually to the insured (in scrip), savestri-time per gent, of the net profits of the business, thereby greatly increasing the security, and reducing the cost of Insurance. H. P. FREEEMAN, Secretary. FOR FAMILY USE. THEY WILL DO ANYTHING THAT ANY OTHER MACHINE CAN DO. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ted in all parts of the country. empany each bottle. No. 863 Broadway, Ner ed directions acc Responsible Agents wanted in all parts of the country. PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WERNON & CO., 469 Broadway, New York, To whom all ordera must be addressed. R. GOODALE, M.D. Communion Furniture. Pompey Academy. From the Edinburgh Witness. There is certainly no book in the English language to be com-pared with this work of Dr. Killen's as exhibiting very high lit-erary excellencies, in combination with a full exposition and de-fence of the views upon the different departments of the subject, which have commended themselves to the ableat and most learned of Presbyterian principles. Dr. Killen's talents and learn-ing are of a very superior order. He is thoroughly master of the subject of which he treats in all its departments: his style is clear and simple, and at the same time classical and dignified; and the combination of these excellencies of matter and manner, of thought and diction, has produced a work of great value and interest. From the Edinburgh Witness. Save Your Carpets. A permanent teacher for the above institution is wanted about the first of May next. One with some experience and a family would be preferred. Address, S. P. HAYDEN. Pompey, March 30th, 1860. An experience of 30 years in one place in the manufacture an IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. sale of Communion FURNITURE, enables the Subscriber to supply churches with sets of Communion Servic, either Silver-As the time is approaching for laying down Carpets, don't for \$40 BOARD and TUTTION 14 works at HUDBON RIVER INSTITUTE, Caverack, Columbia county, N. Y. For the INSTANT RELIEF Asthma. PERMANENT CURE of this distressing complaint, use HARRINGTON'S Plated or Britannia, varying in price to suit the wants of all. Celebrated Patent Carpet Lining, A180,-A general assortment of Plated and Brittania Ware, for or sale at any of the principal Carpet Stores. FENDT'S unily use, at retail, as well as wholesale. Old ware replated to BOOK AGENTS WANTED. For Circulars address GEORGE F. TUTTLE, Send for a Cir BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES, Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$3 by the publisher NEW YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY. look like new, at the old stand of Made by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., 107 Nassan street, N. Y. Price \$1 per box; sent free by post. FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS. C. SCRIBNER, Office No. 11 Dey street. Salesroom 440 Pearl street. J. R. HARRINGTON, Agenta LUCIUS HART. a nor 11- ant ed angle insorteb hat Nos. 4 and 4 Burling Sip, New York. No. 100 Nassan street, New York. d to the Products If the question were asked me then, "What ITarelion College, a post which inspitaled with 19703 OTE COLLER D . 21.6 Apocalypee. " Illeged are the dead that die in some seasons of the year to densely that the sar- or if you will keep in view the fact, that we rea- interartited.

NEW SKIRT, Publishers, New York For sale by Booksellers generaliy.

AGS. 58 and 90 Montague Street. The regular sessions of this Institution are not interrupted by the death of the late lamented Principal, Prof. GRAY. The corps of treachers, solected by himself, remains unbroken, and Rev. Dr. STORRS will continue to exercise, until the close of the present School year, the same particular supervision over the Institution which he has exercised, in the absence of Prof. Gray, since the commencement of the present term. The general administration and discipline of the school proceed, therefore, precisely as hear department it is highest point. a sum with which a Sunday School Library of 400 volumes may be purchased. The pleture is in demand among the members of all Christian Christen parents, anxious to en-courage their children in well delize, and to obtain (for the nomi-nal sum of own sould all the school of the second of the most sublime of modern sciplings.

From the New York Daily Tribune.

TREFARED GLUE.-Little conveniences for general family use are en of more value than what are called "great inventions." ere is no housekeeper that has not been often annoyed by

There is no nonsekceper that has not been often annoyed by squeaky, rickety chairs, softa, tables, &c., which have become so by the joints, where they are put tagether, becoming shrunken and loses, and so long as furniture is left in this condition there is con-staut danger of a general smash-up. And again, such accidents as breakage of furniture do occasionally occur 'i in the best regulated families.'' To remedy the annoyance and perpiexity occasioned by these troubles, we keep in the house a small quantity of Prepared Glue, which can be applied to the affected parts by any person of ordinary skill, with mych less trouble then sending the view of the set Luese troubles, we keep in the house a small quantity of Propare Glue, which can be applied to the affected parts by any person o ordinary skill, with much less trouble than sending the article to cabinet-maker, to say nothing of the saving of expense. The kinn we use is labeled "Spating's Celebrated Propared Gue-useful in every family :" and as we have found it a valuable addition to om cabinet of " little conveniences," we fully concur in the sentimen of the label. H. C. SPALDING & CO., No 48 Cednr street, New York. Astounding Disclosures,

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XUM

T

THE BATTLE OF THE LORD. Set up Thy standard, Lord, that we, That claim a heavenly birth, May march with Thee to smite the lies That yes Thy groaning earth.

6

Mount Thy white horse, thou Word of God, Thy blood stained vesture don: To the last strife with death and hell Lead Thy great army on.

Ah ! would we join that blest array, And follow, in the might Of Him, the Faithful and the True, ent clean and wh

We fight for Truth, we fight for God Poor slaves of lies and sin; He who would fight for Thee on earth Must first be true

Then, God of Truth, for whom we long. Thou who wilt hear our prayer, Do Thine old battle in our hearts, And slay the falsehood there.

Thou sword which goeth from His mouth, Smite these false hearts in twain ; Here burn, thou never-dying fire, Fall on, thou fiery rain!

Still smite ! still burn ! till nonght is left, But God's own truth and love : Then, Lord, as morning dew comes down, Rest on us from aboye.

Yea, come ! then, tried as in the fire. From every lie set free, Thy perfect truth shall dwell in us, And we shall live in Thee.

Religious Reading

(For THE EVANGELIST.)

straint.

diction

THE "QUESTION FOR THE CHURCHES" Considered from Another Point of View.

Messrs. Editors :- I noticed an article in late EVANGELIST taken from the Religious Herald of Hartford, from the pen of Rev. Samuel Spring, D.D., of East Hartford, Conn. The article is written to answer the inquiry, "What shall be done with members of the Church who feel that they are not Christians, but who have committed no immorality, and no offence against order or discipline ?" This is a question which I presume has engaged the attention-to some extent, at least. -of every pastor and church session in the land. I consider it to be a very important one, and well worthy the serious thought and fraternal discussion of those whom God in His Providence has made overseers of His flock. It is one which I have very frequently considered myself; and with all deference to the name and position of Dr. Spring, I must say that I can but dissent from the views which he has presented in that article. The onestion was plainly stated in the commencement of the article, and his further remarks leave no doubt in regard to the class of persons intended. They are those who once thought they were the children of God, and whose supposed religious experience led the session to conclude that they were really of Christ, but who, after they have been connected with the Church awhile, find that they are nothing but stony ground hearers. "In time of temptation they fall away." "They have com- I should very much regret to see the members of mitted no immorality and no offence against order and discipline." But "they feel like intruders into Christ's fold." They are sensible that they are not in their place. "The ties which fetters that call and irritat

shall we do with such persons ?" I would an- honor until 1839. After his resignation he went the Lord ; yea, saith the Spirit, they do rest from tion of his family and those literary pursuits 1. Bring them to repentance, if possible. Show them what obligations rest upon them which he loved, whilst at the same time he stood near his aged father-in-law, who in his declining from the very covenant which they have volnntarily taken npon themselves. I would "recomhealth needed such sympathy as only such chilmend," therefore, "to all members of churches dren could bestow. After the death of his father-in-law he took charge of a church at Nyack. thus unhappily situated, to repent and do their first works," And this would be the first thing on the North River, and in 1847 went to Grand and the last-the snm and substance of what I Rapids, Michigan, for the purpose of giving to would "recommend" to them. But suppose his growing family the advantages of a new com munity, with whose interests they might identify they do not, then 2. I would say " Wait ! dig about him," and themselves more perfectly. Here, his disease see if he do not bear fruit. I would do as the the palsey, began to develop itself so as to give Lord of the vineyard did. He waited three alarm to his friends. It was necessary that he years, and then, at the solicitation of the owner should give np his Western home. He returned

of the vineyard, we infer, granted still more time to Nyack, thence to New York, and when it became evident that he must fall a victim to that for the trial. most distressing disease, he removed to Roches-In short, I find in the Bible no warrant for an excommunication or a cutting off in any way of ter, the home of his most cherished pastoral re-

the class referred to. We read, "If thy brother lations and friendships, there to spend the remshall trespass against thee, go and tell him his nant of his days amongst those he loved, and fault between thee and him alone." This is the who loved him to the end. first step. Bnt this class of persons have committed no faults, no trespass. I see no warrant the lot of any man, he was afflicted still further from the Great Head of the Chnrch for con- in the loss of his beloved wife, whose gentle. sidering such an one "as a heathen man and a cheerful, constant ministrations had soothed him publican."

ence seemed almost necessary for his existence Again, I see not how a separation from the After her death he lingered and suffered until Church will be of any benefit to such members. A continuance in the Church will not confirm the 22d of March, when he too followed, a wonderful example of patient, uncomplaining and profalse hopes in them, for "they feel like intruders tracted suffering. His remains, on the next into Christ's fold." They are of that intelligent class that do not believe that the ordinances of Sabbath, rested for a short time before the pulpit the Lord's house are, in themselves, considered of the church where he had formerly ministered. of any saving benefit. Were it otherwise, they whilst the mourning crowd listened to an approwould not wish to be released. It can be no in- priate funeral sermon by the Rev. Dr. McIlvaine. after which we bore him to the gave, and buried jury to them then, but will be a continnal rehim out of our sight.

Then again, if in their outward deportment The pen of friendship would require a volume

After years of suffering such as seldom falls to

day and night in his distress, and whose pres-

they are correct, and do not expose themselves instead of a few paragraphs of a newspaper, to to the censure of neglecting the ordinances of set forth adequately the virtnes of this estimable the Church, I see not how the small proportion man. I must, however, be content to notice a of such members which we find in onr Church few only of those mental and moral traits which can do much to weaken her moral power or to were known more especially to those who enjoyed his unreserved confidence. His mental char hinder her usefulness. But if there should be acteristics were, keen logical acumen, a good chnrches that felt that such members were a memory, a comprehensive power of generalizadead weight upon them, and a clog to the wheels tion, a quick understanding of the true relations of Zion, and a separation were considered advisable, let there be a regular process of disci- of things, by which sophisms in reasoning were instantly detected, and every subject of knowl pline, I would say, with a kind, plain statement edge that came into his possession was at once of the fact that the member was suspended from assigned to its place and relations to other the Chnrch, not for immorality or want of worldly integrity in any way, but because of things, so as to require no future change in its evidence of, or a confession of, a want of regen- position or the estimate of its nature and import eration, or conversion. I see no reason why tance. It was for this reason that in early life such, if cut off in this way, need be made to feel as well as in later years he had a mind of hi own ; and some, who could neither turn him nor that they were ejected "from the Church with understand his reason for firmness did not give violence," and pursued with a "reproachful malehim credit for true decision of character which is always reasonable but never obstinate. This is an important question, and here are

important principles involved. We who are pas-With such a mind, active, accute, and.compr hensive, he amassed an amount of knowledge in tors should act carefully, and be snre that we are every department of science. literature, and the relieved from "perplexity" or "embarrassment" in such cases in a way which will not detract arts, that made him always the welcome compar from the sacredness of "covenant obligations." ion if not the instructor of those who occupied the first rank in their several vocations.

The ministry of reconciliation was his chose our Church uniting and withdrawing again, as work ; next to that in importance he regarded they wish, as our Methodist brethren do from their classes. I should hate to see anything like the instruction of young men, and he was dilian approximation, to such a state of things. I gent in his work. In his hours of relaxation, a bind them to the Chnrch . . . are chains have been glad many times that I could tell my mathematical problem, a scientific principle in on or an in ole, and could tell the backslider, and conle

to New York and devoted himself to the ednca- their labors and their works do follow them." W. F. C. Geneva, N. Y., April 1st, 1860.

> [For THE EVANGELIST.] LEAVES FROM AN OLD MAN'S PORTFOLIO. NO. X.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.]

Morning in the Woods-A Lonely Breakfast. When I awoke a heavy cloud was resting on my encampment ; but night had left, and morning gleamed through its misty shroud. My blanket was drenched with its vapor. My sleep had been dreamless. The brands of my fire lay as if sleeping, with their charred ends in the embers. I laid them together, and my fire awoke to cheer me. Be assured, gentle reader, that in a dismal night in the wilderness, a good fire is pleasant company. I had rather be alone with good fire on such a night than in company with a dozen men withont it. At breakfast, the wellspread. well-surronnded social board might be rembered; but wild rice boiled the preceding night, taken spoonful by spoonful from the kettle in which it was boiled, and eaten by a lone mortal sitting upon his blanket, with a tree behind him, his fire before him, and the kettle between his feet, constitutes the whole picture of the morning's repast. Many a breakfast has been made on costlier viands with more of envy, 'mid scenes more social, with less contentment. A good kettle well filled is good cheer to a hungry man, though he is alone. He would rather have

it and be alone, than be without it in the presence of conntless riches and a thousand friends For these simple but great comforts of life, my kettle and my fire. I gave thanks to the Giver I endeavored to consecrate the ground whereon

I had slept and the surrounding region to Him. The First Tree Felled.

I had marked for my first victim a large bass wood, designing to cut it, rive it, and build cabin of the lnmber I should make. I had mark ed the direction in which it would fall, and made my bed within a few feet of it on the opposite side. It was the largest tree I had seen in the region, but there were indications of weakness that unfitted it to stand when the forest around had fallen, else I would have spared it for its size and age. Before the dawn had brightened into day I had fairly opened its heartless in terior. It was hollow-a mere shell-the hollow extending to every principal branch. One considerable branch had fallen, opening an entrance for a bear if he had chosen to improve it. A

score of bears and regiments of owls might have een accommodated within it. It was probably the abode of the owls that serenaded me the night previous. I dreamed of no omens, and felt no compunctions in converting such a home of hobgoblins into a dwelling for myself, nor did it occur to me whether in such a change it might shelter a wiser or a weaker head than had previously inhabited it.

The First Hut Erected. I was three days in completing my cabin.

ables roof and flooring I made of other

Wild Rice Fields

The Lily Swamp

made little nse of the tree I had felled. Its hide had torghened as its heart had rotted, and it was something like splitting the horn of an ox to split its shell. I simply opened two lengths and mitred them together for sides and ends. The

of their flower may prefigure the richness of the soil they are bringing to the air. The Rice Swamp is also a species of lake, varying in depth from

three or four inches to as many feet, resting on the richest and softest alluvium. The rice stalk varies in length from two or three feet to twelve or Foreign Missionary work," fifteen, according to the depth of the water and fully ripe falls from the stem of its own weight, but is enclosed in a hnsk, from which it is separated only by heating and treading, or pounding. It is palatable and nutritious, and bears about of a dark brown. Its growth is entirely spontaneons. The Indians make great nse of it, but have never lifted a finger to cultivate it. The earth in the water where it grows accumulates with great rapidity. The amount of straw which falls and decays in the water annually is im mense. The Indians gather it by going among it with their canoe. bending the stalk over its sides, and beating off the berry with a stick. Of the collect money.

the straw is left to enrich the spot where it grew My impression is that the lily sometimes supplants the rice. They flourish side by side, but tions." not intermingled.

[For THE EVANGELIST.] AGENTS FOR BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Under this head, we find a paragraph in the gestive, and shows that he who wrote it understands the subject in all its bearings. It is so by the pastor.

clear, concise, and pointed, that it should be reprinted, and kept before the minds of our pastors and churches. "The presence of Snnday chnrches. Some chnrches, however, have not properly organized their charities as yet, and of work admirably.

course need to be visited and stirred np. The varions societies have the Press at their com mand, and they should presume every pastor to be able and willing to present the claims of all according to their relative importance. The churches that have dispensed with agents from their pulpits, contribute quite as much as before to public objects, and have the satisfaction of knowing, that so far as they are concerned, no portion of their bonnty is consumed in agencies." Will the Work be Done without Agents?

This is the practical question. It is a ques-

appropriate duties:

All, however, are not prepared to dispense at operate with volnntary societies, these experionce with agents, because they see reasons to ments should be made, so far as possible, in harfear that the work will not be done, except by a mony with the agents. few churches. The Secretaries of some of our That our Presbyteries should take some

face of the water scarcely appears. The beanty der bnt little service of the kind referred to, yen will conclude there must be other reasons for having so many. I will send to your address an article which I wrote some months since (but not with reference to the subject of your inquiry), from which yon will see, in some degree, why so many are required in superintending the

Mr. Westbrook, Secretary of the American the soil from which it springs. It resembles the Sunday School Union, writes, under the same wheat stem, though the head is branching, more date : "So far from finding, as it is alleged, that like the top of Indian corn. The berry when we cannot raise money without collecting agents, onr experience is just to the contrary. Up to the present time we are entirely satisfied with the result of our experiment, and we have no idea of abandoning our present policy. Our the same resemblance to the rice in market that forthcoming Annual Report will show that we rye does to wheat, the kernel being longer and have had more money in our hands, the present year for benevolent purposes, than we ever had left after paying a corps of collecting agents. Our Board could not be induced, at the present time, to entertain for a single moment, a proposition to go back to the old plan.

"Very few of our Missionaries ever make any collections, for the reason that they are mostly employed in destitute fields, where it is impossi-

way of the success of onr present policy, is the interference of agents employed by other institu-

What System shall we have in doing the Work of the Agents?

It must depend mainly on individual pastors and chnrches. Each church should have a plan; but let it be as simple as possible. Some may do well with collectors appointed for each neigh-EVANGELIST of March 22d, which is very sng- borhood, to visit families during the week after the subject has been presented on the Sabbath

My method is as follows : let the session or church designate the objects to which they wish to contribute during the year, and specify a Sabsoliciting agents has been discontinued in many bath on which a collection shall be taken. This is simple and systematic. I have found it to

> Bnt as many of our pastors and churches are not awake to the importance of this subject, it seems desirable that onr Presbyteries should take some action, and adopt some system to recommend to the churches.

> While they leave those churches, disposed to exclude agents altogether, to do the whole work, let them, as an experiment, select some one cause, and recommend all their churches to assume the responsibility of raising funds for that object, for one year.

Let a time be specified when these collections ion. too, that must be solved by experiments; shall be made, and a suitable person appointed for however clear the arguments and Scriptural to remind the churches or pastors before the proofs, that it is the duty of Pastors and church- time arrives. Something of this kind is necessaes to do the work for which collecting agents ry nntil all the churches get into the habit of are employed, unless that duty is performed, the doing the work of agents. At the end of agency system must continuc. Perhaps no one the year, if successful, Presbytery might rewill deny that every church ought to assume the commend other objects, and thns gradnally responsibility, and adopt some systematic plan do away with the necessity of the agents for raising funds, and that every pastor should at all. If- unsuccessful, the agents could be heartily enter into the work as belonging to his called in again, while the operations of only one Society would be affected. As we co-

In their perplexity and sorrow they look ont for some way of escape from these rashly assumed vows." &c. "We recommend," the writer says, "to all members of churches thns nnhappily situated, respectfully to apply for a release from their covenant obligations."

Now it seems to me that here is a misunder standing of the nature of the covenant we assome when we connect ourselves with the visible Church of Christ, or a manner of expression

church session can release any man from his "covenant obligations." When persons take anon themselves the obligations of any church covenant I ever saw, of our order, they evident-Ir "open their months to the Lord." and cannot go back. In the manual of the First Presbyterian church of Anburn, N. Y., after the assent to the confession of faith and covenant of the Church, the pastor addresses the new memgagements not only lasting as life, but also enduring as eternity. . . . From the holy and reasonable obligations which yon have now recognized you can never be absolved." Another church covenant before me reads like this : from which you cannot escape; you can never withdraw from the covenant which has now been logical Seminary of the Secession Church. confirmed. Wherever you go these yows will be with you. They will follow you to the bar of Seceding Presbytery of Down, in the Spring of During his pastorate in Rochester especially, the God, and will abide with yon forever."

spirit. These show what I have ever supposed to be true, that no session can, from the nature from the roll of the church membership, but this hate to see the day when members of our Church would the rather hold a man by his solemn promise to God, and use it the same as I would nfant baptism, in making it the ground of an appeal for holy living, only the church covenant

tered into a covenant with the Lord, and no being but He can possibly release you." D. F. J. FOR THE EXANCELET]

THE LATE DR. PENNEY, OF ROCHESTER. Permit me, Messrs. Editors, after having folfriend

tell the discouraged brother too. "Yon have en-

lowed to the grave the remains of one who was very dear to me, to offer through your columns which would naturally mislead others. No a short tribute to his memory.

The Rev. JOSEPH PENNEY, D.D., was born in education. In his youth he made rapid progress in his studies, and soon laid the foundation for that accurate and extensive erudition which disa fair knowledge of the classics and mathematber in these words : "You have entered into en- ics, he became, whilst a mere youth, a successful ing and private study, soon urged his way into the most confidential intercourse, and though the a high rank of scholarship. At an early day he neighborhood might at the same time ring with was admitted as a student into Trinity College, indignation against some one who had slandered Dublin, and won such favor there that he was him or abused his confidence, not one word on "Yon deliberately and forever dedicate yourself offered the most flattering inducements to join the subject would you hear from his lips unless in and all you have to God in Christ." Another the Established Church of Ireland. But attach- answer to a direct question asking information, still : "You do solemnly devote all your facul- ment to the religion of his fathers (the ante- and even then the kindness of his heart would ties, powers, and possessions to the service and Bnrgher) prevented his embracing these offers, be manifest in the tone of sadness or apology glory of yonr Maker, covenanting that you will and thus securing a distinction which at that with which he mentioned facts to which he was always a reluctant witness. following I find these words : "Let it never be an ambitious heart. He finished his University forgotten that you have come under obligations education at Glasgow, in the Spring of 1813, and prepared to study for the ministry in the Theo-

I might give extracts from other church cove- New York, with his fellow student and friend, friend. He was known as the peace-maker, was nants here before me. They are the same in Rev. John Mulligan, with whom for two years sent for far and near, to heal divisions, and no he was engaged successfully in teaching in Erasmns Hall, at Flushing, Long Island. But he peace. A church whose difficulties he could not of the covenant assumed, release any one from was not contented with this limited sphere of reconcile when made umpire, might well be reits obligations. Therefore when a member comes usefulness, being desirous of devoting himself garded as incorrigeable. One of the sublimest to us and wishes to be released from his "cove- wholly to the preaching of the Gospel. Accord- moral-spectacles ever witnessed in Western New nant obligations" (as a beloved member of our ingly, in the Spring of 1821, he applied for and York, (and that too of not unfrequent occurrence), Church did a few weeks ago), we tell him, received ordination from his Presbytery at New- was an audience of conflicting elements surround-"My dear brother, we cannot do it; it is ont of burg, and on the 13th of December, received ing Joseph Penney and hanging upon his lips, our power. It is a matter between you and the and accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Lord. To be sure, we might erase your name church of Rochester, N. Y. In May, 1822, he exhortation, replete with such nuction and such married Margaret Sterling, of New York, in power, that those who came prepared for contenwould not gelease yon one whit from your cove- whose father's ship he came to this country, and tion retired abashed, and in peace, if not in pennant with your God." And I should very much for ten years was the useful, honored, and suc- itence. In the memorable convulsion of the cessful pastor of a beloved flock, from which could feel assured that by a simple request, "re- sprang successively, during his ministry there, the General Assembly, whilst he condemned that spectfully" made, they could be released from the Second and Third churches, in all of which, "covenant obligations." It seems to me from time to time, both then and since, there that it would make church membership a small have been many and signal tokens of the favor proposed, as being too retaliatory. And, whilst bulby root in the soft bottom sends np its slender matter, and covenant vows a little affair. I of God, in the revival of His people and the conversion of a multitude of souls. In 1832, with the hope of regaining his health

which was not good, he resigned his pastorate and accepted a call from the First church of ints a stronger ground for such an appeal to Northampton, Mass., where he remained until

natical contrivance which he could always exe- terials. I stopped the interstices with leaves cute with consummate skill, constituted a never- and mud, and covered it with bark and earth. failing source of amusement to himself, and in- I made the fireplace upon the floor in the centre, struction to any who might be so happy as to and left the smoke without a conductor to find share his intimacy at such hours. Few men in its way out at an opening in the top-a process

the world have made such attainments in every to which, in the wigwams of the Indians, it had department of knowledge as had our departed been accustomed from time immemorial. In my

did not know what the opening in the top was In social life he was genial, charitable, constant. and eminently forbearing. His friend- made for, or where it was, and hesitated to go ships were life-long. And it was only necessary out when it found it. It acted as if it thought that an enemy should be thrown into such disthe thing was made for a smokehouse, taking the parish of Drumgooland, County Down, Ire- tress as to estimate the value of efficient help to this course perhaps to show its contempt of my land, on the 12th of Angust, 1793, of pious bring him at once to his side where, with a mo- conformity to barbarism. It was willing to do parents, who attended carefully to his religions ther's kindness, he would minister to his wants, for a savage what it wouldn't do for a civilized man. I had no means of bnilding a chimney win his heart, and ever after retain his love. A remarkable trait of his character was found There were stones a mile distant on the shore of in his abhorrence of backbiting. Supposed in- the lake that I could bring when I should have tinguished him in after life. When he had gained jury at the hand of an absent one is too often the a team to draw them. I must, however, leave occasion of speaking evil of him in his absence. the humble structure as it is, and tell you some This Dr. Penney never could willingly do. You thing about my instructor of others, and by alternations of teach- might be in his company for weeks together in Explorations-Nature of the Country-Habits of the Indians-Influence of the Traders-Army, and Things in General. I was to Winter in the cabin I had built. build a house for the mission, and clear land for

His character as a Christian was symmetrical and consistent. His pastoral relations were characterized with a deep-toned sympathy, between him and his flock ; in their joys and sorrows

He was licensed to preach by the Burgher he was always a valued and welcome participant. 1819, and in May of the same year sailed for neighboring churches found in him an invaluable one seemed to succeed so well as he in restoring whilst he hnrled upon them reproof, rebuke, and churches consequent on the Excinding Act of from a lake to an arable plain. Act and walked with those who suffered under it, he refused to join in some of the demonstrations is rather a lake, where the Water Lily from a

many nrged him to do and say more than he did. they could not fail to trace his reluctance to eight feet of water, spreads its broad leaf on the comply with their wishes to that love of Peace, which had distinguished him in all the walks of ly beantiful, to the sun and air. Where these life.

In closing this imperfect sketch, we may safely rapidly. Thronghout Minnesota many thousand 1835, when he was invited to the Presidency of apply to him, that remarkable language in the acres of aqueous surface are covered by them, in If the question were asked me then, "What Hamilton College, a post which he retained with Apocalypse, "Blessed are the dead that die in some seasons of the year so densely that the sur- or if you will keep in view the fact, that we ren- transmitted.

largest benevolent societies take this view. They tell us that their conclusions are based upon actnal experiments. It is true that many experibut this does not prove that other experiments may not succeed. Revolutions of this kind, in hut, however, it seemed perfectly bewildered. It failing to secure systematic plans, and a sense of while they cultivated more carefully the rest. As a falling off in contributions was the usnal result, facts seemed to favor the view that agents

must be continued Many churches, too, in their efforts to raise opposition. Their motives have been questioned, and agents have frequently expressed their dis-

and enconraged such churches to go forward in the desired object. the good work.

Some of onr benevolent societies, however, are the commencement of a farm. Brother Aver now making experiments, which, as they prowas the head of the enterprise, and with one or gress, lead many who have been doubtful, to betwo other hands would probably spend most of lieve that the way is fast being prepared for disthe Winter with me. We had no provisions on pensing with the agency system altogether. which to Winter. We made no dependence up-Some of our agents are boldly proclaiming that on hunting; we could get a little wild rice and these experiments, like previous ones, will prove possibly game of the Indians, could bring some failures-that the American Sunday School provisions from Yellow Lake, bnt hoped to bring Union, and the Old School Presbyterian Boards our main supplies from Fort Snelling-then the will soon be compelled to call to their aid again point : extreme military outpost of the United States the agency system. I recently heard one of our best agents state, in a meeting of Presbytery, on the Mississippi. In company with a half Inlian yonng man by the name of Cornbroth, or that these Societies and Boards were already Hasty Pudding, I started in a canoe for the employing their Missionaries, and had appointed fort, with the joint purpose of obtaining proextra Secretaries to act as agents under another visions and ascertaining the feasibility of the name. And, to make it appear that the churchronte for bringing them to the mission. In the es were doing the work, they would present the course of the first day the little stream we were case and take a collection, but get the pastor to scending meandered through one of the finest forward the amount to headquarters. It is high. y important that the facts in these cases should be known, for, if the experiments now being found in that remarkable region. These are lakes or swamps of a peculiar character. Swamps conmade, are likely to prove nnsuccessful, it will tend to disconrage like efforts. On the other stitute a prominent feature in this central porhand, if they demonstrate that as much money tion of our continent; and seeing I have fallen into one I will give you a brief description of can be realized without agents as with them, them. The Lily Swamp, the Rice Swamp, the our churches will not long tolerate the system. I presnme that the testimony of the Secreta-White Swamp, the Grass, the Cranberry, the Rush, Tamarak, Black Spruce, and Cedar ries of the American Snnday School Union, and

Swamps, are names indicating portions of the of the Old School Boards, will be satisfactory to earth's surface in different stages of transition most minds. In reply to a note of inquiry, particularly with reference to the question whether the Secretaries act as collecting agents, Mr. Lowrie, of the Old School Presbyterian Board for Foreign Missions says, under date of Jan. 21st, 1860 : "We are thread-like stem through three, four, and even well satisfied, thus far, with the working of our plans, without collecting agents. Our receipts surface, and opens its coroneted blossom, strangehave steadily increased. We would greatly regret to have to go back to the old plan. grow the depth of the water is said to diminish

"As to having three Secretaries--if you will remember that the American Board has four ;

to encourage those pastors and churches already engaged in the work, and to enlist others, must be apparent to every one. The want of this is, ments of the kind have been made, and failed ; no donbt, one reason why so little has been accomplished hitherto.

Our pastors and churches of course love the great moral enterprises, as well as in others, are agents. We enjoy their visits, and are profited effected gradnally. One reason why these ex- by their labors. But if the work can be done periments have failed, has been a neglect to en- without them, from ten to thirty thousand dollist the ministry and churches in them ; thus lars will be saved annually by each of our benevolent societies ; and those brethren, so well responsibility indispensable to success. Agents qualified, may be directly engaged in the approhave, for a season, left certain districts unvisited, priate work of the ministry.

Some of our most intelligent agents favor the new movement, and believe that the time is near when pastors and chnrches will assume the responsibility and do the whole work.

Let our ecclesiastical bodies engage in the funds without agents, have been disconraged by good work, but as the problem is not yet solved, it would be hazardous to make a transition at once from the old to the new system. A gradnsatisfaction at being excluded ; whereas, they al process as indicated above would, perhaps, be should have rejoiced in every successful attempt, the wiser conrse, and in the end better secure

EARLY HISTORY OF THE BIBLE.

Skeptics have often asserted, with great confidence, that the early records of the Bible, having been handed down by tradition through many generations, are nnreliable. But they have overlooked the important fact that the Bible provides for its own confirmation, and that the ongevity of the early patriarchs made them contemporary with many generations, and obviated the necessity of frequent narrations. The Princeton Review has some good remarks on this

1. Adam could relate to Enos for six hundred and ninety-five years, and Enos to Noah eightyfour years.

2. Adam, during six hundred and five years, could disconrse it to Cainan, and Cainan could disconrse it one hundred and seventy-nine years to Noah.

3. Adam could rehearse it for five hundred and thirty-five years to Mahalaleel, who had two hundred and twenty-four years to entrust it to Noah.

4. Adam had four hundred and seventy years to instruct Jared in these sublime facts, and Jared was cotemporary three hundred and sixtysix years with Noah.

Through these four distinct channels Noah could receive a distinct account from Adam. 5. Adam lived till Methnselah was two hundred and forty-three years old-time enough to obtain an accurate knowledge of all the facts pertaining to the dawn of created existence ; and Methuselah lived six hundred years with Noah and one hundred with his three sons.

And once more : 6. Adam lived to see Lamech, the father of Noah, till he was fifty years old, and Lamech lived with Noah five hundr and ninety-five years with Shem, Ham, and Japhet. Through these six channels the acco could be brought to the time of the flood.

All the generations from Adam to the flood. All the generations from Adam to the flood were 11. Of all these Adam was cotemporary with 9, Seth 9, Enos 10, Cainan 10, Enoch 9, Methuselah 11, Lamech 11, Noah 8, Shem and brothers 4.

Thus there were never less than nine contem porary generations from Adam to the flood, which would give to onr lineal descent eighty-one channels through which the account might be PROCESS OF DYING.

So prevailing is the dread of death, that death has been called the "King of Terrors." There are many things in connection with it which we know to be trying, and to these known trials we attach agonies unknown. Hence we invest death with numerous strange and mysterious terrors, by which all our lifetime we are held in bond-

It is however quite possible that our imagina tion of the evils of the pages of dissolution ex-ceed the reality, and that when "the pains, and grouns and dying strife," come to be actually encountered, they will prove much less awful that we have feared. Tonching this subject, the wing from an article in the London Quarter-

iy, will be found comforting and instructive : The pain of dying must be distinguished from the pain of the previous disease, for when life ebbs sensibility declines. As death is the final extinction of corporal feelings, so numbress in-creases as death comes on. The prostration of disease, like healthful fatigue, engenders a grow-ing stupor—a sensation of subsiding softly into a coveted repose. The transition resembles what may be seen in those lofty mountains, whose sides exhibiting every climate in regular gradation, egetation luxuriates at their base, and dwindles in the approach to the regions of snow till its

inifestation is repressed by the cold. e so-called agony can never be more formid-te than when the brain is the last to go, and ance of the state of the body. Yet persons thus situated commonly attest that there are few things in life less painful than the close. "If I had strength enough to hold a pen," said William Hunter, "I would write how easy and delightful it is to die." "If this be dying," said the niece of Newton of Olney, "it is a pleasant thing to die." "The very expression," adds her uncle, "which another friend of mine made use of on her death bed a few years ago." The same words have so often been nttered nnder similar circnmstances, that we could fill pages with instances which are only varied by the name of the speaker. "If this be dying," said Lady Glenorchy, "it is the easiest thing imaginable." "I thought that dying had been more difficult," said Louis XIV. "I did not suppose it was so sweet to die," said Francis Saurez, the Spanish theologian. An agreeable snrprise was the prevailing sentiment with them all. They expected the stream to terminate in the dash of the torrent, and they found it was losing itself in the gentlest current. The whole of the facilities seem sometimes concentrated on the placid enjoyment. The day Arthur Murphy died he kept repeating from Pope,

" Taught half by reason, half by mere decay, To welcome death, and calmiy pass away."

Nor does the calm partake of the sensitiveness of sickness. There was a swell in the sea the day Collingwood breathed his last npon the element which had been the scene of his glory. Captain Thomas expressed a fear that he was disturbed by the tossing of the ship. "No, Thomas," he replied, "I am now in a state in which nothing coming to my end."

A second and common condition of the dying is to be lost to themselves and all around them in utter unconsciousness. Countenance and gestures

Che farmer's Department. PLANTING TREES. The season for setting ont trees in orchards and gardens is now rapidly approaching; and an early completion of whatever designs are intend. Sixteen years ago, I set six pairs of bar posts, all split out of the buttcut of the same white oak log. One pair I set butts down, and there pair, one butt down the other top down, and others top down. Four years ago, those set butt down to be replaced by new ones. This Summer L had occasion to reset these thet ed to be carried out in regard to this portion of whetever designs are intend-ed to be carried out in regard to this portion of were set top down. I found them all sound

Spring labor, will ensure the more time and bet-ter opportunity for the other labors of the farm, ed me that the best way is to set them tops down. -Wm. Howe, Genesee Farmer.

which are of necessity crowded into a very short space of time in the Spring of the year. After arranging the distances between the trees intended to be adopted, and having selected trees intended to be adopted, and having selected thrifty young trees—better quite young—better yery young than a little too old—prepare the spot designed for them by digging ont in diam-eter from five to eight feet, and placing the soil upon one side and the subsoil npon the other, making an excavation of, say two feet. Then loosening the bottom earth still deeper than the excavation and mixing, if possible some compost

de than when the brain is the last to go, and e mind preserves to the end a rational cogni-nce of the state of the body. Yet persons thus mated commonly attest that there are few ings in life less painful than the close. "If I d strength enongh to hold a pen," said William inster, "I would write how easy and delightful is to die." "If this be dying," said the niece "Newton of Olney, "it is a pleasant thing to e." "The very expression," adds her uncle, which another friend of mine made use of on her ant bed a few years ago." The same words toward the surface. No treading in should be done until the space about the tree is filled np, and is at least level with the snrface—better if it be delayed till something of a mound is raised about the tree-that no danger of injury to the roots be incurred by treading ; and then the earth should not be stamped in and pounded down, but trodden firmly and moderately; and if the tree be small-as it should be when convenient-it will be sufficiently fast to receive no damage from winds ; if large, a stake should be driven in and the tree tied to it, in which case the stake should be large and driven into the ground very firmly, outside the eircle of soil which has been

loosened, that it may not move ; and the thong nsed to tie the tree to it should be strong, and placed round the tree with something under it to prevent its cutting the bark.

Much time is lost in the growth of trees for want of loosening the soil in a field in which young trees have been set out; and a great gain results from the careful tillage of an orchard, re-garding the trees as a crop of vegetables, which in this world can disturb me more. I am dying; and am sure it must be consolatory to you, and all who love me, to see how comfortably I am Gentleman.

GARDEN .- Lima beans, melons and cneumbers should be planted early this month in pots under frames, ready to set ont as soon as the might in many cases suggest that however dead to the external world, an interior sensibility still remained. But we have the evidence of those how different without. Those who have no hotbeds whom disease has left at the eleventh hour, that while their supposed sufferings were pitied by their friends, existence was a blank. Montaigne, when stanned by a fall from his horse, tore open his doublet; but he was entirely senseless, and only knew afterwards what he had done from the informatic on of the attendants. The deliving of kitchen graden : place this how connecties a win information of the attendants. The delirium of kitchen garden; place this box opposite a win fever is distressing to witness, but the victim dow in a warm room, and plant out the squares. awakes from it as from a heavy sleep, totally ig-norant that he has passed days and nights toss-During the latter part of the month attend to planting out dahlias, and, if required early, nse hotbeds, propagate by cuttings. All hardy an-nuals and biennials should be sowed by May 5th. there is and all those that are tropical by the 15th. yet proof that the callonsness is real, in the un-flinching manner in which bed-sores are rolled while in bloom by temporary awning, &c.; when done flowering expose and water freely. Tube-roses and amaryllis may still be planted. Tie up carefully all plants that have heavy heads and fessional assistance at the Commercial Hotel, and while the latter was writing a prescription Trevit shot him, killing him instantly. The act is attributed to delirium tremens.—Mrs. Anna Bilansky, the tender stems. Fruit trees need special attention this month. first white person ever executed in Minnesota, was hung at S^{*}, Paul recently, for the murder of her hus band. Every effort had been made to induce the Peach trees should be examined carefully, in order to see if the peach worm is at work. A good Governor or the Legislature to interfere. She was hung in public.—In the city of Charleston, S. C., there are three hundred and fifty-five free persons method of destroying the worm is to ponr boiling water on the lower part of the trunk near the of color who pay taxes on real estate, horses, and "slaves." Many of these persons are women, and the taxable property in some cases amounts to sixgronnd. If a sufficient quantity be used it will cook the worm without injury to the tree; we have frequently tried it, and are well convinced the taxable property in some cases amounts to six-teen, twenty, and twenty-fivo thousand dollars. In quite a number of cases—perhaps one-fourth of the whole—these colored taxpayers hold slaves, num-bering from one to a dozen each. The wholo popu-lation of Charleston, white and black, is not over that even three gallons of boiling water may be so used without injury to each tree. If the shortening-in of peach, apricot, and neetarine trees, was neglected last month, attend to it this month. Mannre trees, and recollect that they 50,000.——The Carstang-Shaw \$100,000 breach of promise case, which has been on trial for some weeks in St. Louis, and elicited not a little scandal, require cultivation. according to report, came to a close on the 1st. CHEAP SUBSTITUTE FOR PAINT -Take one The jury rendered a verdict, after 20 minutes de-liberation, for the defendant. A motion for a new trial was immediately filod.—The Hon. Charles G. Myers, Attorney-General of our State, has of-ficially reported that the act whereby the Central pound of fresh burnt lime ; and slack it by dipping it in water and allowing it to break down in the open air. Take four ounces of Burgundy pitch, and dissolve it by a gentle heat in twelve ounces of linseed oil; put the newly-slacked ailroad was exempted from the payment of cana lime, while hot, into a bncket, and add thereto a tolls was never constitutionally passed, and that the obligation to pay such tolls still exists. gallon of skinimed milk in a hot state ; then add the mixture of pitch and oil, a little at a time stirring it until it is all thoroughly mixed ; and lastly, mix with the whole, six pounds of powder-ed whiting. When applying this paint, stir it frequently to prevent it settling. This will make a dead white; but where color is required, it lease from the dull, contracted term of Winter Iow I feel a genial glow of spirit, that wells up rom my inmost nature, and overflows in smiles and cheering words of affection towards every one l Days such as this, one loves to fling care away, and may be easily obtained by using with the whiting, powdered umber, yellow or red ochres, chromes, blues, &c., ground in milk, and mixing resume the spirit of childish days that still dwells in the memory, though buried in this mound of many dutics. Duties of a stern, grave nature, crowd in such colors, and in such quantities as may be requisite to produce the tint that is desired. upon me as I advance in life, and my thoughts must be, not how to rid myself of them, but how to perform them and turn them into pleasures. But why sit here moralizing? This day I must do ng this milk paint, should it become too thick then it might be thinned by adding a little more skimmed milk. Sour milk must not be used. This, of course, is not equal to oil paint, but when A sheet of paper lies before me; my Sewing Ma-chine I have this moment reluctantly turned away We properly applied, it covers the wood evenly and when looks neat, and does not scale off; and when from, for the little worker must need rest, and on applied in Spring or the early part of Summer, it will keep good for three years. New wood, or wood that has not been lately painted, will of love and gratitude to it, I will tell my own sex what a darling it is. Day after day I have formed my opinion of it, until its character stands as high, in my mind, as that of Florence Nightingale, or any of the bright and shining ones of the present era, who sacrifice themselves for the welfare of

This Summer I had occasion to reset those that

THE EVANGELIST, APRIL 12, 1860.

THE ADULTERATION OF LIQUORS.

In his lecture on the adulteration of liquors, loosening the bottom earth still deeper than the excavation and mixing, if possible, some compost with it, fill in again with earth or compost of mod-erate richness till yon have raised the bottom to the height proper for the bottom of the tree to rest upon, so that it shall, when planted, be placed no deeper than it was before it was re-moved, or but a trifle deeper. Before putting the tree into its place, level the bottom of the pit; then set the tree and sprinkle over the roots from a watering not a little water, that the earth may a watering pot a little water, that the earth may adhere to the roots. With the spade; dust some the prussic acid is obtained from cherry laurel and ly and nearly level, as they are gradually cover-stated, he examined a specimen of Longworth's ed, and as the earth rises higher and higher still Catawba, in which he found both sulphuric and still catawoa, in which he found both surpline and prussic acid, 4 per cent. of alcohol only, and a great portion of copper. The next analysis made by the Doctor, was on a bottle of " pale Harmony sherry," and sold for \$1 25 per bottle. In this the litmus paper showed a brilliant red, and a test similar to the ones before applied, revealed a large amount of sulphuric acid.

> Miscellaneous Items .- The health of Theodor Parker, who, is now at Rome, does not materially mprove. His old hoarseness and cough cling to -In view of the great increase of the juve him.—In view of the great increase of the juve-nile portion of the community, Brigham Young is starting public schools and academics in Utah.— The Chiriqui gold seckers from this city are report-ed to have failed entirely in the object of their ad-venture. Gold was found near Escabana, but not in sufficient quantities to repay the risk to health and trouble of getting it.—The Executive Com-mittee of the Averging Colorisation Society and the section of the section mittee of the American Colonization Society have appropriated ten thousand dollars to aid such free blored persons as have been expelled from Arkan sas, or others in depressed circumstances, who may desire to find a home in Liberia.——Owing to the uncertain state of affairs in Rome (Italy), but few (III.), with the services of the Roman Catholic Church, and the ceremonies throughout were, of Gov. Wood was formally inaugurated Governor the same day.—The wife of Rev. Edward W. Syle, Episcopal missionary to China, and sister of Henry Winter Davis, Member of Congress from Maryland, died at Shanghai in December last.—

foreigners have visited it this year, and this has affected all classes unfavorably. It is surprising how largely that city of 180,000 inhabitants depends for its subsistence upon the money that travellers bring with them. Last year there were 60,000 strangers in Romo during Carnival, and this ear there have been but 6.000 .---- The Brattleboro (Vt.) Phoenix says the run of sap this year is remarkable, and estimates the maple sugar crop of Vermont this season at 12,000 to 15,000 tons.— The remains of the late ex-Governor Bissell, of Illi-The Pope has scnt to the directors of the recent Catholic charity fair in New York a cornelian cameo likeness of himself, set in gold, which will be set up in a lottery, the tickets being a dollar each.—The brig *Jehossee*, on a legitimate trading voyage from Charleston to the coast of Africa, was recently overhauled and taken forcible possession

LETTER FROM AUNT CHLOE.

ties, if I met with a failure on trial of one; and then I took the wrong time to investigate my friends' machines. I called upon them when they had just purchased, and they had had no expe-rience to give me, except their own nervous state (that they had not time to overcome), consequent upon the introduction of so important and unusual a varticle in their households. But all this remains far back as a dark cloud I have come out of, and the bright glancing of my little needle arm now tells a different story. The little one has a name written upon it in letters of gold, which is imprin-ted on my mind in like characters, out of grafitude for the perfect construction of my assistant. Gao-vez & Baxes is the short, euphonic title of the company who manufactured it. They make hun-dreds equally as good as mine; and I will close by telling my lady friends to do as I have done : call

telling my lady friends to do as I have done: call at the office, 495 Broadway, and see for yourselves the machines in operation, and the beautiful work which is done by it, and if you do not feel a sudden longing to become the happy possessor of one you will certainly surprise your humble servant

AUNT CHLOE. Advertisements. FINKLE & LYON'S

SEWING MACHINES. No. 503 Broadway, New York.

REPORT ON SEWING MACHINES. Being an Extract from the Report of the Committee on Exhibitions of the 26th Exhibition of American Manufactures held in the city of Philadelphia, in the month of October, 1858, by the Franklin Insti-tule, of the State of Pennsylvania, for the Promotion of the Me-chanic Arts.

chassic Aris. The Committee deem it advisable to divide the various Machine-exhibited into classes, and to consider each separately, as each class possesses mero or less merit in its maptation to peculian kinds of work. The most natural division should be hased noon the stitch pro-duced, no matter in what manner it is made: allowing this to be correct.

diced, no matter in what manner it is made in the stite stite pro-correct.— First Gass—Is the Lock-Stitch, as is made by the Wheeler & Wilson's ; Ladd, Webster & Co's ; Sieat's ; Finkle's, and other Shut-the Machines, which is made by two threads, one carried through the first thread by a shutito or scome equivalent device. The ap-pearance of the stitch by these Machines is the same on both sides. The Second Class produces what is called a Grover & Baker, or "Double-Thread bong thrust through the fabric, through which a loop from the lower thread is passed, which has again a second loop from the lower thread passed through it, and thus continuing, the Unper thread bong thread since is another. The Second class produces what has a main a second loop of the upper thread passed through the fabric, through which a loop from the lower thread passed which has again a second loop of the oupper thread since is not horder. The first Gass is the single-thread Machine, which produces a chain or loop-stitch on one side of the fabric, and is usually called the "Chain Stitch."

the "Chain Stitch." Under the first-named class we find on exhibition : No. 109. Made hy M. Finkle, deposited by Joseph P. Martin, Philadelphia. No. 142. Made by George B. Sloat & Co., deposited by M.G.

No. 142. Made by George B. Sloat & Co., deposited by M. G. Suplee, Philadelphia. No. 565. Made by Ladd, Webster & Co., Philadelphia. No. 1,155. Made by Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, deposited by Henry Coy, Philadelphia. No. 109. Made by Finkle; is a shuttle Machine, and has much to recommend it. The shuttle is carried in a cralle, as the inventor asserts, to avoid friction in the shuttle race. The food is the 'wheel feed,' operated by n togging pawl, certain in its opera-tion, and simple in adjustment; tension is from a rod, around which the thread is twisted, each turn increasing the tonsion; a peculiarity is claimed in the operating cam. The groove in this cam, which first for the attraction to the needle har, is so arranged that the needle bar is at no time actually at rest; but its speed, as it approaches the top or bottom of its stroke, is gradually increased or diminished. The Machine works with a short needle, and the loop thrown off for the shuttle to pass through is very small; the slack of the thread is drawn up hy a peculiar lever operated by the needle bar, and seems to work with great precision. In the work off the thread is drawn up hy a peculiar lever operated by the needle bar, and seems to work with great precision. In the work one y third model hard, is graden by the shattle to pass through is very small; the slack of the thread is drawn up hy a peculiar lever operated by the needle bar and seems to work with great precision. In the work one y third model hy the medice by the restorm of the trade needle, being four stitches to each revolution of the trade or slate. The Machine work with the little noise ; the price is \$100. Reviewing the merits of the foregoing Machines, in regard to

to run at a nign specu, we will little noise , we the treadle or ank ; it runs very lightly, with but little noise , we price is \$100. Reviewing the merits of the foregoing Machines, in regard to excellence of mechanical arrangements, and adaptation to great range of workmanship, the Committee give preference in order of merit : First. No. 109, the Finkle Machine. Second. No. 1,154, the Wheeler and Wilson Machine. Third. No. 565, the Ladd, webster & Co. Machine. Fourth. No. 142, the G. B. Sleat & Co's Machine. JOHN E. ADDICKS, Chairman.

Our Machines also took the highest medal at the Fair of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with the highest premium for fine Sewing Ma-chine work. They also took the bighest premium at the New Jersey State Fair, at the Mechanics Fair at Utica, N. Y., and nt various other Fair, at the Mechanics Fair at Utica in much importance to such Fail' lait the Advances Fail' as Outed, At A., and its The Theorem Statistics Statistics and the second sec



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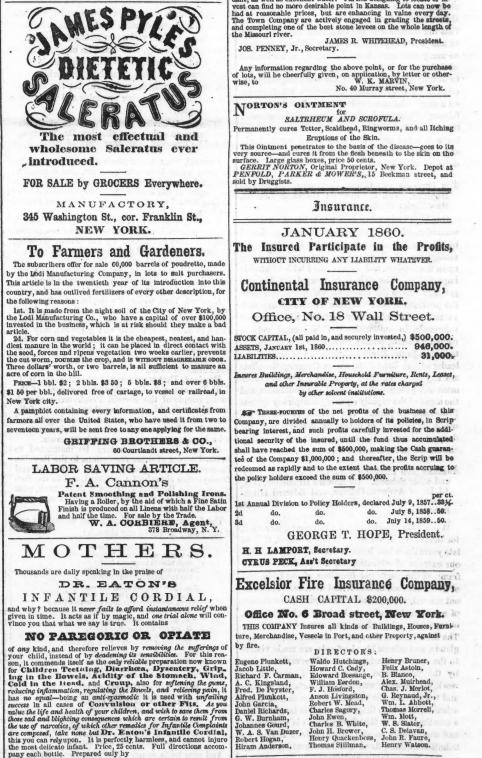
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ler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vanits, Vault-Doers and Money Boxes, or Chests for Brokers, Jeweiers, and Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other Valuables.

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THIS Town situated on the Missourl River, directly West of the city of St. Joseph, Mo. The river, at this point, runs due East a distance of four miles, and making the turn at St. Joseph, runs in Southwesteriy course hack again to the highlands on the West side. The peninsula, thus formed, is liable to he, and has been, entirely overflowed, which makes the nearest available town site on the West side, four miles distant from St. Joseph. Belle-mont is connected with the latter city by the best seam forry on the Missouri river. The Hannihal and St. Joseph Ealiread is com-piete, and has trains running daily. The journey from New York city to Bellemont can now be made in SIXTY HOURS, all the way by rail.

city to Bellemont can now be made in SLATY HOURS, all the way by rall. This town must necessarily become the distributing point for a very large extent of the two Torritories, including the Gold Regions. Aithough it is scarcely a year old, large warehouses are already orected and filed will goods, and the merchants are doing a thriv-ing business. Building materials of the best qualities are aban-dant, as well as excellent water. Parties designing to locate or in-vest can find no more desirable point in Kansas. Lots can now be had at reasonable prices, but are enhancing in value every day. The Town Company are actively engaged in grading the stress and completing one of the best stone levees on the whole length of the Missouri river. JAMES R. WHIFEHEAD, Precident.

Offices

norant that he has passed days and nights tossing wearily and talking wildly. Perceptions which had occupied the entire man could hardly be obliterated in the instant of recovery ; or, if any were inclined to adopt the solution, upon, that are too tender to bear touching when senses are restored. Wherever there is insensibility, virtual death precedes death itself, and to die is to awake in another world .- Religious Herald

HOPE.

Take heart ! the waster builds again-A charmed life old goodness hath; The tares may perish—but the grain Is not for death.

God works in all things; all obey His first propulsion from the night. Ho! wake and watch! the world is grey With morning light. -Whittier.

THE SEEN AND THE UNSEEN.

Consider how, with all their glare and show things seen are paltry, passing, the least of things; and that grandeur and endurance belong to the unseen. The soul is unseen; precious jewel of immortality, it lies concealed within its fragile fleshly casket. Hell and heaven are nnseen; the first sinks beneath our sight; the second rises high above it. The eternal world is unseen; a veil impenetrable hangs before its mysteries, hiding them from the keenest eye. Death is unseen ; he strikes his blow in the dark. The devil is unseen—stealing on ns often msus-pected, and always invisible. And as is onr dead-liest foe, so is our best and trustiest, our heavenly friend. Jesus is an invisible Savionr ; Jehovah is an invisible God.

"No man hath seen God at any time ;" yet why should that be turned into a temptation to sin? I think it should rather minister to constant watchfulness and holy care. How solemn the thought, that an invisible being is ever at our side, watching us, recording with rapid pen each deed and word, every desire that rises, though it be but to burst like an air bell, every thought that passes, though on an eagle's wings. We cannot shake off the presence of God ; and when doors are shnt, and curtains drawn, and all is still, and darkest night fills our chamber, as we thoughts, it might keep them pure and holy to say, as if we saw two shining eyes looking on us out of the darkness, "Thon, God, seest me." The world called him mad who imagined that he saw God's eye looking on him ont of every star in the sky and every forward of the coult. in the sky, and every flower of the earth, and every leaf of the forest, from the ground he trod

fearing that the next moment it will be gone Peace is not so-it comes more quietly, it stays more contentedly, and it never exhausts our strength, nor gives us one anxious forecasting thought. Therefore let us pray for peace. It is the gift of God—promised to all His children; and if we have it in onr hearts we shall not pine for joy, though its bright wings never touch us while we tarry in the world. an inverted position, split two bar posts, side by side, ont of a chestnut log. They were eight feet long, eight inches wide, and three thick. One I set butt down, the other top down. At the end of ten years, the one set in butt down was rotted off, and I reset it in the same hole.

others. I have given it so much praise, and it has been my companion in cheerful hours and through many sad ones, that I have almost imbued it with life, and talk of it as Mrs. Gardiner did her flowers, ern Homestead says : "It should be the object life, and talk of it as Mrs. Gardiner did her flowers, as part and parcel of herself. It has wrought an almost magical change in the routine of my domes-tic matters. No night sewing now, no disturbing thought of when or how my Spring sewing will be done, or get such a garment done this week; or how tired I am; so many things to see to that I cannot get any sewing done; everything is behind-hand, &c.; and this with a cross feeling, which is worse than the whole, and we are not at all times aware of it, 'till it has made some mischief for us. All these usly things would intrude before the reof every tiller of the soil to leave his land in good every leaf of the forest, from the ground he trod npon, from the walls of his lonely chamber, and ont of the gloomy depths of night. Mad ! it was a blessed and holy fancy. PEACE.—Peace is better than joy. Joy is an uneasy guest, and always on tiptoe to depart. It tires and wears us out, and yet keeps us ever fearing that the next moment it will be ground

All these ugly things would intrude before the reception of my sewing machine, especially if I had indulged myself with an evening or afternoon de-voted to pleasure, instead of the usual stitch, stitch, SETTING FENCE POSTS .- Abont thirty years ago, I, to test the importance of setting posts in an inverted position, split two bar posts, side by with which I enlivened my spare moments. Deli-cious recreation to an activo temperament! My blood boils when I think how much precious time blood boils when I think how much precious time I have wasted by tedious hand sewing, while my neighbors around me were rapidly running their machines, and keeping their work up to the stand-ard that good housewives call correct, while they was rotted off, and I reset it in the same hole. The OCRAN.—How little of the sea can a child carry in his hand! As little do I take away of my great sea—the love of Christ. At the end of six years it was rotted off again, and I put in a new one. The other lasted four years longer, when it got split in two, and I took it ont and it was about two-thirds rotted off. Field that I could not endure the ridicule of par-

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR. Philadelphia.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR. Albany. of by a British vessel-of-war, and it is said, the of icers and crew were treated with the grossest in-

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR. Louisville. dignity.-P. P. Trevitt, of Sparta (near Nashville Tenn.), called March 31st, on Dr. Carrow for pro

MARYLAND STATE FAIR. Baltimore.

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TICKS, SOLUTIE HOMEOFATHIC AND DISKETIC COCOA, COCOA SITULIE AN RACKED COCOA, Celebrated as nutritive, salutary and delicious beverages,

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Dorchester, Mass., and 62 Sonth street, Now York.

They implore screnger, they Andentaties a too. Park's PATENT Porous Prickly Pickly Pickl

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Pianoforte Manufacturers, Warerooms, No. 135 Grand street, -

(NEAR BROADWAY,) here n full assoriment of instruments may be found, exclusive our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.



the eyes of strangers. As the singues tan Mars. rant. . . . Public continent will burn and

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Insurance Company of New York. Office, 112 & 114 Broadway.

Cash Capital, One Million Dollars. ASSETS, 1st Jar, 1660, \$1,458,396 28. LIABILITIES, " 42,580 43.

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J. MILTON SMITH, Secreta thom evaluat (In tio exposed in after life.

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A COMMENTARY ON ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE TO THE GALA TIANS. By Martin Luther. Philadelphia : Smith, English & Co.

A cheap edition of a book which has kept its place and done its work for three hundred years. Luther on Galatians is one of the standards of our religious literature. It is no less instructive and important now than when John Bunyan ranked it as the very foremost of uninspired writings. We can never take it up, without having brought to our recollection sundry incidents connected with its history. It is intimately associated with the origin of the Presbyterian Church in Virginia. Through these pages Luther was preaching in Morris's reading house before Samuel Davies was known in the region even by name. Whoever would understand the great movement of the Reformation itself, must first study its elemental principles as unfolded here.

This Philadelphia edition has prefixed to the Commentary, Tischer's Life of Luther, abridged ; a short sketch of the life of Zwingle; and a "Discourse on the Glorious Reformation, by Dr. Schmucker." The general tone of the latter is not exactly to our taste. It dwells more on Papal Persecutions than upon those vital themes which would most appropriately introduce the Commentary to the reader. Still it is valuable, and with many will be regarded as an important addition to a volume which has become symbolic of Protestantism. A book which has thus become historical ought to have a wide circulation, especially when so much matter is compressed into a single volume, and sold for \$1 25. In style, this Commentary is perhaps not equal to Luther on the Epistles of Peter, published by A. D. F. Randolph, of this city, but it is more voluminous. Both these works will remain as enduring monuments of the ability of the great Reformer, and his clear exposition of evangelical truth.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY: a Family Guide to Scripture Readings, by the author of "That's it, or Plain Teaching." Dick & Fitzgerald, publish-ers, 18 Ann street, New York.

The author in this volume endeavors to furnish plain reasons and explanations of numerous difficulties which arise in the minds of persons who attentively peruse the Word of God. Many perplexing questions are occasioned by the reader's want of acquaintance with the original languages of the Scriptures, or his not being familiar with the customs and characteristics of Oriental nations While not assuming the position of a commenta tor on the Bible, the writer brings together in a condensed form the results of the investigations of the best scholars, in a way calculated to inter est the young, hoping thereby to deepen their attachment to the sacred volume; and also in a form to instruct that adult class who have enjoyed but slight educational advantages.

In this laudable undertaking he has achieved a good degree of success. From his labors the private Christian will receive most valuable assistance. We trust that thousands will avail themselves of the help thus kindly provided, and that the influence of the book may lead to a higher and juster appreciation of the Bible on the part of many who have been indifferent to its lessons of Infinite wisdom. So far as we have had time to examine, we have found the work singularly exempt from all sectarianism, nor have we discovered a single statement calculated to impair the con fidence of any one in the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion. One of its most useful features is the ample index, by which the reader is able to turn at once to the subject on which he hereby

saki only eighty days before the expected date of FAREWELL TO REV. DR. THOMPSON. the departure of the Embassy; those officials have BUFFALO, March 26, 1860. Messrs. Editors :- The last farewells have been probably arrived at San Francisco already, and poken, and our dear pastor, who for eleven years, may be expected at Washington within three or has watched over us, as a good shepherd careth four weeks. The Embassy will censist of seventyfor his sheep, has gone to a distant city to make a one persons, fifty-three of them being servants. new home, and new friends, hoping that a milder They will cross the Pacific in the United States limate will restore to health his dearest earthly steamer Powhatan, the corvette returning from riend, which seemed impossible in this region of San Francisco to announce their arrival at that Lake winds. His less is perhaps felt by none of port. The object of this diplomatic visit-the first the Church as keeply as by the young peeple of ever authorized by the Imperial Government of his charge. His affectionate, companionable inter- that country-is to exchange ratifications of the course with the young, gained their unreserved | treaty negotiated by Mr. Harris; in 1858. By the onfidence, and as a counsellor and friend, his in- fourteenth article, that exchange was to take place

luence was unbounded.

ny gathered for prayer in our weekly meetings.

led to the church as the result of this revival.

ily, and to this end we assure him of our con-

is by his departure made vacant in our own.

Resolved, That the Secretary bo instructed

he request that they may be entered upon the

The following farewell hymn was written by one

To Our Pastor.

Soon other lips shall speak thy praise, And other ears shall list thy voice, Though stranger hearts shall claim thes then, And in thy guardian care rejoice.

Our Pastor, round whose hallowed name Such blissful memories fondly dwell, Receive our heart-felt homage now, The tribute of our last farcwell.

Have we not loved thee long and well?

Do not our souis together blend, With purer ties than earth can boast, With closer bonds than carth can send

May all the peace that earth can yield, And sweeter joys of Heaven above, With many sonis to thee be given,— Best tokens of thy Father's lovo.

We kneel before the throne of Him Whose hand hath dealt the chast'ning stroke And on the head of him we love, Its choicest blessings now invoke l

Farewell 1 till in those realms of bliss, Where Christ's redeemed shall ever dwell, Our sorrowing souls in joy shall meet, Guardian beloved, Farewell 1 Farewell 1

and Father of us all.

books of the society.

makes up His jewels.

of the young ladies of our church :

were adopted :

on or before July 4th, 1859, but the Japanese Some four years ago a young people's meeting Government, owing to weighty reasons, requested a postponement. When we consider how that only was organized in our church, and quite a number of young persons pledged themselves to sustain a seven years ago that country was "a sealed book prayer meeting on Monday evening of each week. to all foreigners, and that the first diplematic agent The services were conducted by the young men, ever sent forth from its shore has been to this each taking his turn in presiding. The exercises country, we cannot help admiring the able policy were such as are usual in meetings of this kind, of Mr. Harris in overcoming prejudices so deeply consisting of prayer, singing, and remarks. Occa- rooted, and customs that had endured for ages immemorial. The Ambassador is expected to proceed sionally an extract would be repeated or read from from the United States to Great Britain, France, Abbott's Young Christian," and similar works. During the Summer months, when many were ab-Holland, and Russia, returning home by way of Egypt and China. sent from the city, the few that were left to sustain

Congress.—There are several propositions before Congress for the purpose of abolishing polygamy in the Territories, and much difference of opinion exists as to their relative expediency, and efficiency for the object in view. That which was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and which the House considered on the 2d inst makes polygamy a crime and purpless it ac he meetings, were sometimes cheered by receiving letters from the absent ones, assuring us that their thoughts and interests were with the little compa-Thus two years passed, and it became evident that a growing interest was felt in the largely inthat a growing interest was felt in the largely in-creasing numbers in attendance. In this state of things our participant and punches it ac-cordingly. The power of Congress to pass penal laws applicable to all territory within their jurisdiction, canthings our pastor came in one ovening and after be denbted. But the penal laws, according to this making a few remarks, asked if there were any bill, are to be left to the enforcement of Mormon juries and courts, and will, of course, be evaded aud rendered present who would like to be prayed for. Quite a a mere nullity. The next proposition is to repeal the Act organizing the Territory of Utah, and establish a number arose, and hero a revival began which spread over the whole church. Our meetings bedifferent government—that is, give them a Governor and an Executive Council. They wend then be under came by far the most interesting of any in the and an Executive Connect. They would then be under no laws or institutions of their own. Still, a third plan is to divide up the Territories between contiguous Ter-ritories and States, so as to extinguish the identity of the Mormons as a community. All parties agree that polygamy is a crime, but how to effectually suppress it is the question. Most of the Republicans and some of week, and we were obliged to remove from the sessionroom to the large audience room of the church, in order to accommodate the great numbers in attendance. Most of the time was occupied in hearing the first professions of faith from the the Southern and Northern Democrats go for a bold stroke at the cvil by Congressional intervention; but young converts. About seventy persons were adlar sovereignty-their principle

ded to the church as the result of this revival. It was with much reluctance that our pastor de-cided to sever tho tender ties which bound him and his church together. He had hoped to live and dia among us: but, under the circumstances, there was among us; but, under the circumstances, there was regions. Thus they promise to subdue the Mormons no alternative left for him, and we assembled a sorwithout doing violence to their theory. It is to be rowful company to hear his farewell address to the feared that no law on the subject will finally pass a his Session. roung people, on Monday evening, March 5th, from

In the Senate resolutions were adopted providing for these words : "For though I am absent in the flesh, the payment of the expenses of the Japanese Embassy to this country (\$50,000). The Homestead Bill of yet am I with you in the spirit, joying and benotd-ing your order, and the steadfastness of your faith in Chrisf. As ye have therefore received Christ and also by Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota. It will yet am I with you in the spirit, joying and behold-Mr. Davis' resolutions were subsequently called up, when Mr. Chestnut, of South Carolina, argued in support of them, chiefly because they shanned the excess of Congressional intervention in territorial affairs on doubtless become a law in some shape, though it it up in Him, and established in the faith as ve have the one side, and squatter sovereignty on the other foreseen that it will chiefly benefit the free lab been taught, abounding therein with thanksgiving." Those who would be disposed to oppose is States. North, not only in a political but in a commercial point of view, and argued that the policy of the Re-publican party was alike disastrous to both sections. I have not space in this article to give a lengthy hesitate to put upon their party the responsi defeating a measure so popular in the Northwest. But the substitute proposed for the Bill that has passed the extract. It was the outpouring of the full heart of faithful pastor on leaving the children of his af-House, will be a substantial defeat, for it is not such a fection and tenderest care. He expressed much bill as the friends of the principle will be likely to orrow in parting from those who had been brought | accept In the Senate, on the 4th, the debate on the

into the church during his ministry, and were there-Homestead Bill was continued, and a resolution was also adopted calling for information relative to the fore his children, begotten in the Lord. The parting advice, I think, will never be forgotten by those present; and finally, with tears, he besought ns, in. most tender accents, not to disappoint him in meet- sider the amendment to the Military Academy Bill, appropriating a million dollars for the support of a reging every one in another and happier world, where sorrow and parting are unknown. At the close of tier. The consideration of the bill for the suppression ment of volunteers for the defence of the Tevan fr the meeting the following preamble and resolutions of polygamy in Utah was then resumed. The House Select Committee on the subject of rail

Whereas, It having seemed good to an all-wise Providence, to ordain that the Rev. Dr. Thompson road communication with the Pacific have agreed upon a single road, and that road to be central and somewhere near the 34th parallel, starting from two points, should be removed to another field of labor, it is one on the Western border of Missouri, the other on the Western border of Iowa, with two converging lines

scour out Slavery, and the proper way is by the ac- share. Chicago and Rock Island, was largely dealt tion of Slave States themselves. He had endorsed the Helper book because he wanted to do it. He did so without asking the gentleman from Missouri [Clark] or anybody else. You shed the blood of Southern and Michigan Central, towards the close my brother twenty years ago, and I am here free to speak my mind. The Republican party would continued so, while Michigan Central reacted about spring up in Kentucky, and gentlemen now here would find themselves displaced by more moderate, lal1/2 per cent. from the best price of the week. and if it were not offensive, he would add, mere There was more done in Reading, and in all the ensible men. other stocks connected with the Anthracite Ceal

Mr. Lovejoy said he would pour no execration upon old John Brewn. He condemned what he (Brown) did. He believed, however, that his pur-table of the believed however, that his pur-table of the believed however is the table of the believed however is the believed however that his pur-table of the believed however is the table of the believed however is the believed however the believed however that his pur-table of the believed however is the believed however the believer the b pose was a good one, and his motives honest. John Brown stood head and shoulders above any man here until he was strangled. Any law to enslave nan was an arrangementamong pirates to distribute the spoils. By what right do you of the South get together and enact laws that I or my child shall be your slave? Every slave has a right to run away n spite of your laws, and to fight himself away Were he (Lovejoy) a slave, and were it necessary to achieve his freedom, he would not hesitate to fill up the chasm and bridge it over with the carcasses of the slain. He loved the Sonth.

by Congress or the States. Referred.

for information in regard to the

A Voice—We don't love you. Mr. Lovejoy—So it was with the Saviour. They didn't love Him. (Laughter.) Gentlemen who talked of dissolving the Union could no more do it than they could stop the shining of the sun. Virginia, instead of clothing herself in sheep's gray, should clothe herself in sackcloth and ashes, on account of Slavery, and onght to drink the waters of bitter-

621/2a5 683/4 for Pearls, per 100 lbs. On the 6th the Senate did not transact any busi-COFFEE-is in fair demand at full prices. Sales ness of moment. In the House, the President was have been made of 300 bags Laguayra at 14%c.; 500 bags Porto Rico, mainly for export, at 14c.; 625 requested to furnish information touching certain alleged Mexican outrages. The Secretary was callbags Rio at 13% al4c.; 85 bags Maracaibo at 13a 13% c.; and 500 bags St. Domingo at 12% c. per lb. usual terms. Stock of Rio on hand, about 5,000 an ego in critical out ages in the second se

be arrested and brought before the bar of the House for declining to produce certain private pa-pers. A minority report was presented on the

bags. MOLASSES.—Sales to-day, 140 bbls. New Orleans, at 46c. and some Cuba Muscovado, at 31c. per pers. A minority same subject. The The Committee insist, it seems, that SUGARS-Have been in moderate request, and SIGARS—Have been in moderate request, and sales have been reported of 137 hhds. Cuba, at 5½27C; 358 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6½27%C., includ-ing a cargo of 313 hhds. at 6¾c; 30 hhds. Texas at 6½27C; and 150 hhds. Melado, at 4¼C. per lb. Mr. Schell shall produce to them the list of the con-tributors to the Pennsylvania election fund, in 1856. The object appears to be to fix upon some contributor to this fund, who has received an office or some favor from the President, in consideration of that contribution. TEA .- The auction sale Wednesday . was devoid

In the Senate, on the 7th, Mr. Trumbull present of spirit, and though the Greens were all sold, pried a petition of citizens of Illinois setting forth that great alienation exists in the Union, caused by the discussion of the subject of Slavery in Congress, ces rather favored buyers. The Blacks were chiefly withdrawn, but the rates obtained were similar to those lately current. The frequent aucand they pray that body to recommend to all legistion sales supply the want of the Trade, and at pri vate there is but little doing. SEEDS.—Clover is in more demand, at prices 1-8a14 latures a change in the constitution for establish-ing a geographical line through the States and Territories North of which Slavery is to be prohibited, and South of which it is not to be interfered with a cent higher. Timothy sells as wanted for the

country at full prices. -Sales 650 bales North River at 85c.a\$1 per HAY On Monday, Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetta, meyed 100 lbs.

Hors.-Sales, 40 bales, last year's crop, at 6c.al0c. in the Senate a resolution calling upon the President per lb. A considerable movement is reported in low and fair grades new crop, and in old growths on specseizure of Mexican vessels in time of peace, and their disposition agreeably to the law of prizes applicable to a state of war. It was adopted. Notice was given by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, of a bill to suppress the Slave trade. alation ; the transactions are said to reach 4a500 bales new, and 800a1,000 do. old, mostly lots held by parties not in the regular trade on private terms.

attained 1071/2 per cent., but finally closing 104

per cent. Panama, after advancing 1 per cent. fell

back to 1341/4 per cent. In State Stocks a free

business was done in Missouris, finally closing at

an advance of 1 per cent. on the previous Satur-

day. Tennessees and Virginias both show a steady

improvement, and the Federal five per cent. are

1/4 per cent. better for the coupons of 1874, and 1/2

per cent. on the registered stock of the same date.

The general market on Saturday closed steady.

When navigation gets fully opened on the lakes

the receipts on most of the Western roads will

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET

New YORK, April 9, 1860.-6 P. M. -Sales of small lots at \$5 25 for Pots, and

probably show a handsome increase.

LEAD-Has been inactiv at previous quotations. NAILS-Cut are steady at the advance noted in our ast, vis: 3 1-2 cents, 6 months. RICE .- Sales on Monday of only 75 tcs., chiefly

within the range of \$4a\$4 25 per 100 lbs He laid much stress upon the value of the South to the SOAP .- Sales 50 boxes Castile at 10 cents per ound.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- The demand continues very BOOTS AND SHOES.— The demand continues very moderate for all kinds, the imported production conse-quent upon the continuance of the "strike" movement imparts renewed buoyancy, and prices remain firm. Stocks are fair, but unless the manufacturers resume Resolutions addressed to the President, inquiring into the state of the Slave trade, the enforcement of the laws against the traffic, and the propriety of further preventive legislation, were offered in the House by Mr. operations are long, the supplies must become reduced. FEATHERS.—A sale of 800 lb prime Western, at 49 cents, cash, is all we have to report.

proposed amendments tending to fix the responsibility of the trade upon the Northern States; and with them, Fish.-Dry Cod remain weak, with prices in buy. the resolutions were adopted. The matter of Mr. Schell's testimony was postponed for threeweeks. The Special Committee on the President's protest, reporter's favor, and for Mackarel lower rates are accepted. The sales are 1,500 qtls. St. George's Bank Dry Cod at \$3 62 1.2a3 87 1.2; 1,200 do. Bank, on private terms; 1,000 bb/s. No. 1 Mackarel \$16 50a16 75; ed. The report aims to controvert the positions as-sumed by the President; and shows how essential the powers claimed by the House are to the exercise of its 10,000 boxes Smoked Herring, 30a34 cents for scaled and 21 for for No. 1 Pickled Herring and Salmon are in full stock.

power of impeachment, of its legislative functions, and for the protection of its privileges; and declares the exemption demanded by Mr. Buchanan, for his effice, POTATOES, &c .- The market remains steady, with a fair demand, at former rates. We quote:-Western Red Potatoes, \$1 50; Long Island White, \$1 25a1 50; Mercer, \$1 75a2; Dikemnn, \$1 75a2; Peach Blows, \$1 25a1 50; Sweet, \$2 50a3 for Jersey; Russia Tur-nips, \$1 25; White do., 75a100 cents: Cranberries. to be dangerous to the rights of a free people. On the part of the minority of the Committee, Mr. Houston announced that they had no time to prepare a minority nort Horon \$10a12 per bbl. for Jersey, and \$14 for Cape Cod. Long Island Onions \$1 75 per bbl. for Red, and \$2a2 50 for White. Long Island Cabbages, \$4a8 per cwt. ating from the majority, the principal point being SALT.—The views of buyers and sellers of Liverpool are widely variant, and importers are storing all the parcels received recently; an invoice of 4875 sacks ground, from Mobile, was taken previous to our last at 1 cents, 4 mos. There are no arrivals of West India TALLOW .- Sales on Monday 15,000 lbs. at 10 1-2c,

are Goods stored in Bond to be sold at Public Auction at the one of three years. Unclaimed Goods sold at the end of one year. De-lies payable in cash. The Products of the British North American Provinces, Free. The ton in all cases to be 2,240 lbs. Anthracite (yard) - LEATHER (Soi) - Duty 15 8 2000 lb.... - 6 50 COFFEE Daty free when im Oak, Middle... - 20 - 31 COFFEE Daty free when im Oak, Middle... - 20 - 31 growth in American or equal. Oak, Ohio... - 22 - 31 ized ressel; and also free when Kough... - 29 - 30 the Netherlands, if produced California... - 25 - 30 in its possessions; all other Hemicock, Mid., in the spossessions; all other Hemicock, Light. and White, B H. - 19%@- 20% Bolts Duty: Free. New York Ordinary.. 7% 7% 7% Good ord... 9 9% 9% Middling...11% 11% 11% Good mid..11% 12 12% Mid. fair...12% 12% 12% 014 Winte Pine, n°5, 11% White Pine, n°5, 12% 7eliow Pine, n°5, 13% Yeliow Pine, n°5, 13% Teliow Pine, n°5, White Pine, n°5, White Pine, n°5, 0, 20 — @23 — White Pine, n°5, 0, 20 — @21 — 0, 20 — @45 — 0, 20 — @45 mid...11% 12 12% alr...12% 12% 12% DOMESTIC GOODS. hirtings, brown, 30 inches 3 yard....6 @ 71 hirting, bl'd 26@32.6 @ 8 hirtings, bl'd 30@34.7 @ 83 beetings, b'n 38@37.5 54@ 8 beetings, b'n 39@37.5 54@ 8 1.2% mail, a0., 20 - 622 - 622 - 622 - 622 - 622 - 622 - 621 , b'n 39 — ,bl'd 34 — ,bl'd 36 coes, Fancy. Drillings, 27@30. tucky Jeans.....
 100.0 minutes, 21,000.1
 12,000.1

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 100.0 minutes, 21,000.1
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H. D. Wiholesale Prices Current,

CARETULLY CORRECTED FOR THE EVANGELIST.

cash.... Opium, Turkey. Rhubarb, China 50 @ 55

THE PURITANS AND QUEEN, ELIZABETH. By Samuel Hopkins. Vol. 2. Boston New York: Sheldon & Co. Boston: Gould & Lincoln

Our high estimate of this work, based on an examination of the first volume, is fully confirmed by the second. It is the result of a careful in-panied as they have been by the divine blessing, vestigation of all accessible authorities bearing upon the subject, and is executed with admirable impartiality. The style is, in general, forcible and graphic. Even the chapters, which-in this as in the previous volume-digress into imaginary conversations, are plentifully fortified with marginal references to authorities. This second volume covers a stirring period, recites the rise of Presby terianism in the English Church, the advent of the leader of the Brownists, whom Congregationalists are shy of "delighting to honor," the establishment and proceedings of the High Commission, and the signs of the rapidly ripening conspiracy against Protestant England. The period is one which needs no drapery of fiction to invest it with the deepest interest. We trust that it will be widely circulated, as its merits deserve.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, for Colleges, Academies, and other Schools. By Edward Hitchcock, D.D., LL.D., of Amherst College, and Edward Hitch-cock, jr., M.D. New York: Ivison & Phinney, Brabicard

It is a very hopeful sign for the next generation for those now in our schools and colleges, that of late years there has been so generally introduced in our courses of education the study of the human frame, of the parts and functions of the body, and of the conditions of health and disease. The present manual, while it makes no claim to the eminence of a profound treatise on Anatomy and Physiology, is especially adapted for purposes of instruction. The finer parts of the system, the nerves, the small glands, and minute blood vessels, are made visible to the eye, by drawings from observations taken by the microscope. A peculiar feature of the work, which will commend it to Christian parents and teachers, is the religious application of these sciences, by which the young pupil is taught to see a creating hand in that frame, which is so fearfully and wonderfully made; to recognize a Divine retribution in those fixed and beneficent laws which Togulate human health and happiness. The author's name will be recognized by allas that of one of the most venerable instructors in our country-one who has been engaged in the business of educa tion for forty years. He has been aided in its preparation by his sen, who has enjoyed the advantage of a full course of medical instruction.

LORD BACON'S WORKS .- Brown & Taggard, of Boston, are preparing to give the American public the most beautiful edition of the works of the great Father of English Philosophy ever published, either this side the Atlantic or the other. Is that too high praise? Let the incredulous reader look at a few of the advance pages, which may now be obtained [as noticed in another column], and then picture the feast to the eyes which it will wich Islands and San Francisco. It was signified be to look on fifteen 8vo. volumes of such paper by the officers that the Emperor, in dispatching and such printing!

BAND OF HOPE MELODIES, published by the vessel bore the Grand Admiral of the Japanese American Temperance Union. These songs are Navy, and also the officers and a portion of the compiled from the best and finest productions, and crew of the schooner Fenimore Cooper, recently are adapted to interest the young in the subject of wrecked. This arrival somewhat elated the people Temperance. Parents would do well to furnish of San Francisco, who were preparing to entertain their children with a copy, and in this way guard the strangers sumptuously, doubtless with an eye them against the temptations to which they will to future trade as well as to honor their country in the eyes of strangers. As the steamer left Nagabe exposed in after life.

Resolved. That in parting with him, who has for vithin two bearing so many years been our minister, our counsellor, and guide, we wish to express our heartfelt sorrow miles of the Missouri river, thence proceeding by sinof San Francisco, or the head of navigation at Sacraand regret at the sundering of the ties which have so long bound us together in the relations of mutaul confidence and love. *Resolved*, That believing, as we do, that through

On the 5th the strength of the House Homestead bill was tested in the Senate, and it was found to have a decided majority. Senator Andrew Johnson who was the author of the Senate Homestead we have been enabled to know and enjoy the peace and happiness of a Christian life, we desire to bear bill, denounced the House bill as an Abolition measure-intended to fill the Territories and new ed testimeny to the zeal, earnestness, and States with free anti-slavery men. Mr. Fitch's amendment that the lands granted faithful affection with which he has ever sought to

Resolved, That while we deplore the occasion for homesteads shall be entered in alternate quarter sections, and that the quarter sections rema which seems to render it necessary for our beloved to the United States shall not be sold for less than pastor to leave us, we cannot but hope that what double the minimum price of lands when sold, and that the provisions of the act shall be only applicabe productive of good in the restored health of his

the passage of the bill, was not agreed to.

d sympathies and of our prayers to the Lord In the House after some preliminary business the consideration of the anti-Polygamy bill was rebill was re Resolved, That we commend the Rev. Dr. M. L. umed. In the course of debate Mr. Hooper, the R. P. Thompson to the affectionate regard of the young people of the Second Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, Ohio, assuring them that we fully appreciate the fact, that our loss is their gain, and bespeaking for him such a place in their hearts as Delegate from Utab, felt constrained to offer a few remarks. It is not, said he, my intention to dis-cuss the peculiarities of the bill now under considcuss the pecunarities of the bit now under consid-eration, but I would respectfully ask, Are gentle-men prepared to reap the consequences of its pas-sage? Are we not just emerging from a difficulty with the very people against whom this bill is lev-eled, a difficulty which at one time threatened the country with civil war and all its attendant hor-rors? Sir what was the condition of the people orward copies of these reselutions to the Rev. Dr. Thompson, to the young people of the Second Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, and to the Sec Sir, what was the condition of the people etary of the Board of Trustees of this church, with rors?

of Utah? They suspected, and as they thought with good reason, the good faith of the intentions ir fellow citizens towards them. These sus of the picions have been all allayed, I rejoice to say, and all accounts lately received from my constituents go to show that a better feeling exists towards the government than has been known before for years. But if this bill be passed, and if a measure is pro-posed for carrying it out, those doubts will be re-vived with increased force. I am not a polygamist; but the accounts which here here received here of the abuse of relevant all accounts lately received from my constituents

have been received here of the abuses of polygamy in the Territory must have proceeded from its enemies. In the second place, from my observation during a ten years' residence in Utah, I could say that not over one-half of the population of Utah are polygamists, and probably not over one-half that number have more than two wives. [Laughter.] I do not understand that there is any obligation in any manner upon any one to have a number of wives unless he prefer it. I know of no church regulation whereby a man is compelled to become a polygamist, and I know of no church regulation wereby any woman is compelled to marry a man is it is not in accordance with her free will

it is not in accordance with her free will. The House overruled all the proposed substitutes and dodging amendments, and passed Mr. Nelson's bill prohibiting and punishing Polygamy in the Ter-ritories, by the decisive vote of 149 Yeas to 60 Nays. The Tariff Loan Bill was taken up in Committee of the When and the Lorence of the second And now he is gone. The last farewells have been spoken, the last fond looks exchanged. Our nearts are left vacant and sad, and nothing rethe Whole; and Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, made a violently radical speech on the Slavery issue. A nains for us but to follow him who is no longer our pastor with our prayers, and to remember that portion of his remarks caused great excitement among Southern members. For awhile a cellision if we profit by his faithful teachings, which we among Southern members. For awhite a cellision seemed inevitable. I am aware that it has been stated on this floor that the morality of Slavery has been settled. . . . We have been told that where slaveholding will pay, there slaveholding will go. Precisely upon the same principle, where robbery or piracy will pay they will go, and where human flesh is cheaper than beeves cannibalism will go because it will nev have so long enjoyed, we shall all be stars in the crown of his rejoicing, in that day when Christ VEIL.

The Japanese Embassy .- Dates to the 19th from San Francisco, convey the interesting intelligence will go, because it will pay. . . . Now, Mr. Chairman, the justification of Slavery is placed mainly on three grounds: the inferiority of the en-slaved race, that the fact of enslaving men imparts of the arrival there of a Japanese corvette in forty days from Yeddo, bearing the information that the Embassy was to embark on the 11th of February at Kanagawa for the Isthmus, by way of the Sand-Christianity and civilization to them, and the Con-stitution. We concede as a matter of fact the in eriority of the race, but does it follow that it is feriority of the race, but does it follow that it is right to enslave a man simply because he is inferior to you. Mr. Chairman, this is to me a most abhor-rent doctrine. It would place the weak at the mercy of the strong. The theory is, that if a man is crippled, trip him up; if he is old and weak strike him—he can't strike back; if he is a child, deceive him. This doctrine would lead the strong to englave the weak exervations. It would instite this Government vessel, desired to intimate his profound respect for the American Republic. The deceive him. This doctrine would lead the strong to enslave the weak everywhere. It would justify the angels in enslaving man, and in turn, it would justify the archangels in enslaving the angels. If carried out in the universe, it would ultimately transform Jehovah Himself into the infinite Jugger-naut. . . . Public sentiment will burn and

that if money had been wrongfully used in any State te control elections, it was for that State, and not for the Federal Government, to redress the wrong

Morse, and Mr. Bocock and other Southern men

Commercial and Monetary,

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New York, on Saturday, April 7, 1860, present in

the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of March 31 : Increase in Loans.

...\$2,218,508 821,627 484,8971,114,802 Increase in Specie. Increase in Circulation. Increase in Undrawn Deposits. Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit :

April 7, 1860 March 31, 1860 ...\$69,433,000 \$69,433,000 128,368,223 $\begin{array}{r} 125,368,223\\ 23,420,759\\ 8,444,326\\ 106,309,887\\ 22,887,856\\ 83,422,037\\ 8,026,493 \end{array}$ 22,599,182 8,929,223 119,193,364 25,656,529 83,536,835 7,561,885

The weekly statement of bank averages shows an unexpected increase of loans. The aggregate is now greater than ever before, the largest previous line being \$130,400,000 in February last year, when

the specie line was \$26,000,000, and the deposits \$91,000,000. The expansion has been quite general, thirty-seven banks showing an increase. The largest expansion was by the America, \$400,000 ; Commerce, \$330,000; and Shoe and Leather, \$250,-060. This expansion has taken place notwith standing a loss of over \$800,000 in specie reserve; and although a portion of it was doubtless needed by the new activity produced by the opening of navigation, yet it is none the less startling. The circulation is up nearly half a million of dollars.

The exports of specie thus far this year are \$4,522; 782, against \$9,379,727 same time last year, and \$9,585,983 in 1858. The Discount houses quote no change in rates for paper.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WILLES.

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ading	
ock Island	.64 1/063 1/064063
chigan Guaranteed	214@194@22
chigan Southern, old	10% @12@9%@10
ichigan Central	4434@47@45
ledo	
dena	
inols Central	63 61 1/62 61
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issouris	····· 82(a)81(a)83%(a)
rginias	
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linois Central Bonds	
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laware and Hudson	

The Stock Exchange has been active and unset tled during the past week, though the general feeling is in favor of continued firmness, and some advance. This is more marked, perhaps, in some of the Railway Mortgages (not included in the table) than in the Shares. The issues of all the prominent New York roads, and of the Michigan Southern, Wabash Valley, Cleveland and Toledo, &c., have been in request at rising prices.' In addition to the business done at the Board, there is inquiry on private purchase, for the formerly neglected mortgages of the Western lines in process of liquidation or reorganization, and also for the bonds of the leading Western cities. New York Central shows frequent fluctuations, the difference of the

week being 3 per cent. New York and Erie stock advanced both in price and demand, and promises eventually to resume its old place in the active stocks at the Exchange. The advance is \$2 the

per lb. Wool .- The market remains very dull with but little demand from any quarter; the stock of Domestic is slowly accumulating. Foreign descriptions are also neglected, and we have but to notice during the 'last hree days at the close of the week the sales of 80 bales

Donoski, on private terms. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The unfavorable weather, has had the effect of restricting operations. The de-mand for State and Western Flour was moderate. The home trade was the principal buyers. Prices were sustained. We quote: Superfine State at \$5 20a5 25, chiefly at 5 25; ordinary to choice extra State, at 5 30a5 50; chiefly at 5 30a5 40; in-ferior to choice superfine Wisconsin Indiana Wich.

ferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Mich-igan, and Ohio, at 5 15a5 25; extra Iowa and Wis-Sonsin, at 5 35a6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, at 5 45a6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at 5 70a5 80: round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at 5 75a6 per bbl. Fancy Genesee, 5 55a5 70; extra Genesee, 6a7 50. Canadian is inquired for, including inferior to very choice extra, chicfly at 5 50a7 10 per bbl. Rye flour rules quiet, at 3 60a 4 49 for fine and superfine per bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at 3 55a3 65 for Jersey; 4a4 05 for

Brandywine, per bbl. GRAIN.—Wheat is in good request, nor are the principal holders very eager to sell, as they anticipate a decided improvement in the market. The transactions, to-day, have been restricted—partly by the boisterous weather. Milwaukee Club has been sold at \$1 23al 24, and poor white Southern at 150 per buchel. Corr becker in light work at 1 50 per bushel. Corn has been in light supply and good request, at advanced prices. Sales of 44,500 bushels at 73a75c. for mixed Western, at the railroad depot, and delivered; 74a77c. for in-feriot to fair yellow Jersey and Southern, and (no-minally) 80a82c. for white Southern; the latter an extreme asking rise par bushel. Bus here artreme asking rate per bushel. Rye has been quiet. The nominal quotations are 80a82c. per bushel. Barley has been more sought after at, however, prices which have not been satisfactory to holders, and we have only to note sales of 200 bush. State at 80c. Oats have attracted more at-

tention, including Canada, at 44a45c.; Western at 43½a44½c. ; State at 45a45½c. ; Jersey and Penn-sylvania at 40a43c. ; Southern at 38a41c. per bush. Peas and Beans are steady at about previous prices.

PROVISIONS .--- Pork has been in request, and sales PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in request, and sales were reported, on Monday, of 200 bbls., in lots, at \$17 65a17 70 for new Mess, here; 18 25 for new Mess. deliverable, at the option of the buyer, in June; 17 37a17 40 for old Mess; 14 12a14 25 for new Prime, and 12 75 for old Prime. per bbl. buyer also paid on Saturday afternoon, 25c. per bbl. buyer also paid on Saturday afternoon, 25c. per bbl. for the privilege of calling for 500 bbls. any time within the month of June, 18 1214 per bbl. Cut Meats continue abundant and depressed at 83/a 91/c. for Hams, and 7a71/c. for Shoulders, per lb. Bacon has been quiet at from 91/4111/c. per lb. Lard is active and firm. The reported transactions include 950 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 101/411c. per Beef is unaltered. Sales 400 bbls., in lots 10. Beer is united western Mess; 11 25a12 50 for 9a10 for repacked Western Mess; 11 25a12 50 for Western Mess; 5a6 for Country Mess, extra, and 4a4 75 for Country Prime, per bbl.; Prime Mess, 16a19 per tc. Beef Hams, 12a16 per bbl. Butter es in demand at 11a20c. for inferior to very good State, and 10a15c. for Ohio per lb. Cheese is selling at 9½al2½c. per lb.

WANTED.

By a middle aged lady, at her own residence, near Syracuse, one or two small children to care for and educate—from any age up to ten years. Particular attention will be paid to their religious and moral culture, and refinement of manners. For further particu-ars address E. S. WATKINS, McGrawville, Cortland county, N. Y.

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