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Our Correspondence.

Foreign Correspondence of the N.Y. Evangelist. RELIGIOUS STATE OF EUROPE.

BY AN AMERICAN DIVINE. ROMANISM IN ENGLAND.

The Condition of the Roman Catholics under Elizabeth

Their Aversion to this Queen-Gradual Abolition
of the Penal Laws-Consequent Growth of Romanism

The Oxford Movement and Dr. Wiseman's and
O'Connell's Hopes Derived from it—The Papal Aggression of 1850, and the National Anti-Popery De-

Although inferior in number to the Methodists, or Independents, or even the Baptists, the Roman Catholic Church, owing to its powerful organization its extraordinary claims, the Pspal bull of 1850, and the Romanizing movement in the Anglican communion, has made more uoise and caused Elizabeth's reign and statutes, the Puritans, although greater alarm of late years in England, than all the she hated them as much as the Papists. still cherish Protestant Dissenters put together. There is no doubt that its prospects have never been more favorable in that country since the death of Queen Mary, in 1558, than they are at the present time.

It is well known that during the reign of Elizabeth and her successors, a series of penal laws were enacted by Parliament, which bore upon Nonconformists generally, but more especially upon the Roman Catholics, and had for their object their gradual, complete extermination from English soil, which they had almost exclusively occupied for so many centuries, we may say, from the cenversion of the of the Pope, the Emperor, and King of Spain abroad. Anglo Saxons through the missionaries sent by Pope | and the Queen of Scots, and her Popish subjects at Gregory the Great. They were required to acknowledge on oath, the royal supremacy in all ecclesiastical, as well as civil matters, and the second refusal to do so, was punished as high treason; they were not only denied the privilege of Catholic worship, but exposed to heavy fines for non attendance at the Protestant Church; they were excluded from both Houses of Parliament, and from all civil and military offices; they were ferbidden to establish schools in England, or to send their children to Continental schools: they were not allowed to vote at Parliamentary elections. Proselvtes to Poperv, and those who aided in their conversion, were subjected to the penalties of treason. For the cognizance of offences against these penal laws, Elizabeth instituted the Star Chamber, a court of Inquisition, consisting of forty-four commissioners, twelve of whom were bishops, and endowed with the amplest discretionary powers, any three of them being anthorized to punish any word or writing tending towards heresy,

Cranmer, Parker, Whitgift, and Bancroft, all Archbishops of Canterbury, advocated the persecution of Papists. "The rack," says Hallam (Constit. Hist. I: 200), "seldom stood idle in the Tower, for all the latter part of Elizabeth's reign," "By stealth, at the dead of night, in private chambers, in the all the mystery that subdues the imagination, with all the mutual truth that invigorates constancy, the proscribed ecclesiastics celebrated their solemn rites. nore impressive in such concealment, than if sur ounded by all their former splendor." (I: 163.) The Catholic martyrs under Elizabeth"—says the same historian, (I: 221), " amount to no inconsiderole number. Dodd reckons them at 191. Milner has him, suffered for denying the Queen's supremacy, 126 for exercising their ministry, and the rest for being reconciled to the Romish Church, Many others died of hardships in prison, and many were deprived of their property." To give only a few examples, in the year 1585, thirteen priests, four layeu and a lady were barbarously executed as

traitors for their religion. In 1585, Mrs. Ward was hanged, drawn and quartered, merely for assisting bered, that it proceeded, by no means, merely from religious motives, but, fully as much, from State policy, under great provocation, caused especially by a succession of plots against the life of the virgin Queen, and the independence of the nation, and by the bull of Pope Pius V., in 1570, which excommunicated Elizabeth as a heretic denrived her of her pretended" right to the crown of England, and ablived her subjects from their allegiance. Lingard, although a Catholic, says of this bold act of Rome, (Hist. of Engl., Vol. VIII., p. 57): "If the Poutiff promised himself any particular benefit from this 1824, 346; in 1834, 417; in 1844, 506 chapels. The neasure, the result must have disappointed his expectations." The time was gone by, when the thuners of the Vatican could shake the thrones of princes. By foreign powers the bull was suffered to sleep in sileuce; among the English Catholics, it served only to breed doubts, dissension and dismay Many contended that it had been i sued by an incompetent authority; others that it could not bind the natives, till it should be carried into actual exe cution by some foreign power; all agreed that it was the counties of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Middle in their regard au imprudent and cruel expedient. which rendered them liable to the suspicion of disloyalty, and afforded their enemies a pretence to brand them with the name of traitors. Romanism was looked noon then, as it still is, by the majority of the English and Anglo-American people, as a twrannical politico-ecclesiastical power, on account exercised by the Popes in the middle ages, and never disowned since in principle, although no more executed since Pius V. (For the bull of Pius VII. against Napoleon I., simply excommunicated him of the English College at Rome, by a visit of Froude, erable extent political means of self-protection against all foreign influence and interference, and hence the reign of Elizabeth is the period of the (Essays on Various Subjects, Vol. II., Preface p. 7), development of the independent, uational power and cruel enactments, which remain a most odious feature in the history of England, and will always give thoughts and instincts, but protesting, at the same Catholic controversialists an opportunity for retorting he charge of persecution upon Protestantism. In Ireland especially, where perhaps uine-tenths of the against its new mode of attack, and thus trying to population were sincerly attached to the Roman influence its course, and to move it gently towards

hatred and abhorrence of the very name of Eliza- cipally, assumed from its establishment in 1836, beth. In 1588 an English Jesuit, F. Persons, wrote and now collected as the second volume of his service, theu you get a bit of leather instead of werp, and intended for general circulation in England in case of a successful invasion of the Spanish Armada, in which he undertakes to show, that Eijzabeth is a bastard and the daughter of incest; that she was intruded by force; that she is guilty of heresy, perjury, Luciferian pride, adulterous inte course with Leicester, and divers others, murder of bishops, priests, the Queen of Scots, &c : that she ought therefore, according to the bull of Pius V., to be disobered by her subjects, and deposed from her shrone by the mighty King Catholic of Spain. Car- at the time of Land and of the Nonconformists. nal Allen adopted the tract as his own, by snb. But he persevered, and time has proved that the scribing his name at the end: "From my lodging shrewd prelate was not mistaken, at least as far as Their mode of dressing the hair is peculiar. The in the palace of St. Peter in Rome, this 28th of April. 1588 The Cardinal." (See Lingard, VIII., p., 442.) and infinence are concerned, however vain the beth, has descended to the English and I ish Cathothe present day, although the form has Even Lingard, with all his comparative imperally leaves pardly ary good trait in berchaacter, diministes also, as much as possible, her liked abilities for government. Cardinal Wiseman, in a review of Montalembert's St. Elizabeth of the Oxford Tracts; and, in a speech at Freemasons Hundary, draws the following elaborate parallel betimen this Catholic saint of the middle ages and the
modest hope of a speedy conversion of all England

without end, was a most crying injustice, and to this

troubles to the English Government

New-Work Tbangelist.

VOL. XXVI. NO. 44.

griping and avaricious; the one forgiving the gross-

favorites to death for a suspicion; the one radiant in

youth amidst wrinkles, and draining her courtiers'

purses for presents of fluery, and even commoner

garments; the one faultless, as a virgin and a wife,

the other endeavoring to steer an unsafe conrse be-

tween the reputation of maidenhood and the labri-

city of scandalous favoritism; the one, at the early

sge of twenty, ready to exchange her coronet for the

humble cord of St. Francis, and riches for beggary,

'for dear Jesus' sake,' and expiring with jey at

twenty-four, the other, withered in body and mind,

after a life of seventy prosperous years, and a reign

of forty-five, unable to make up her mind to leave

the world, or even to speak of a successor; yet the

and princesses of her own age; her aunt, St. Hed-

wige of Poland; her danghter, Sophia of Hesse; her

For the same unrelenting anti-Papal rigorism

prayed for the security of her person, and the pros

apon record as a wise and politic princess, for de-

which offered a reward of one hundred pounds for

ncapable of purchasing lands, &c. Other measure

periority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly

in England; that he cannot absolve the subjects

from their allegiance, and that the Roman Catholic

religion does not excuse or justify a breach of faith

with heretics. But they still were excluded from

all civil and military offices till the abrogation of

the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829 opened to

them the seats of Parliament, and nearly all civil

and military offices, and put them on the same

In proportion to the alleviation of its civil condi-

in England and Wales. They are most numerous i

sex, Staffordshire, Surrey, Cheshire, and in the cities

of Loudon, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Leeds

But more important and alarming than this di

rect numerical increase was the development of

Romanizing tendencies in the very heart of the Na-

tional Church of England, and the subsequent ac-

infinential divines and lay members. Dr. Wiseman,

acquainted with the Oxford movement when head

one of its originators, who would, in all proba-

bility, have joined the Roman communion, even

the new Anglo-Catholic school "took the uppermos

time, against its errors, exposing its inconsistencies,

warning against its dangers, providing argument

a number of individual transitions of great weight

hopes of a wholesale apostacy of England from Pro-

Another pr minent Romanist, however, Danie

O'Connell, the Irish agitator, who, in connection

lic interests, shared these sanguire views raised by

testantism may be.

the leader of Romanism in England, became first

and Birmingham.

gon of Protestant queens!"

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1855.

meek, the other haughty and overbearing; the one and you will all think so when I inform you that arms through each side, and sewing to these persimple and artless as a child, the other crafty and all I want by coming here to day is to hear high forations hage bag sleeves. They neither cover ceitful; the one beautiful and charitable, the other mass celebrated in Westminster Abbey; it has often the head or the feet. They have sandals raised or been celebrated there before; it was built for that | blocks of wood at each end, which they sometim est injuries with a smile, the other persecuting her purpose, and it would be a pity to disappoint it from wear to protect the sole of the foot. The laws returning to its original object. I do want to hear regulate dress, manners and morals. The changes beauty, yet heedless of her charms, and casting her high mass in Westminster Abbey, and I am deeply of raiment for summer and winter are minutely prerich apparel to the poor, the other affecting artificial | convinced, so far as man can judge from surrounding events, that the period is approaching fast when after the first day of Summer, they hypocritically we shall have high mass performed in Westminster | don the Snmmer dress over the winter dress, and Abbey. It will be a glorions day for England when thus evade the law. They have no furniture in their houses. Their floors are covered with mats, which they keep very

the anointed priests of God shall put on their sacred restments, at the old altar tomb, where they used to vest themselves—the tomb of Edward the Cou- neat. They sit like the Turks, and are utterly unable fessor-a man not mere venerated for his love of to endure the pain of letting their limbs hang from religion and good practices, than for those founda- a chair, as we do. Their clothes and food are kept tions of British liberty which he instituted. I do in boxes. Their palanquin, carried by two men hope to see that day, when the priests, descending on poles, is a mere bex in which the traveler is from the stairs leading from that chapel, with their acolytes and thurifers, sending up incense as a cabinet. Their coffins are boxes, and the body is token that they have returned to that altar which first is but as one among many Catholic sovereigns onght never to have been desecrated. Yes, I be- of a hill. In front of each grave is a little yard lieve that happy period is returning, when England shall again be in the one fold, under the one Shep-

nieces, St. Cunegunda, and St. Margaret of Hnngary; her sister-iu law, B. Salome; her grand-niece and The Pope of Rome must have entertained similar namesake, St. Elizabeth of Portngal; her contemexpectations, for which the conversion of Dr. Newporary and admirer, Blanche of Castille, the mother man in 1845, and a number of his admirers, seemed of St. Louis; while the other stands alone, the parato furnish the strongest foundation. For hardly returned from his exile, Pius IX. issued the famous bull of Sept. 29, 1850, by which he organized a Nicholas Wiseman, as Cardinal-Archbishop of Westminster, at the head, in the place of the apostolical her memory, and even in the depths of the prisons to which she had sent them, for non-conformity ricars, who had superintended the Carholic missions since the Reformation in immediate dependence perity of her reign. The Puritau historian, Neale, npon the Papal Court. In this way he took ecafter censuring her crnelty against his sect, makes lesiastical possession of England, as a heathen the characteristic concession: " Hewever, notwithcountry and missionary ground for Reme, without standing all these blemishes, Queen Elizabeth stands the least regard to the existing government and the Protestant Episcopal hierarchy.

But the "Papal aggression" called forth such an livering her kingdom from the difficulties in which ntense opposition and indignation, that even Cathoit was involved at her accession, for preserving the Protestant Reformation against the potent attempts lics have regretted the measure as untimely and impolitic. As soon as John Bull saw the red rag of the Vatican, he became frantic, and filled the whole home . . . She was the glory of the age in which land with his roar. In all cities and towns, meetings she lived, and will be the admiration of posterity.' were held, in which he fenght and tere the Pope's (Hist. of the Purit., p. 1., ch. 8.,) It is reported that bull, as the mest impudent attempt of a fereign Queen Victoria, when asked, long before her access prince to interfere with his own affairs, of which he sion to the throne, by an Anglican bishop, for her considers himself abundantly able to take care of. opinion concerning Elizabeth, modestly replied: " I without any assistance from abroad, and, least of all, think that Queen Elizabeth was a very great Queen, from an Italian priest. Religious horror of the docbut I am not quite so sure she was so good a wotrines and rites of the Roman Church, the remem man." This reply shows good sense, as well as sound brance of the persecntions of Bloody Mary, national pride leve of political liberty, and batred of des-The Toleration Act of 1688, which relieved the potism--all combined in the loudest protests against Protestant Dissenters from some of the disabilities, the new hierarchy and the power that created it. was of no benefit to the Roman Cathelics. On the Parliament itself was carried away by the popular indignation, and made an attempt to restore the contrary, the crypto-Catholic tendencies and intrigues of the Stnarts, had made them still more penal laws of former times. The same Lord John odious, and their condition became worse under Russell, who, as the leader of the liberal Whig William III. In 1699, a new act of especial riger party, had taken such an active part in the Cathopassed for further preventing the growth of Popery, ic Emancipation Act, now headed the opposition to | dueing melody or harmony. All their attempts a the Papal aggression, and under his administration | musical entertainment are harsh and discordant. It apprehending any priest or Jesuit, and made Papists the Ecclesiastical Titles' Bill was passed in 1851, requires patience and perseverance to awaken the which declared all the titles, ranks, and decrees, mind of a Japanese. were enacted in consequence of the Catholic Rebelcreated and issued by the Pope, without the sanclion of 1715. Their unmber, in the meantime, had very much declined. For while under Elizabeth, they are snpposed by Hallam to have constituted from any place of the kingdom, to a fine of £100. propriate words and captivating all hearers. one-third, (according to Butler, a Roman Catholic Since that time, the wild waves of national agitawriter, even the majority) of the population, a re- tion have subsided, and the year 1854 has witnessed secret lurking places of an ill peopled country, with port presented to William, reckons only 27,696 even the formation of a hearty alliance between rotestant England and Roman Catholic (now ever

It was only since the extinction of the Stnar ultra montaine) France, against another aggressor family, and the spread of the liberality and indifthe grasping ambition of the powerful representa ferentism of the "philosophical" century, that a live of the Sclavonic nationality and the Greek course of mitigating legislation was commenced, Church, Anglican chaplains and Romish priests. which gradually relieved the Roman Catholics from | Miss Nightingale's nurses and the Sisters of Charity, their restraints. The first step was the repeal of the law which disabled them from taking lands by hospitals of Constantinople, on the territory of the descent, in 1778. Then came the bill of the illus-Czar and the Sultan! Whether this alliance, which trions Pitt, in 1791, which secured them against is certainly one of the wonders of the age, will mamost of the penalties of former Acts, npon taking au oath denying that the Pope "hath or onght to have any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, suit more than donbtfnl, however desirable it may be that they should live peacefully together and each within the realm." Pitt had previously obtained strive, in honorable rivalry, to do the work of the from the principal continental universities the unani-

> Correspondence of the New-York Evangelist. JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, Oct. 21st, 1855. Epirons :- Dr. Bettelheim recently de ered, before the students of the College and citizens of this village, a lecture on Japan. Many ineresting facts were stated by him which are worthy of record. The lecturer commenced by saying that the Japanese used to object to his account of the Creation, because man, the poblest of God's works. was made last. He said to them, when you invite

tion, but especially sinco 1829, the Roman Catholic au illustrious mandarin to visit you, preparations communiou has increased in England. In 1780, it must be made for his reception. Your honse is set in order; you send for his cook to your house, in numbered 200 chapels, and 69,376 members; in census of 1851 assigns to it 570 chapels, with was at the Creation. A dwelling and food was fitsittings for 186,111 persons. But the number of ted np for man before his advent, that he might be attendants on Census Snuday was greater in the properly served. So, too, the order of events at morning than the number of sittings, because many the beginning is the best for use in the description of a conutry. The air, water, earth, plants and inthan one early service. The Catholic statistics for habitants should be successively described. God 1853 show 616 chapels, 875 priests, 11 colleges, and was the first lecturer. His divisious should be fol-88 religious houses (15 for men and 73 for women), lowed. The climate of Japan varies with the latitude

The group of islands belonging to this empire extends from 20 deg. to 48 deg. of North latitnde. The air is generally soft and balmy. The country is of volcanic origin, and earthquakes are frequent; and seme of them are "quite respectable," so that the inhabitants fiee from their houses, and hang by their arms, suspended from limbs of trees, and there swing as in a cradle. Rivers are few, tual secession of many of its most prominent and and none of them uavigable. The islands are divided in the middle by high mountain ranges, and streams. Hence, railroads will be impracticable in that country. Their minerals are sulpbur, iron. copper, silver and gold. Copper is chiefly used for circulating medium; and the small coins of this before Newman, had he not died at the age of netal are so numerous as to be measured in tubs, like our grains, and the top is stricken off with a straight stick, as we strike off the surplus grain

from a measure. place in his thoughts, and became the subject of The pearl oyster abounds in their waters, hence their intensest interest." He followed its developethe government forbids all use of shellfish for food. meut step by step, encouraging its Romeward Their vegetables are rice, peas, beans, sweet poweighing sometimes 60 ibs., from which they make pickle much used by the natives. The composition in which the radish is preserved is made of decayed vegetables, and, in the words of the speaker Catholic faith, the forcible introduction of Anglican the final goal of its unconscious aims. This he did Protestantism, accompanied by wholesale confis- publicly in a series of able and interesting articles cations, condemnations, imprisonments and hangings on the "Hampden Controversy," "Fronde's Reto it, they learn to eat it as freely as the natives mains," the "Tracts for the Times," the "Anglican | The dark colored liquid in which this radish floats day the fruitful source of endless difficulties and System," the "Unreality of the Anglican Bellef," is the "soy" which epicures delight in. They have uo game bnt wild boars. They eat but little meat. etc., first published in the "Dublin Review," whose theological leadership he had, for this reason prin-Oxen are sacred to agriculture and sacrifice, and ar never killed, except when too old or decrepid for 'Essays on Various Subjects," (London, 1853). In steak. They keep goats, which they cook with the the sanguine expectation of a rich harvest for the skin on, only singeing off the hair over the fire. This, when kept for some days and cooked, tastes Catholic Church, from the Puseyite movement, he stood at first pretty isolated amongst his friends and to strangers somewhat like game. They affirm fellow-religionists in England and Ireland; they that they have no horses, though the lecturer stated, remonstrated with the holder of hopeful views, that, in a journey to the North of these islands, in a company of sixteen, he counted nine hundred horses and treated him as an enthusiast, or rather a fanatic, who was digging a pit of bitter disappointthat were used in the frequent relays of their slow ment for his own feet." Even England, he informs and tollsome journey. They have fowls of enormous size, some of them three feet high. The inus, warned him and reminded him " of the vain habitants in the North differ from those of the South hopes raised and doomed to bitter disappointment Dr. Rettleheim thinks that the handsome men of

the Northern portion are of the Caucasian race. braid all the locks behind. The Southern meu shave the crown, and turn up the halr all round the head into a cone npon the top, which is kept in place four days.

They are a very unclean people in their habits, greatly subject to entaneous diseases, which their foolish philosophy prevents them from curing. Their bore her name; "The one gracious and his half jocular, half serious way," easily contented, upper edge for a collar, and then thrusting the of proving it."

scribed by statute. If the cold of Spring lingers

crowded, doubled np like a frog preserved in a buried in a sitting postnre, and aiways on the slope where mourning relatives spend much time in bewailing the dead. Confucius enjoins it upon his followers to respect the dead more than the living. Sometimes years are spent in the cemeteries by children or disciples in honor of the departed. Their sacrifices to the dead are peculiar. Whole neighborhoods assemble at the place of burial, and bring their entertainment. The oldest woman of the company leads in the services. She sets nn a discomplete episcopal hierarchy for England, with Dr. | mal waii, and her companions chime in, and fill the air with their howling. Soon some one approache the priestess of the occasion, and soothes her with kind words, and invites her to receive refreshment. She then takes a cnp of brandy made of rice of which they are very fend, extends it towards the vault of the dead, and, as it is not taken by him, she drinks it herself. So the others all do. This process is repeated till all are surfeited with food and drink. Their religion consists chiefly in the worship of the dead, though they are polytheists, and have divinities for every department of nature. Their burial service corresponds very nearly to that f the Catholics. It is a remarkable fact that Buddhism seems to have been, in many respects, the

rototype of Remanism. The Japanese are very fond of tea as well as o brandy. Idleness and feasting are proofs of nooility. Women are exceedingly degraded, and all ninors are slaves in reality, if not in name. The different orders of society are kept entirely distinct. No badge of office or rank is ever assumed, withou great formality and the payment of meney to officials. They have books, but no science. Their iterature is all puerile and trifling. Every narraive makes the Emperor its theme, tells how he went a hunting or fishing, and describes minutely all his movements. The stupidity and folly of the despotisms of hoary antiquity are thus perpetuated. Their studies do not awaken thought. The national nind, from age to age, remains infantile and weak. They have no music. They seem incapable of pro-

Dr. Bettelbeim is a very entertaining lecturer tion of the government, null and void before the Ho is animated, eloquent and witty. He seems to law, and subjected every use of such titles, taken | be a kind of theological Kossuth, abounding in ap-

> Correspondence of the N.Y. Evangelist. A LAYMAN'S VIEWS OF PREACHING

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 19, 1855 You will have seen, before this reaches you, a etter in the Boston Recorder, signed by a number of well-known Congregational gentlemen in your city, to the Editors of your contemporary, the tone, tenor and design of which is well calculated to do good these days of bitter controversy among our reigious papers. When shall it again be said, "Behold how these brethren love one another?" In this city we have had some excellent preach-

ng lately, from a distinguished stranger, which fornished a good illustration of some of the points of that letter. He is a preacher well known as a moralist and an educator of young men. I heard same Lord and Master in Heaven, whose holy name him preach twice with much profit, and did not ronder that good men delighted to honor him His sermons were very simple; they were carefully prepared teachings of the gospel. The points and llustrations were made to apply to the consciences of his hearers. He did not seem to be asbamed to say to his audience, "Repent and believo," just as no theory of ethics, no metaphysical discussionshowed np neither poetry, history or science-indeed, you came away from the services without any impression of having heard a poet, or a scholar, or a great man in any department of life; but you carried from the sanctuary a deep feeling that you had been addressed by a servant of Christ. There were no discussions on topics which are not to the saving of the soul. His previous life commended him order to provide such disbes as he prefers. So it to the consciences of all, and he was heard with ties of the day; he writes no bitter articles for re ligious journals; he assails none of our institution with rancor, but seems to aim in quietness of spirit to mind his own business," and to show forth in life and conversation "that he has been with Jesus."

land for his discourse I feel grantie brance of them will and I do l and that this example mind of Christ we shall ask onr ministers for plain sermons, and for their interested attention to our meetings for prayer, Bible classes, &c., and for a deportment, known and acknowledged, as shall not make their good evil spoken of. Are not our pulpits behind the standard of the piety of the closet? Do they not exert a deadoning power, ir ritating the mind and evil passions of the heart, by sermou-wise discussions, and not rather au eulivening and comforting power, making better and holier the hearer?

Are our clergymen "esteemed in the Lord," and respected as when we were young? If they are not, and it seems to me they are not, why is it so? Are they as simple-hearted as formerly, seeking to bring aim is worthy the sworn shepherd of Christ's sheep. No earthly projects, however grand or humane, can bring that peace to a pastor's soul which the sweet

n faith that God would send to his churches true pastors, and not men professedly such, whose energies are chiefly expended in controversies, or in the delivering of lectures, witty, polished or profound. Shall we not resolutely, but in faithfulness and meekness ask of pastors that they give themselves chiefly to the affairs of the churches over which they are placed. Yours, faithfully.

BOOKS.

They are masters who instruct us without rods or ferules, without words or anger, without bread or money. If you approach them, they are not asleep; if you seek them, they do not hide; if you blunder, they do not scold; if you are ignorant, they do not laugh at you." Few things are more entertaining than to pore over a book-stall. not, is one that, if possible, the unbeliever will There are few here as they have them in Europe. in the open street, where a passer-by may saunter, look at the various titles, or dip into a volume. This is rather to be lamented for loungers, ay, even for book-worms, as great lovers of books are called. The latter person often sees works that are not to be found elsewhere, and is often treated could ever suppose contained anything new. And Northern men shave all the front of the head, and you think is cheapness; for be it known, that termined to buy, it is always cheap. A book does not come to you as an intruder. You seek it; and by reflecting as you read, you hold converse by a kind of pomatum. The capillary turret is so with a new acquaintance; you compare each high that neighbors are obliged to assist each other other's mind without danger of violent collision. with Mr. Quin and Dr. Wisemen, founded the in dressing the head. This is done once in three or from him quietly, without hard words passing. If you approve, you dwoll upon the expressions aed read them over again. Here is at once a double pleasure. La Bruyere says: "When a person of feeling and discernment reads a book, and it exdress might be constructed by taking a sheet, and cites in him elevated thoughts, he may be sure estant Queen, who three hundred years after. to Popery. "I am a moderate man," he said, in holding it behind the back, doubling down the the work is good, and he needs no other mode

Religious Reading. For the New-York Evangelist. HOLD FAST THE BIBLE.

In these days of progress, when what is old and tried is repudiated, and faces are turned eagerly and wistfully towards the future, ready to adopt each new form of faith that presents itself, finding nothing too marvellous for credence t behooves those of us, who would not be swayed to and fro with every wind of doctrine, to have an anchor to the soul both sure and steadfist. 'I have tried all religions, said one, and each in turn was relinquished for a better, until they alike proved insufficient for happiness and unsatisfying to my reason. I am now quite convinced that each mind must judge for itself, and at last all will be equally blessed and enlightened." Then you do not receive the Bible as your rule

of faith; as God's revelation to man; you do not regard it as an inspired book? "I do not see any more inspiration in it than

in the writings of Homer or Shakspeare. I do not doubt it was written by good men, but they were human like ourselves, and we cannot feel obliged to agree with them in all they say. What they wrote was well for the times in which they lived, but we must not go back to them for recepts. Had they lived in our day, they would have written very differently. I am to love God and to love my neighbor, this nature teaches, as his-creatures, but you would have them give up pleasures for duties. If I read the Bible as you do I would not believe a word of it." Sentiments like these are not rare exceptions

but are creeping stealthily and steadily into our churches, and influencing the youth of our land. More than one, who within a few years past commenced a Christian course full of hope and earnest zeal, has forsaken the way of peace to tread the devious and uncertain path of skepticism. They had never been fully established in the faith; had never rightly understood the grounds of the belief which they professed; perhaps had been induced too hastily to profess a mistook a desire for heaven for a hatred of sin, and ready to enlist themselves under the banner of the cross, they rested on an outward and visihad been long on the Lord's side, the works of they may boldly assert their convictions, and tively engaged, confirmed and strengthened the harmed. illusion. After a while temptations presented themselves, amusements that were looked upon as juconsistent for the Christian proved to be too alluring to be withstood, and the reproof, or the serious look of these that would fain have saved them from the snare, seemed to them severe and unreasonable. They came the new views, the progressive philosophy which attacked their belief with ridicule and confounded them because un-

able to defend it. The advocates of these views were men of intellect and tasto, whose homos were rendered No sternness or austority met them there; no authority alienated the parent from the children, whose entire freedom to think and act as thoy pleased was disturbed by no reverence or exacted obedience. No gloomy Sabbaths compelled them to la aside amusements, or to attend the churches of sectariaus. To them, every day was alike free and happy, and the God of nature was their God Kind feelings were cultivated towards their fellow men, and above all an enlarged liberality which would exclude none from fellowship here or from Heaven hereafter.

"How unlike the bigots we have been associate ed with," they now exclaim, " who can admit none to their confidence and sympathy but those who believe the Bible as they do, and hold the Sabbath as a sacred institution to be kept unto the end of it. How much pleasure they lose! How narrow are their minds!"

But having made this exchange of friends, and vielded their former faith to this new aud insidious influeuce, you would ask mc, Are they happy? and truth compels me to say, that how ever some may delude themselves with a transient happiness, there are those who by their own con fession are miscrable. Said one young friend, Could I go back to the

feelings I had when I made a profession of religion, and believed as you now do, I would give all that I possess in the world. But, alas! her mind had become clouded by too long indulging n speculations and doubts. The more she read and thought, the more uncertain she became, and with tearful eyes she exclaimed, "They have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him."

She had yielded the one point that the Bible was inspired, and in that opening a wedge had been placed to overthrow her entire belief. It is in view of cases like this, that we urge

you to hold fast the Bible. Question yourself as to what you believe. Are you a member of any church, do not be satisfied with merely having your name enrolled on the list of its members examine the creed adopted by your church; see if every article can be supported by the Bible; try them one by onc, and accept no proof but the supreme one, "thus saith the Lord." Study the authenticity of the Scriptures; assure your self that they are true by historical and internal evidence: find out when they were written and how preserved; and in regard to the New Testament, for which some claim that the number of its books depended solely upon the authority of a church council, called by the early fathers, read for yourself the testimony of those early fathers, which you will find collected in Horne's Introconsciousness of being useful to the souls of his duction to the study of the Scriptures and kiudred works; and when called upon to defend it against the attacks of the infidel, or to answer the inquiries of those who really desire information, you will be able to give a reason for the hope that is in you. You will be able to stand firmly upon the rock of your salvation, and clearly to prove that no impulse but an enlightened conviction planted you there.

> The idea of charity and liberality is a fascinating one to the young mind, and those skilled in a knowledge of human nature know well how to work upon and trample over it. There are things in the Bible that the natural heart is most reluc tant to accept. The doctrine of eternal punishment for instance, which cousigns to an endless exile from God's presence those who love him reject, forgetting, as he does so, that without fit- himself in the pulpit, though ho was shrewdenough ness for it, the society of heaven would be irksome and distasteful to him. Said a young friend to me, "I cannot believe

> in such a doctrine. I could not love a Being who had arranged his affairs so well that he had conwould require me to believe it." "Then you cannot love the God of the Bible :

> for if we are to love Him at all, it must be with full confidence that 'He doeth all things well;' and if we cannot understand how judgment and Mr. Bingham, the pastor of the church, learned and feel assured, because God has said it, it must right."

An excellent clergyman, not many months since, was conversing with a young man who had adopted these liberal and so styled progressive views. Having several interviews, they had dis-

to strengthen the young man in his opinions. At | congregation (and a most intelligent one it is length, his friend determined to try a new course | could not be mistaken, but the elder never moved with him; and on the next occasion of their his eye from the speaker. His slightly parted tion that was brought forward.

"Is that all? Is there not something else you can that must save our beloved church from the abyss say against Christianity?" The young man, un- of Arminianism. These are the views which I ascious of the irony of his opponent, said tri- hold and they must be guarded from the assaults umphantly, "That is all. I think you will con- of enemics. Could the New School party be imcede that I have demolished the entire system." bucd with such sound doctrine as this we have to give me in its place?"

The young man looked surprised, and replied that he had nothing. He had not thought of that. "Ah!" said his friend, "I like to have a good | we have just been hearing," when his friend said house to live in, a very good and elegant one, if quietly, "Deacon, I am glad to hear you speak I can have it; but, at least, I must have a shelter | so, for the man you have been praising is Albert from the storms and blasts of Winter. So if you have none to offer, I must take Christianity back

again, and make that do." So, dear reader, until you can find some religion better than Christianity, some book better than the Bible, do not abaudon them. Be assured that your only security lies in holding fast | report of Dr. Hoge, the commissioner to the Asthe revealed Word of God, and jealously guarding it from every encroachment of the enemy; well as revelation. God wishes the happiness of and being yourself fully persuaded of its truth. divino authenticity and inspiration, you should very severe speech from the Rev. Franklin Putbe able to prove these points, and place them above all doubt and suspicion. Do not be coutent to follow blindly any leader, however excellent; investigate for yourself, and being thoroughly convinced, labor to lead others to pursue the same course.

thoroughly acquainted with the great facts of of the combatants shocked him, and he rose and Christianity, that the impression made while with a trembling utterance read, especially to Dr. young may remain, and be of service when they H., to whom he pointedly addressed himself, such can better appreciate their value and importance. a lecture "on the mind that was in Christ" as I Are you a Sunday School teacher, do not be rarely ever heard. The old man was no sooner satisfied with merely entertaining the minds seated than Dr. Hoge aroso and in a most adreligion they did not fully comprehend. They under your care, but give them knowledge that shall enable them successfully to grapple with errors which are so rife in our land; so that many times since, and never without thinking of hereafter, when beset with conflicting opinious, him as he responded to the rebuke of that venerble sign as a proof of an inward and thorough they may not be driven to yield to one and able elder. He may have sinned in other respects, change of heart. 'For a while the novelty of another, uncertain where the truth lies, or how it but in that scene he was a noble Christian man their position, the cordial greetings of those who may be defended; but well armed on every side, benevolence in which they found themselves ac- leave the battle field, if not victorious, yet un-

For the New-York Evangelist.

REMINISCENCES OF WESTERN MEN. THE ORTHODOX ELDER, AND MR. BARNES, THE HERETIC. The Old and New School war was waged with common bitterness at the West, with but a mall mixture of those amenities which disguised Mr. J. S. Gould, communicated to the Prison condition, morally, that Adam was, when he came omewhat the same bitterness at the East. Nor was it confined to meetings of Presbyterics and it be inquired whence crimes proceed, the answer intimation given, nor a suspicion broached in all Synods, but it convulsed churches, and divided is right at hand. Nature is blameworthy for a that he has written, that man has ever become communities. Little missionary churches, barely part, and Education for the rest. Take a given depraved, but it is assumed that he has not. His with help from abroad to have preaching ouce in two or four weeks, were distracted with this unhappy feud. In some cases families were divided on the same "rock of offence." As early it is not at all a matter of surprise that the Now as 1832, there were signs of approaching trouble. The trial of Duffield, of Carlyle, excited some feeling, and as year by year the Commissioners returned from the General Assembly, they reported the belligereut attitude of the two great parties in that body. The American Home Mis-

ionary Society, and the Boston Board of Foreign Missions were attacked by one party and defended by the other. The orthodoxy of New England, and also the orthodoxy of Western New York and Western Reserve, were clamorously impugned by some and endorsed by others. But when, in 1835, the elements of contention came to a head in the prosecution of Mr. Barnes, of Philadelphia and Dr. Beecher, of Cincinnati, two of the most remarkable and successful preachers of pulpit of Philadelphia, the other that of Cincinnati, the excitement broke like a torrent of fire through the Western Churches. The Spring tucky, in 1836, witnessed the skirmishes of two parties prefatory to the drawn battle which was come off in Pittsburgh, at the General Assembly. There were two men virtually or actually on trial for heresy. Mr. Barnes was suspended by the Synod of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Wilson had appealed to the Assembly from the decision of acquittal in favor of Dr. Beecher by the Presbytery and Synod of Cincinnati. Both these cases were expected for final adjudication, and distinguished men wore exceedingly auxious as sembly on that point. The election of Commissioners probably nover excited so much interest as that year. A "middle man" would not be

wero "straight out" on the great questions to be issued at Pittsburgh. The jucident which I wish to relate was received directly from the intelligent gentleman who figured largely in the conversations. The majority in one of the Ohio Presbyteries elected a certain intelligent elder as a Commissioner to that General Assembly, for the reason that he was known to be violently opposed to Mr. Barnes. This gentleman spent the Sabbath previous to the Assembly's meeting at Marietta, in the family of an old acquaintance, who is my informant, and who is also a warm admirer of Mr. Barnes. No sooner were the friends comfortably seated on Saturday evening, than the exciting question was and of every Christian. Shall the friends be started, and the whole evening was spent in canvassing the question of Mr. Barnes' alleged hercsy. The elder waxed hot as he unmasked the his career were not arrested he would pour a tide | will thus seek to save souls from death? of "damnable heresics" over our fair heritage! But especially had Mr. Barnes, in the elder's view begun to pull out the corner-stone of the doctrines of grace by his unscriptural notions of "the atonenent," and man's "natural ability." And his riews were supported by strong references to par-

Romans," and especially the opinions of such safe men as Drs. Junkin, Breckenridge and Wilson. On Sabbath morning the conversation was renewed, and was only suspended at the door of the Congregational Church. The elder had never seen Mr. Barnes, but his friend was in costacies of delight to see Mr. Barnes to say nothing, and see what would be the result. The sudden appearance of Mr. Barnes is accounted for in this wise. The Syuod of Penusylvania

ticular passages in that sad book, "Barnes on

siderable leisuro during the winter of 1835-6, and he had availed himself of this opportnue cir cumstance te make a trip to St. Anthony's Falls. is advanced; and is not our prayer "Thy kingdom He was now on his return, and most fortunately. mercy can be reconciled in the punishment of on Sabbath morning, that he was at the Hotel. his enemies, still we can have faith to trust Him, Forthwith the pastor insisted that Mr. Barnes should deliver "an exhortation to the people," as preaching." There are large regions of thinly excepting through intuition and reason. These he was forbid to preach, and Mr. Barnes conclud-

> His subject was the Atonement, and most hapwith such exquisitely fit illustrations-Mr. B. has supplied.

WHOLE NO. 1336. meeting he yielded assent to every proposi- lips, his face, his eye, his person inclined forward, lips, his face, his eye, his person inclined forward, all showed thad he was led captive willingly. with their prayers. And more than that—they must go forth themselves. Laymen must go forth The youthful philosopher, with astonishment After the service was over, his friend said, "Well, at his own success, proceeded to overthrow the deacon, what did you think of the sermon towhole system of Christianity, receiving no inter- day?" "Think of it?" he exclaimed, "Why, ruption, and occasionally cheered by an assent. it was the noblest sermon on the subject I ever When he had quite finished, his auditor asked, heard. Those are the views of the atonemen

"But," asked the clergyman, "what have you been hearing, instead of the dangerous errors of Mr. Barnes, our church might vet be saved !" One can better imagine than describe the ludicrous termination of this eulogy on "the preacher

Barnes himself!"

The anecdote is, as I believe, substantially true and it is too good to be lost. And hero I remember a little sceno, which o curred at a meeting of the Columbus Presbytery, at Worthington, in the fall of 1838, when the

report of Dr. Hoge, the commissioner to the Assembly, was rendered, reflecting severely on the conduct of the party which, as he said, "had secondary to them the same support, as though they were at home, and thus help them to preach the goseded." The report called out a very able and nam, of Circleville, and a savsge rejoinder from the Doctor. Feeling was running high, and might have become warmer, had it not been checked by a venerable elder, Mr. John Johnson, of the Black Lick Church, of which he was the father. he same course.

Are you a parent, see that your children are

Presbytery before. The language and the rancor joint Committee shall have the oversight of this work, within the bounds of the two hodies, and mirable manuer thanked "the aged father" for his counsel! I have heard and seen Dr. Hoge It may be added, that this little scene abated very sensibly the fever of the Presbytery during

> For the New-York Evangelist. CAUSES OF CRIME.

its remaining sessions.

The increasing frequency of crime in this City may well rouse public attention to investigate its

The New York Daily Times recently had and add to it the villainous education in iniquity that the street lads of the City fall in with, and this assumption. York professional rascals are as bad as they are; callions is not both more numerous and more

And again: "But the want of moral education, inwards of thirty thousand commitments in the prisons of this City, in the year 1854, less than half, or only fourteen thousand eight hundred ould not read."

bohalf of the occupation and use of the Public School Houses for Sabbath Schools," in which the Church, the one occupying the metropolitan we find the following statement: "The Sabbath Man, in his natural state, does not, and cannot School is an efficient aid in secular education. It gathers up those that the Common School cannot ker as essential to spiritual communication reach. For instance: In one of the Mission nectings of the Presbyteries in Ohio and Ken- Schools in New York there have been, during the last six mouths, 408 scholars, with an average attendance of 125, and only 40 of the 408 could read when they entered the school. In another, of 620, and an average attendance of 200, but 90 could read. Of 12 children over eight years of foro the Apostacy, becomes impossible when that age, brought into one school in one day, not one of them had been to public schools, or knew anything about public schools. They were the children of rag-pickers, coal-pickers, organ-grinders. &c., who are so employed as to be kept away of course the friends and the autagonists of these from the public schools. But in the Sabbath Schools they are taught to read with the ultimate to the position of their Commissioners in the As- view of opening their mind to the Holy Scriptures."

From this paper we also learn that, in the city of Brooklyn, benevolent individuals have already God; the heathen law-giver as certainly as Moses; thought of; both parties sought to elect men that established about 20 Mission Sabbath Schools for the false prophet as certainly as Isaiah. The the benefit of these destitute children, embrac- The idolator is inspired to worship idols, and the Christians. And yet only about 2000 out of author, "are inspired;" and this inspiration con-24,000 are provided for, leaving 22,000 yet resists in "a faithful use of our faculties." He, maining destitute of roligious instruction. In therefore, who devotes himself to the practices of New York, where the New York Sunday School Idolatry, and he who acknowledges Mahomet as ecuting this work, in connection with other fel- was Isaiah or Paul. It is an inspiration which low laborers, and with great energy, especially makes no distinction between false religion and for the last two years, it is supposed that more true, the dancing devils of the heathen and the than 80,000 children are growing up without any servants of the most high God. religious instruction.

Now we are disposed to press this matter home to the heart of every citizen and tax payer, lacking to sustain these most praiseworthy institutious, which are free from sectarian odium and it is the result of a faithful use of our faculties, open to all? Who will offer to become a teacher and that all men possess it. All men have a cercorrupt doctrine of the "great accused;" his of these neglected ones? Whose heart makes tain capacity for acquiring truth; and this is incentiments were pestiferous and deadly; and if him willing. And besides and above all, "Who creased and strengthened by culture. "Inspira-

> For the New-York Evangelist ONE PLAN OF UNION.

MESSRS. EDITORS: At the recent semi-annual meeting of the Presbytery of Kalamazoo, action was taken, which, it was thought, might interest the public, for two reasons; first, because the ual violation of his law, loving themselves susubject was one bearing closely upon the much discussed subject of "Church extension;" and secondly, because, notwithstanding it bore in that direction, the action taken, tells of co-operation ker does not admit that men are naturally destiinstead of that derision, for which "Church ex- tute of true obedience; and he therefore adtension" seems of late to have been the watch-

The object aimed at, was not directly that of Church extension," but rather that to which plain in consistency with his theory, or else aban Church extension ought always to be subordinate, the extension of Christ's kingdom. If this be secured under the Presbyterian banuer, well; if under the Congregational, God speed our breth-truth, nor establish, by satisfactory evidence, their reu. Iu either case, it is Christ's klugdom which come ?"

Here at the West, there is a want similar to that which some have attempted or proposed to meet in our large cities at the East, by "street make it appear that God has ever inspired men settled country, which are entirely out of the bounds of our churches, and destitute of the means of grace, at least, of anything which de- Reason, by Thomas Paine. pily did he announce and illustrate his proposi- serves the name of preaching. The problem to tions, showing what it was and what it was not, be solved is, how these waste places are to be

are so "like angel's visits" that we cannot supply and in many parts of this destitute field, it would and in many parts of this destitute field, it would not be practicable at present to organize churches.

The only courso seems to be, to pursue the method followed by our brethren in the foreign field. Pastors and helpers must go out, somewhat after the manner of "the Seventy," and preach the gospel from neighborhood to neighborhood, and from house to house. This method, however, as one of the brethren remarked "involves a vector of the brethren remarked" involves a vector. as one of the brethren remarked, "involves a vast amount of patience, and perseverance and self-de-nial, and requires a great deal of faith and grace." Not only must the pastors have the missionary spirit, but the churches also. They must be interested in the work. They must be willing to spare their pastors. They must accompany them as pastors.

By the following Report which was unanimously adopted by the Presbytery and also by the Kalamazoo Congregational Association, at their recent meeting, it will be seen that one of the most noticeable features of the plau, is, that it is a "Plan of Union." It was thought that if the former "Plan of Union" must be abrogated, we might as well have another. Who will object mously adopted by the Presbytery and also by to this? Who will not rather rejoice in a placti cal effort to extend together the Would that there were more of this united effort, and mutual interchange of sympathy and counse and loss of newspaper discussion about words and phrases; more of mutual charity, and less of jealousy and suspicion.

REPORT.
"In view of the wide spread destitution of the means of grace, that exist in this region of country, and the evidence that it cannot otherwise be supplied.

Resolved, That the ministers of this Presby

tery be recommended to spend, during the year, and as early as possible, three or four weeks in missionary labors among those destitute of the stated means of grace.

Resolved, That the churches be advised to al-

ow their ministers to go forth, at least, three or four weeks during the year, to lahor as mission pel to the poor and needy.

Resolved, That the churches be advised to send

out with the ministry, as they thus go abroad to labor among the destitute, lay bro to labor among the destitute, lay brethren, to labor with them, from house to house and neighborhood to neighborhood.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed who shall be authorized to co-operate with a like Committee appointed for the same purpose, by the shall report to Presbytery at each stated meeting. Resolved, That where laymen, best qualified, in the judgment of a church, for such labors, are unable to give their time to such a work, it be rended to those who are able, to reuder them the necessary assistance, that they may go forth

free from pecuniary care and anxiety.

Resolved, That in the organization of churches. either as the fruit of these joint labors, or under any other circumstances, the question whether they shall be Presbyterian or Congregational, shall be left entirely to the free election of the embers themselves."

For the N.Y. Evangelist. EVERY MAN HIS OWN BIBLE. THEODORE PARKER'S IDEA OF INSPIRATION. BY REV. DR. ROWLAND.

The religious system of Mr. Parker, which iucludes his peculiar theory of Inspiration, is huilt upon several assumptions. It assumos, as we have often had occasion to remark, that there has been no apostacy of the human race; that leader on this topic, taking for a text a paper of man is not fallen and sinful, but is in the same Association of this City. The Times says: "If from the hands of his Croator. There is not an cory of Inspiration, therefore, like his view of Intuition and the religious element, is built upon

But it is clearly evident, that what would have been true of man had he maintained his original but it is rather wonderful that our breed of rap- holiness, is not true of him as fallen. Had he continued sinless, he would have found in communion with God the full knowledge of his duty, without any special revelation. But now the r rather the want of any education at all, has case is different. He not only needs redemption, omething to do with the progress of crime. In but to have this system of grace revealed to him as being above the power of natural reason to discover. Lot the fact be once established, that man is naturally alienated from God, is a rebel and thirty could read or write. Ten thousand toward him, and can have no spiritual communior with him till reconciled through the Gospel, and We have before us another paper, viz: "An the whole of this beautiful theory of Inspiration Appeal of the Brooklyn Sabbath School Union is overthrown. Its foundation is swept away; those windows, so graphically described as open ing toward God, are shut, and all within is dark come into the condition described by Mr. Par-

of love; and if in this state there is spiritual communion, and these windows of the soul are opened. Still, in a different moral state, the case is the reverse. The communion with God which existed in the normal condition of the soul be soul is defiled with sin, estranged from its Maker, and gone over to side with his enemies. In such of holiness. The soul is sinful in all its affections and acts. And are we to think that God inspires the sinful acts of that soul? It is impossible that he should. But Mr. Parker's theory of Inspiration includes this absurdity. It takes the ground that all men are inspired, whatever may be their moral state, or their relations to ng teachers from the various denominations of Christian to follow Christ. "All men," says our Union, for more than thirty years, has been pros- the prophet of God, are as cartainly inspired as

In this way, Mr. Parker makes inspiration to be nothing but that natural excitement of the soul which is kindled by undertaking any object of interest. He reduces it to nothing more than a capacity to explore the truth; for he says that tion," says Mr. Parker, "depends on the quantity of being, and the quantity of obedience" in any man. That is, the greater the capacity, and the more faithfully it is used in obeying God, the

greater is the inspiration. But what is to become of those who have no true obedience to God, but who live in the habitpremely instead of loving God, he does not pretend to say. Of course, upon his own principles, there can be no inspiration. But Mr. Parvances his peurile and absurd theory full in the face of all those great facts of depravity, which he is bound as a philosopher to admit and ex-

Another assumption of Mr. Parker is, that God cannot supernaturally endow man to reveal his mission as divine. This pervades his whole system. It is assumed that God cannot work a miracle; that no real miracle was ever wrought; that there was never given a supernatural prediction of a future event; and that no evidences can things are repeatedly affirmed, and with a dogmatism unparalelled excepting in the Age of

But is it true that God is really incapable of making a supernatural communication to mankind? How does it appear? It is contrary to cussed the respective merits of Christianity and few superiors in this—as showed that a "Master The Home Missionary Society, cannot meet the the uniform laws of Nature, says the skeptic, in the new philosophy; but argument only appeared in Israel" was there. The admiration of that want, because it has not explored, and new men which assertion he is joined by Mr. Parker, Rus what are the laws of nature other than those their operation in any case, how could he have created man? How formed the races of animals than to open a passage for Israel through the Red

Sea, or to restore light to the blind? Philosophers maintain that there have been successive races of inferior animals in existence before man; and that the different strata of the interposed in successive ages, to produce these Whatever may be the fact in respect to this, the work of Creation is itself a miracle of nature's laws. All these objections set up the laws of nature as above the Deity; as if He who constituted them could not interpose to jections which are founded on assumption without a shadow of proof to sustain it.

This assumption is overthrown by the fact o the Creation; and by the fact also, that God supernaturally endowed men to speak and write as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. The evidence of this cannot be successfully met and resisted. The Bible contains in Itself the evidence of its divinity. Its miracles are too well established to be overthrown. Its prophecies are even eyes their fulfilment in so remarkable a manner developed, as to show conclusively that noue but the Divinity could have suggested them. The historical evidences of the authenticity of the Bible are perfect. An array of evidences, external and internal constituting a mass of facts which have never been met, sustains the Divine authority and inspiration of the Bible. And what has Mr. Parker to oppose to this? Nothing but assumptions. He assumes everything, and on the ground of these assumptions claims to have beaten down the impregnable defences of the Bible

Aew-York Ebangelist,

NEW-YORK: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1855.

POLITICAL DUTIES OF CHRISTIANS. Before the issue of our next number, the an nual election in our State will have occurred. In view of the important principles and interests concerned, we seize this last opportunity of offer ing a few suggestions in regard to it. With party politics, in the ordinary sense, we have little dis position to meddle. In the contentions of petty cliques bent on schemes of personal aggrandize ment; in the strife for the spoils of office, the struggles of the ins with the outs; in the blind devotion of the duped multitude to this or that cunning demagogue; we, of course, can take no other interest than that of the profoundest loathing. Yet, with government and with elections we are bound in some sense to concern our selves. Elections are in order to government ; It is not, indeed, to be either identified or allied with the Church; yet it is a morai power, and should be wielded in harmony with the great principles of righteousness and benevolence, as set forth in the Divine Word. It should be permeated and moulded by the spirit of Christianity. Christians among us, being part and parcel of the State, as they were not in Nero's time-nay, being part and parcel of the government-have

dnties to discharge in this relation which they

may not overlook, and of which they should

First of all, would we arge it upon all who have the legal qualifications, that they fail not to vote at the coming election. Au unnecessary failure of this sort is, in our judgment, no light or excusable matter. With as clear a conscience, for anght we can see, might the chosen senator or representative leave his seat vacant at the cap-Itol. He has no more a duty to do there, than has the elector at the ballot box. He is but the agent of the electors. Indirectly, but really, they are the law-makers. In the very formula of our enactments, God will hold the people responsible: and a special responsibility rests on those who as yet was the grand hunting ground of the Indone. While a simple act of justice, it would have been enlightened from on high, that they may the more worthily discharge all duty-who have been made Christian men, that they may, less he pleases, need know for whom he votes. But the right to vote, and even the obligation, is izen when he became a minister; nay, if he has become a good minister, he is therein a better citizen. The cause that fears the votes of the clergy is, prima facie, a bad canse.

Presuming that our readers who have the right will be all at the ballot box, we say to them next. Re Christians there. No craven, truckling spirit -no habit of blind servility, of dogged adherence to old party names, and forms, and usages. shibboleths, becomes one whom Christ has made Master, and it is his chief concern to please him. old. He welcomes whatever new thing is true and good. With peculiar readiness does he accept new forms, if they give increased effectiveas he is, he expects to see forms change. Above all, in reference to all principles and forms, all creeds, candidates and enactments, ever more political. Come what may of party conventionallties or interests, the moral aspects and bearings of an election are chief in his regard.

and which in all points of view, indeed, are of the highest moment-are those of Freedom and Temperance. The former is a National question; the and immediately a State affair. While we would we will not enlarge in that direction. Our chief

n the Temperance cause. We have an impregnable moral basis. The argument for total abstinence is just as strong as when Beecher put forth his Six Sermons, and Hewit uttered his into a garden of the Lord. thrilling addresses, and Edwards sent forth his

less defeat.

The only officers on the general ticket of spe laws of nature, and introduce upon the earth new torney-General. It is of great moment that training in these great missionary districts at the species of men and animals at the Creation, than the Court of last resort be well constituted. South and West? it is to raise the dead? If God had not inter. As to the local tickets, though less important, rupted the laws of nature by a miracle, he could it is yet very desirable that Judges and prosehave never been the Creator of the world? Is cuting officers should be of the right stamp. the West is made apparent in the small charitable It less a miracle to create and people the world, Especially, however, care should be taken, that collections reported. For instance, in 1810, all doubtedly adopt a Constitution making Kansas of prints, these intelligent and active publishers earth show that divine power has successively then. In every district, let Temperance meu Columbus—it was then called Franklinton of such a nature as to disperse the objectious of of the Assembly. Here, other and minor points from Buffalo to St. Louis the settlements were be the momentous issue of the hour. Will the and cold classical style, the one to indulge the the skeptic, founded on the continued uniformity should, if necessary, be held in abeyance. No fewer and feebler. The public worship of God advocates of "popular sovereignty" vote for the effect his wise and holy purposes. They are ob man, besides, is likely to be about right on most years since the first choir, on the first Sabbath, of moral affinities.

As a further reason for vigilance and activity, we refer to the almost unequalled effort and exed too great. No avenue of lufluence is overlooknow uttering their voice; and we have before our ed. "They compass sea and land to make one there was not more than half as many people as these points will be disposed of without a struggle, -with the aid of a wine-drinking aristocracy, press chlefly and ignobly lu their interest; with Sandwich Islands, and in Africa. the bar largely on their side, and ready, for a consideration, to furnish opinions which, though disposal; and with much of faint-heartedness. if not defection, ou the part of not a few, who they rule onr poor city, it must be confessed, for the whole State. With all this in view, however, we do not despair. The triumphing of the wicked. things, not to induce despondency, but to awaken the earnestness and the energy, which will ensure the victory. Scarce the shadow of a fear would be upon us as to the result of the coming election, but for the impression, already intimated, that many of the friends of temperance, sanguine of success, and comparatively ignorant of the foe they have to deal with, are omitting needful

many, has been lost already. Act honorably, act as a Christian, but act promptly and efficiently! To your own vote, add as many as possible on the and government is ordained of God. It is God's belongs to it. Give us the Legislature and the Juliciary, with the prosecuting officers, and it matters little in respect to this cause, how it is with the rest. If as to other officers any reader is nndecided, let him at least act for temperance in regard to these. So, happen what may, he shall to appreciate; but taking our Church on the save himself the anguish of sceing, in part through same field, and what is it in 1855, in spite of the his own neglect, the flood-gates of manifold woe

FIFTY YEARS OF PRESBYTERIANISM. With all the evils that abound, we do not live in the worst age the world ever saw, nor in the most desperate circumstances that ever tried good this country felt crushed under the load of re- Utica. We have reason for gratitude to God for Western New York, were strictly missionary fields, with a scattered population, whose capital in wild lands had not yet become productive Kentneky, Ohio, and Indiana, in religious matters. were an almost unbroken wilderness, with here statutes, it is "the people" who enact. For these and there a minister from whom some of the to Kansas and Nebraska as to restore the Mispeople heard a sermon at long intervals. Illinois dians. In Virginia, as the diary of the late Archibald Alexander shows, there were whole counties without a church or minister. To make the popular hungering for preaching which was clamordinary cases, the minister should vote. He slow process of building churches, and training a pastor for each particular field. The ministers of onr Lord in seuding hls disciples, "two and two," not to be questioned. He ceased not to be a cit- to preach the gospel of the kingdom. During gandism, but also to protect the rights and in the latter part of the last century, such men as inson, John H. Rice, Nash LeGrand, Cary Allen,

ley, James Richards, and occasionally those vento worn-out political platforms, and hackneyed erable men, Doctors Rogers and McWhorter, in valid? If the seat shall be awarded to Gen. free. He is truly independent. He has but one tains of New Jersey preaching the word, which crnor Reeder, then slavery receives a merited re-He cleaves to nothing old simply because it is No man was considered to be pastor of so imporchurches gave their ministers permission to itincontenting themselves with "reading meetings." his estimate, rises immeasurably above the merely Iu 1810, the Synod of New-York and New-Jer-side of slavery in Kansas. Judging from their there were 90 ministers, 16 licentiates, 113 con- anxiety. atter, though of wide ultimate scope, is primarily gatious, and 12,835 communicants. In 1818, there a legally constituted body, duly elected by the biography of Dr. Bliss, he stated that he was in the documents handed to ns, as the basis of a not conceal the wish, easily inferrible from many tions, and 16,200 communicants. If we pass on anthority? This is another issue, that will of child of pious parents. At the age of 15, he of our previous utterances, that the issues of the to 1837, we find that the same ground is occupied necessity claim the attention of the next Con- joined the church under the care of Rev. Dr. pending contest may be favorable to Freedom, by two Synods; that the original five Presby- gress. Cohorts of Missourians having no domi- Samuel Blatchford, at Lansingburgh. Afterward As to other interests, we have little fear of ber of 289; that the 102 congregations of 1810 tory. Is it then a Legislature in any just legal Here he attended Dr. Romeyer's Church, in

weighty and convincing Reports. Nay, it has sembly for 1810, we find evidence that Central terests of slavery, to hold their offices for the was pastor. strength with the lapse of time. The and Western New-York are yet missionary ground. term of six years. It has enacted, that no man The character of Dr. Bliss furnishes a beautiful at and most complete economical, chemical In that year, there were the two Presbyteries of shall vote, or hold any office in the Territory, or example of Christian devotion. His prayers were shall reside in or near New-York, and nine of School Union; and that institution, "and the and physiological researches have but added to Geneva and Oneida on that field. There were even practice the profession of law, unless he will remarkable for their fervor and tenderness. In them shall reside in or near Philadelphia, and no great objects which it seeks to promote by the its power. Nor have we any misgivings as to but the three small Presbyteries of Lancaster, take an oath to support the Nebraska act, the his private relations, he was exquisitely amiableconstitutionality of our Prohibitory Law. Hartford and Washington in Ohlo. In that year, Fugitive Slave Law, and all the acts of this Leg. His devotion to the great Christian charitable in-We know what some of our lawyers, acting un- the General Assembly appointed various mission- islature, as being valid laws in Kansas. Now, it stitutions formed the great feature of his public shall constitute a quorum for other business." der certain well understood influences, and a few aries to labor in the Genesee country, one of these is the right and duty of Congress to laquire into life. He was connected with the American Tract of our judges, seeing, perhaps, "through a glass to visit the congregation at Owego. They ap- the authority by which this strange body of men Society from its commencement; in fact, he was Carrier," have said on this subject. But how pointed another to missionate three months be-claim to legislate for the people, and also into the lts originator. In 1824, he was elected its Score-Minutes, but which should have been placed by Rev. A. T. Norton, delegate from the Send of far from Sionator. In 1824, he was elected its Score-Minutes, but which should have been placed by Rev. A. T. Norton, delegate from the Send of this sum. Since the send of the s may we deem their sayings, our readers have tween Allegheny and Lake Erle; Mr. James H. character of its legislation. We cannot think, tary. Chiefly by laboring at night, he wrote at Itself, was passed by the Synod as follows: swaple, and to some extent, we think we may say, Dickey-afterwards the venerable "Father Dick- that the House of Representatives will give its that time seventy-five tracts for children. A Na-

and over which he has the entire control? Are these laws superior to his power? If he cannot break in upon them to change them, or suspend which he has the entire control? Are appointed that year to missionary work, we notice break in upon them to change them, or suspend which he has the entire control? Are not the necessary preliminary arrangements, or appointed that year to missionary work, we notice these laws superior to his power? If he cannot to the necessary preliminary arrangements, or appointed that year to missionary work, we notice the set of voting itself, they will suffer need-the act o those of Rev. Thomas Clcland, Rev. Gideon Blackburn, and Rev. John Holt Rice, and it becomes a country. Milder measures would have been much attended 375 of them, for twenty-eight years and plants which now people the earth? Is it less an infringement to break in upon the uniform

The only officers on the general reaction whether their success in after life as preachers was not largely owing to their early ble ground for resistance.

The only officers on the general reaction whether their success in after life as mre likely to gain the end, by giving less palpacting as Secretary, and for twenty-two years as its Chairman.

In the Minutes of the Assembly for several years, the feeble condition of the few churches in right men be sent to the Legislature-above all, the churches in Geneva Presbytery raised three a Free State. Before the close of the coming offer to the American public fine specimens of the to the Senate. For the present, Governor Clark dollars and three shillings for the "Missionary may be relied on in any emergency likely to hap- Fund," the church at Geneva giving one dollar! pen in the lower body; but the members of the The Presbytery of Lancaster did not raise one npper house hold over. Look well to the Senate | cent. The churches of Utica, Geneva, Zanesville, see to it that they vote for the right candidate— Chillicothe, and Cincinnati, were feeble, and their a firm, outspoken friend of prohibition, at least; numbers small. From Schenectady to Buffalo and that his election be, if possible, secured. So was a wilderness, with a few settlements; and question of State policy will be likely to arise, had been maintained for twenty-three years at admission of Kansas as a Free State? This the resources of the most brilliant coloring; the

comparable in importance with that of prohibi- Marietta and with more or less constancy; the issue is soon to be tried; and what the result tion. An intelligent, thorough-going Temperance colony of Granville had now been there five will be, is yet a problem of the future. other important subjects. Very curious, in this broke forth into weeping as they remembered the tical nature, on each of which the next Congress world of ours, and often very reliable, is the play church they had left behind them. There were must take some action, and thereby largely. probably not a dozen of churches at that time | not finally, settle the pending struggle in refer ou the Western Reserve. The population, how- ence to Kansas. Shall Gen. Whitfield or Ex-Govever, was beginning to spread over the field as ernor Reeder represent the Territory? Shall the peuditure of the Liquor Dealers. Such a cam- far West as the Wabash with unheard of rapid- present Legislature of Kansas and its laws repaign as they are carrying on the world has ity. Ohio alone, between 1800 and 1810, received ceive the indorsement of Congress? If Kansas seldom witnessed. No needful outlay of mouey nearly 200,000 people, and yet Ohio was a very comes, as undoubtedly she will, with a Free Con-

is spared. No painstaking, no sacrifice is deem sparsely settled wilderness. In "Indiana Ter stitution, praying for admission into the Union, ritory," as the Assembly's Minutes called it then, shall she be admitted? We have no idea, that proselyte." Sorry are we to say it, they have are now in the city of Newark. We believe ourour city, at present, mainly in their grasp. Yes selves within the bounds of truth in asserting, that they had to conteud with as great obstacles and, as naturally follows, of many of our public in planting their churches as Dr. Judson, Mr. ring the measure, and not thinking much better of functionaries, executive and judicial; with the Coan, and George Thompson met in Burman, the its authors, we earnestly hope that our Repre-

But what signs of progress do we find ou this field of which we have spoken? In May, 1814, many of them deserve to be called, in the ex- the General Assembly find three Presbyterics in pressive language of Sidney Smith, "both anser- Western New York of sufficient importance to ask not for fanatical violence, but for manly firmlne and asinine," have yet their influence; with be constituted into the Synod of Geneva, includthe enormous profits of the rum traffic at their ing 46 ministers and 54 congregations, the number of communicants not reported. In Ohio connected with the Synod of Pittsburgh are the have been regarded as fast friends of temperance; Presbyteries of Hartford and Lancaster, with 25 ministers and 68 churches, and in connection error. It is one of those master delusions b the time. And from this centre, by various ma- with the Synod of Kentucky, the Presbyteries means off which the Devil quiets mens' fears and chinery, they are striving to reach and conquer of Washington and Miami, including 19 ministers and 48 churches, in all making 44 ministers and men cling to this hope against all arguments and

we know, is short. We call attention to these of any church in "Indiana Territory" this year. jous at a late period of life! Scarcely one in what changes have taken place in the same field. We find that the one Synod of Geneva and parts expect a "convenient season," when they will of two others, as they were in 1814, have grown repent and seck the Lord. On this deceitful into the ten Synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee, argument they countenance delay. Standing on Western Reserve, Michigan, Ohio, Cincinnati, In- a spot marked with only here and there a monchurches of 1814 have increased in 1836 to 819 happy end hereafter. Was ever argument like There is no time to be lost. Too much, by too ministers and, 1111 churches with 74,500 com- this? Was hope ever fostered on such princiincreased in twenty-two years ten-fold, the Press so eruelly? Where can we find any parallel to of communicants in 1814 we have not got, but forcible exhibition—such an appalling demonstra-

In 1838, the Church was split lu twain, inflicting sufferings on the feeble churches of the West which none but an eye-witness can begin embarrassments entailed upon it by the revolutionary acts of 1837? We have on that field 15 Synods, 69 Presbyteries, 1020 ministers, 1131 phurches, and 84 280 communicants. That is our Church has more Synods, more Presbyteries, more ministers, more churches, and ten thousand more communicants than the whole Church had men. Forty and fifty years ago, pious men in at the West in 1836, including the Synod of sponsibilities laid npou them to meet the demands. the marvellous displays of his mercy in our not merely of churches, but entire counties and Western churches in times past, and with earn-States, for a living ministry. Large portions of estness beseech Him again to bless those churches New Jersey and Pennsylvania, all Central and scattered over one of the most glorious and important fields in the world.

THE NEXT CONGRESS AND KANSAS. We should be glad to hope that the next Con gress would so modify the legislation in respect souri Compromise. This is what ought to be

contribute to the peace and quictude of the coun-What an awful lesson! try. No one can doubt whether a majority of case both distressing and hopeful, there was a greatly fear it will not be done. The known attitude of the President, and the present comorous and urgent. It was impossible to wait the plexion of the Senate, offer but little prospect of

such a result. Is there anything besides general protests and half a century back recurred to the example of speech-making which this Congress cau do, not only to rebuke the mad spirit of slavery-propatcrests of freedom in the Territory of Kansas? Archibald Alexander, William Hill, William Rob- There are, at least, two or three practical questions, in respect to which the course pursued by John Lyle, and also that truly great man Dr. Congress will tell with powerful effect upon the Moses Hoge, made frequent missionary tours future. Who shall represent the Territory of through destitute regions. In the Middle States, Kansas in the next House of Representativesearly in the present century, Edward Dorr Grif- Gen. Whitfield, or Ex-Governor Reeder? Both fin, Asa Hilyer, Gershom Williams, Robert Fin- will claim to have been elected by a majority of fact all the ministers, went through the moun- Whitfield, then slavery triumphs; if to Ex-Govat times was accompanied with surprising power. buke. The election of the former of these gensome missionary duty; and the most important doctrine of popular sovereignty. The friends of of hope remains to him! His prospect of erate among the destitute, they meanwhile often was not legally chosen, and hence has no right to We allude to these facts as the lawful antece- suppose it is, then to admit him to a seat will be death! dents of a remarkable growth in our order during a direct sanction of a corrupt and vicious election. the last half century, but specially at the West. It will place the House of Representatives on the sey embraced all Long Island, more than half of antecedents, we presume that most of the South-New-Jersey. New-York city, and the counties ern members of the House will give their votes along the Hudson above Newburgh, and num- in favor of Whitfield; but will the Northern bered 88 ministers, 16 licentiates, 102 Congrega- members do so? Their constituents at home

to 38,171. This shows a growth by which the slavery in the Territory. It has made it a felony missionary fields of Eastern New-York and New- punishable with a severe penalty to speak, write, divided the Territory into Conuties, and appoint-

almost without parallel in the history of this ings of the Committee, the records show that he

The actual settlers in Kansas have already chosen their delegates to a Constitutional Con vention, for the purpose of forming a State Coustitution, and applying for admission into the Uniou. This Conventiou will soou meet, and ungress, with a petition to admit Kansas as a mem-Here then are, at least, three points of a prac-

probably a very severe one; yet, believing in the wickedness and treachery of the whole course pursued to fasten slavery upon Kansas, abhorsentatives in Congress will prove themselves adequate to the occasion, honoring themselves by le gally arresting the efforts of slave-holders to seize upon Kansas, and make it a Slave State. We ness and sound principle.

DELAY OF CONVERSION

More are ruined, probably, by the expectation of future repentance than by all other forms of wards of conviction. The tenacity with which 116 churches in Ohio. We do not see the name all appeals is surprising. How few become relig-Let us now pass on to the year 1836, and see hundred or a thousand of all these delaying sinners are converted. And yet they confidently byteries of 1814 in 1836 have increased to 52 blood, and whitened with the bones of the Presbyteries; that the 44 ministers and 116 lost, they are promising themselves security-a late Dr. Spencer, to which we venture to call the

> to ponder such a mode of reasoning:-Au accurate examination into the periods life in which those, whose lives of godliness give evidence of true religion, first began to be followers of Christ, furnishes an amazing demonstration of the folly and danger of delay! The probability f conversion diminishes rapidly as years roll on.
>
> Make up a congregation of a thousand Christians. Divide them into five classes, according to the ages at which they became Christians. Place in the 1st class all those converted under 20 years of age; 2d class, all those converted be tween 20 and 30; 3d class, all those convert between 30 and 40; 4th class, all those converte etween 40 and 50; 5th class, all those convert between 50 and 60. Then count cach of the five classes separately. Of your thousand Christian there were hopefully converted,

under 20 years of age, between 20 and 30 years of age, - 337 between 40 and 60 6. between 50 and 60 66 Here are your five classes! But you comp of me: you ask "Why stop at 60 years old?"

Ah well, then! if you will have a sixth class, and an call it a class-converted. between 60 and 70 years of age, Just one out of a thousand Christians converted

the American people strongly desire it. Yet we respect to two hundred and fifty-three hopeful nverts to Christ, who came under my obscrvation at a particular period. Of this two hundred and fifty-three, there were converted,

under 20 years of age, between 20 and 30 years of age, between 30 and 40 between 60 and 70

Beyond seventy, not one! What a lesson on the delay of conversion! what an awful lesson! How rapidly it cuts off the hopes of the delaying. as they continue on in life, making darker and darker the prospect as they are nearing the tomb! How rapidly the prospect of conversion dimin-ishes! far more rapidly than the prospect of life! Let the sinner delay till he is twenty years old, and he has lost more than half the probability of salvation he had at twelve! Let him delay till he is thirty years old, and he has lost three fourths of the probability of salvation which he had at twenty. Let him delay till he has reachtill he has reached fifty years, and beyond fifty What a lesson npon delay! whas an freedom in Kansas are preparing to show that he version diminishes a great deal faster than his prospect of life! The night-fall has come-its shades thicken fast-truth trembles for him when

The Rev. Dr. Parker preached a most eloquent and affecting discourse ou Sabbath evening, in sorrow into a very wide circle. It was founded tions, and 9263 communicants. The next year, will watch their course on this point with much on the history of Lnke "the beloved physician;" and presented a very faithful portraiture of the gregatious, and 10,138 communicants. In 1814, The Legislature (so called) of Kansas, what man, and an instructive view of a Christian phythere were 97 ministers, 16 licentiates, 126 congre- shall be done with it? Shall it be recognized as sician's duty and influence. In sketching the were 125 ministers, 31 licentiates, 152 congrega- people, and enacting laws within the limits of its born in Bennington, Vt., in 1791. He was the teries of 1810 have grown into fourteeu; that the cil in Kansas, elected this body; and even some he commenced the study of medicine with Dr 88 ministers of 1810 have increased to the uum- of its members have uo residence in the Terri- Taylor. He graduated in New York in 1815. the result-in respect to this, we confess, we have grown to the unmber of 279; and the num- sense? And as to its laws, what will Congress | Cedar Street, and became a member of the Conber of 9263 communicants in 1810 has increased do? This Legislature has already legalized sistory of the South Dutch Church. In the Spring of 1830, he was one of the five who originated what afterwards became the celebrated Jersey, over which these great men, of whom we or print anything which questions the title of Dey Street Church, of which Dr. Parker was have spoken, once itinerated, has been converted the master to hold his slave in Kansas. It has pastor. After the dissolution of that church and fidence that whatever may be contributed will be other changes, he became connected with the wisely expended by the Assembly's Committee. If we now take the Minutes of the General As- ed Sheriffs, Clerks, and other officers, in the in- Bleecker Street Chnrch, of which Rev. Dr. Mason

DANTE AND BEATRICE.

The Gallery of Goupil & Co., in Broadway, has become a favorite resort for the amateurs of fine arts. Beside a most extensive collection Session, this Constitution will be laid before Cou- works of the best living artists of Europe. Iu the same room where a few months ago we adber of the national Confederacy. A large ma- mired the spirited composition of Joseph sold by iority of the people in the Territory wish for a his brethren, by Horace Vernet, we have now a Free State, and are determined to have it. painting by the no less renowned Ary Sheffer. When their Constitution and petition shall be Nothing could be more apart than the style of placed before Congress, a living, practical, and in these two prominent masters of the French its consequences, a far-reaching question will then school. Both have broken loose from the stiff richness of his imagination, and to use freely all other to idealize uature by a return to the simplicity of form and color of the schools of Giotto and Perugini.

The painting of Daute and Beatrice, now in the rooms of Mr. Goupil, is not certainly the best specimen of the style of Sheffer. The painter of Marguerite and of Francesca di Rimini is not equal to himself in this rather cold composition However such a Master can never produce a work inworthy of attracting attention; and if in this beauties which at once reveal the great artist.

one some of his faults are exaggerated, there are The painter has taken for his subject the mo ment when Dante, purified by the waters of the iver Eunoe, after his passage through the Inferno and Purgatory, meets Beatrice on the sacred nountain, who is to unfold to him the mysteries of Heaven. The two figures are well grouped. The poet, a little below his heavenly interpreter, gazes in her face, and seems to be receiving from her the divine influence which is to inspire his noblest song; in his countenance lingers an expression of sadness, produced by the misfortune and suffering he has wituessed in the dark regions of expiation, which he has just left. But in his eyes, earnestly fixed on those of Beatrice, beams the dawn of the glories and joys which she is going to unfold to him; and though, perhaps, we can also trace in their deep tenderness some spark of the earthly love he once bore to her, it is Daute as we conceive him, elevated above our human nature, and borne nearer to the celestial sphere and listening already to its sublime harmonies The image of Beatrice was more difficult to present; and it is less satisfactory; the head is too small, and wants character. But what touching grace there is in the attitude of the figure; in the exquisite disposition of the hands; in the pure lines of the draperies. There is nothing

earthly in the feeling which is expressed in that glorious form. It is from Heaven that the belovdiana, Illinois and Missouri; that the seven Pres- ument of grace—on a spot reddened with the ed of the poet receives the inspiration which he drinks from her eyes. But the effect of this scene of unearthly beauty is diminished by the uniformity of a dull and heavy coloring. The subdued tone of the shades, intended, probably, municants, that is, as to number, the Syuods had ples? Was ever the voice of history perverted to Idealize the appearance of Beatrice, takes away from the strength and general effect, without byteries more than seven-fold, the ministers this deceivableness of unrighteousness in them auswering the design of the artist. It does not right side. Let the cause fail of no vote that eighteen-fold, the churches ten-fold, the number that perish? No where have we seen such a satisfy us as a true representation of life, and has not the warm, radiant light which should urround a scene in the spiritual world. Sheffer has often succeeded better in rendering serious attention of our readers, entreating them | his meaning palpable to the eye. His Marguerite is recognized at the first glance, as a perfect per-

sonification of the victim of Faust; and all who have seen his Francesca di Rimini, the gem of the private gallery of the Duke of Orleans, the friend and patron of Sheffer, will never forget the inexpressible charm given to the forms and countenances of those two lovers, united after death, and floating forever through the clouds and shadows of Eternity.

However, the blemish we have indicated in the painting of Beatrice disappears almost entirely in the engraving. Generally the artists who have engraved the works of Sheffer have thought it necessary to imitate his painting, and to confine themselves to the vague effect of outlines hardly relieved by slight touches of shade. as in the steel print so familiar to our readers of Christ the Consoler. We prefer greatly th method adopted by Le Conte in the engraving of Dante and Beatrice, which rather adds to th effect than attenuates lt. The head of Beatrice s larger and more distinctly pronounced, and i therefore better than in the original painting.

An engraving, executed with such fineness and delicacy is Itself a work of art. It is not a servile copy; but catching the design of the artist, it aims to give the spirit and force of the original of slavery from our land."

2. Resolved, That we have noticed with rather than a literal imitation. For this reason a fine engraving often gives a more just idea of the work of an artist than an ordinary cony on can vass. The French have long excelled in historical engravings. Le Comte, in Paris, is one of the most distinguished in this branch; and certainly the print now offered to our criticism Is one of the best titles to his merited reputation.

If Americans institute parlors with popries in Europe, and would study with more at great would study with more own that the best beautiful translations of the works of the great masters, they would have a more keen appreciation of their beanties and of their different style Much cheaper than paintings, more easily disposed in small rooms, they will familiarize the ed forty years, and only twenty-nine probabilities | members of the household with the conceptions out of a thousand remain to him. Let him delay of artists and of poets, and with great scenes in history. Comparing these gems of art with such pose should be deemed offensive, either to our pose should be deemed offensive, either to our No man was considered to be pastor of so impor-tant a church as to exempt him from performing Kansas, we suppose to be a mere mockery of the ducing a better style of art, deserve an ample patronage, for an enlightened taste is an inexhaustible source of enjoyment to the wealthy, represent the Territory. This being a fact, as we his feet shall stumble on the dark mountains of and a refining and civilizing influence for the masses. No one, who watches the groups collected around the windows of Goupil & Co., or freely acknowledges. It contemplates the culti Williams & Stevens, can doubt that there is a vation of fields which would otherwise be too Williams & Stevens, can doubt that there is a latent taste for art among our people, and that Painting, as well as Printing, has yet a work to do in forming the mind of this country.

For the N.Y. Evangelist.

SYNOD OF ALBANY-CORRECTION. We learn from the Moderator of this Synod report, several things not adopted by the Synod were, through some inadvertance, not properly crossed out. On the subject of the Publication and execute such measures as may seem to be Committee, the action finally taken was as follows: a Publication Committee to be made the agency f our denominational publications, and whose dnty it is to prepare and circulate books and designed to meet the exigencies of our church, and whereas, in the prosecution of this euterprise, the Committee need funds to sustain

2. Resolved, That this Synod, in reviewing the action of the Assembly establishing a Publication Committe, recommend that the Committee, consisting of fifteen, be so arranged, that six of them thing shall be published, endorsed, or approved, unless first approved by a majority of each branch of the Committee; but five of the whole number The resolution printed as the 5th of those re-

ported by the Committee on the Assembly's "Resolved, That the Synod as follows:

"Resolved, That the Synod recommend to its also, the claims of the New-York Evangelist were churches to take members; the Synod recommend to its also, the claims of the New-York Evangelist were remaining \$50,000 has been already in part boradjourned to meet in Shepherdstown, Va. in

friends of prohibition, in our State, are a large ma- between the Sciota and Wabash rivers, at dis- enacted. Both are too monstrous to be tolerated. —the first meeting being held at his own house. Sabbath of November, to be paid into the Trea- which the following resolutions were unanimously A sale of pews ought to give them nearly this Jority of the voters. Our fear is, that presuming cretion; "the Rev. A. Cook was sent to preach Jority of the voters."

The spirit of slavery has really outwitted itself This was in 1826. For more than thirty years surer of Committee on Domestic Missions, to support a missionary within our bounds."

> From Our Chicago Associate SYNOD OF PEORIA.

The annual meeting of the Synod of Peoria was held at Rock Island, commeucing October 10th, at 7 o'clock, P.M., and closing ou Monday morning, October 15th, at 8 o'clock. The opening sermon was preached by the Moderator, Rev. R. W. Patterson, from Titus 2:7, "In all things showing thyself a pattern of good works." The Rev. S. G. Spees was chosen Moderator, and Rev. V. Leroy Lockwood, Clerk. The attendance of ministers and delegates, owing to the great distance of the place of meeting, and other circumstances, was not large; but the sessions were attended with much interest. A spirit of prayer and brotherly love was manifest throughout the

The following are among the more important transactions at this meeting. The Rev. H. Lyman was received with much cordiality as a delegate from the General Convention of Wiscousin, and assured the Synod of the friendly regards of that

The Synod recommended to the churches under its care the observance of the first Monday in January, 1856, as a day of fasting and prayer for the conversion of the world.

The several Presbyteries connected with the Synod were assessed according to the ratio of about 10 cents for each member of the churches under their eare, for the purchase of the Presbyterian House at Philadelphia; and the Stated Clerks of the Presbyteries were directed to see to the collection, and forwarding of the several amounts to the Committee of Publication at Philadelphia.

The following appointment was made, of delegates to corresponding bodies: To the Synod of Iowa, Rev. J. M. Weed, Principal, Rev. H. H. Hayes, D.D., Alternate; to the General Convention, Rev. H. Curtis, P., Rev. T. T. Waterman A. Synod of Illinois, Rev. R. W. Patterson, P., Rev. V. L. Lockwood, A.; Evangelical Lutheran Synod, Rev. L. H. Loss, P., Rev. A. Eddy, A; General Association of Iowa, Rev. E. R. Martin, P., Rev. J. M. Wced, A.; General Association of Illinois, Rev. A. Keut, P., Rev. C. Gray, A.

The following action was taken in reference to the Rockford Female Seminary, after interesting remarks and statements respecting the condition and wants of that flourishing and excellent in-

Whereas, the position, importance, and high aims of the Rockford Female Seminary give it the most imperative claims upon the sympathies prayers and pecuniary aid of the friends of eduation and religion throughout the Northwest, Resolved, That this Synod commend most cordially and earnestly the Rockford Female Semi-nary to the confidence and efficient pecuniary aid of the churches in our connection.

The Rev. H. Lyman, Agent of Beloit College was heard respecting that institution and the following resolution was adopted: "The Synod having listened to the remarks

Rev. H. Lyman, Agent of Beloit College, in explanation of the plans, difficulties and successes f that Institution, would express their cordial sympathy in that important enterprise, and would carnestly commend the effort to place that institution upon a permanent foundation now being made, to the co-operation of the friends of edueation and of the church of Christ.' The following resolutions were adopted unani

nously, in regard to Theological Seminaries: "Whereas, interesting statements have been made to Synod, respecting the Galena Theological Seminary, and the The ological Seminary soc instituted at Carlinville in this State, from which it appears that the greatest part of an enin this. Therefore.

the good Providence of God, in this endowment ough which we hope, with his continued favo to the enterprise, that our Church in this wid region will soon be furnished with suitable and imple means of Theological education. 2. Resolved, That the objects and plans of the Trustees of this Seminary, so far as they have been made known to us, receive our cordial ap-

probation, especially the founding of scholarship for the benefit of indigent students. 3. Resolved, That we are both gratified and en couraged by the hopeful prospects of this insti tion, and by the high degree of harmony in the views and feelings and acts of its Board of Tru

4. Resolved. That we do earnestly recom this enterprise to the sympathy, the prayers and the beneficence of all the ministers and churches of this Synod, with the hope that they will abound in the work of establishing and sustaining this Seminary, as occasion may require.'

On the subject of Liberty, the following reso utions were unanimously adopted: 1. Resolved, That Synod most cordially ap rove of the action of the last General Assemb Reaffirming the testimony of past Assemblies in regard to the sinfulness of the system of slaver as it exists in these United States, urging upon the churches earnest efforts by all Christian and

constitutional modes to remove the guilt and evil tude and alarm, the aggressive spirit of slavery and the bold and openly avowed purposes of its advocates to break down all barriers to the ex ension of this system.

3. Resolved. That we pledge to the friends

freedom in Kansas, our sympathies in the suf-ferings they are called to endure, and the perseitions to which they are subjected in freedom's cause, and for righteousness' sake."

The following paper on the subject of Church extension was unanimously adopted: "The Synod, in view of the action taken by the meral Assembly at St. Louis, with respect to provision for the support of ministerial laborers, i cases which cannot be adequately provided for by the American Home Missionary Society, adopt

the following resolutions: Resolved, That we deem the action of the A sembly on this subject as eminently wise and necessary; and that we have the highest confidence in the discretion and efficiency of the Commitee whom the Assembly appointed to take charge of this interest. We see no reason why Congregational brethren, or to any friends of the sure, as we understand it, is simply designed to nection with our branch of the Church, in circuit nominational relations, the H. M. Society deems unwise for it to attempt the performance of a work, the importance and necessity of which it long neglected, or where the materials are such as to demand the establishment of churches in our connection, rather than those of any differen complexion. We feel assured that this arrange ment will be carried ont in good faith towards the A. H. M. Society, and in the spirit of charity and generosity towards our brethren of kindred

2. Resolved, That we hereby pledge to the Church Extension Committee of the Assembly our hearty and earnest co-operation with then 3. Resolved, That we now appoint a Commit ee on Church Extension, to co-operate directly with the Assembly's Committee, and to devis

our bounds.
4. Resolved, That we recommend to all ou ompliance with the request of the Assembly's or, at least, to make liberal contributions for this

demanded by the interests of this cause within

The Committe appointed, in accordance with the 3rd of these resolutions, consists of Rev. A. D. Eddy, D.D., Rev. R. W. Patterson, Rev. H. Curtis, Rev. S. G. Spees, Rev. J. W. Bailey, Rev. W. A. Niles, and W. H. Brown, Esq.

The Rev. L. P. Crawford was heard with refe rence to the operations of the American Sabbath increase and usefulness of Sabbath Schools" were earnestly commended to the careful and prayerful consideration and cordial co-operation of all in connection with this body."

Statements were made to the Synod by the intimation. Nor do we doubt that the ey," of Indiana,—was sent to labor "three months sanction either to the body itself or the laws tional Society was formed chiefly at his instigation churches to take up a collection on the second presented by several members of the Syuod, after rowed, but is to be paid sometime by the Society.

adopted :-1. Resolved. That we cordially recommend the

Presbytery Reporter, a bi-monthly periodical, edited by the Rev. A. T. Norton, and published at published at Alton, Illinois. This periodical the Synod regard as eminently worthy of patrouage.

2. Resolved, That we heartily recommend the New-York Evangelist, as a religious paper, which we should rejoice to see introduced into every family embraced in the congregations connected with this Synod.

A Committee was appointed to confer with the A Committee was appointed to conier with the Assembly's Committee of Publication, with regard to the preparation and publication of an extended Church Manual, for the benefit and convenience of our ministers and churches.

The Committee on the Records of the Presby tery of Galena called the attention of the Synod to the action of that Presbytery in referring the case of Mr. G. F. Magoun, formerly of Galena, who was deposed from the ministry by that body several years since, to a Congregational Council in Iowa, by whom he has been recently restored to the ministry. This action seemed to be regarded by the members of the Synod in general as, on many accounts, highly objectionable and improper. But as it involved important principles, which there was not time to consider sufficiently, it was referred to a special committee, who are to report in reference to it at the uext annual meeting of the Synod.

The Communion of the Lord's Suppor was er ioved by the Synod on the Sabbath, and the ocpasion was one of tender interest. The services were conducted by Revs. A. T. Norton, H. Lyman and J. J. Sloeum

The Synod adjourned, to hold its next annual eeting at Chicago, commencing on the evening of the second Thursday of October, at 7 o'clock, and to continue in session until Monday evening or Tuesday morning of the following week. Spccial arrangements are to be made to impart interest to the sessions of next year. The Syuod of Peoria is manifestly becoming a

omogeneous body; and it is steadily gaining strength by new accessions to its ministry and churches, and, as we trust, to the grace and the efficiency of its members. Chicago, Oct. 25, 1855.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evangelist. FIRST PRES. CHURCH IN ST. LOUIS

ST. Louis, Oct. 23rd, 1855. MESSRS. EDITORS: On Sabbath the 21st inst. the new house of worship of the First Presbyterian church in this city, was dedicated to God. The day, on the whole, was favorable, and everything conspired to render the oceasion one of was once familiar, obliterated, many of those he deep interest to all concerned. As you know, the First church is the mother of Preshytorianism in strange faces filling block after block of houses, First church is the mother of Presbyterianism in Missouri, if not also in Illinois. Rev. Salmon Gidding the pioneer missionary, nearly forty years prayer, followed an interesting and impressive ago, organised the church, whose house has now been dedicated. The old house on Fourth street, pulpit, the remains of Rev. Salmon Gidding. The open almost in the runal district was at least in once almost in the rural district, was at length in once almost in the rural district, was at length in the very center of population, and encroached When he died his body was buried beneath the upon by the largely increasing trade which is pulpit. On tearing down the house, his remains gradually driving back residents from streets oc- were carefully removed, with the cupied by them for years, and taking possession of block after block, which ten years ago, we did ot dream would ever be required by the necessities was enclosed all that was mortal, and must return of commerce. It was judged best to tear down to dust, of that most faithful minister, whose fourthe old building, and build a new one in another portion of the city. The old ground, worth \$50,-000, warranted the Society in undertaking the erection of a house of great elegance and cost. Purchasing a lot for \$15,000, they had a surplus remaining, to which by adding an equal sum, easily within their means, they could build a labors Presbyterianism owes its origin in St. Louis. arch unequalled in substantial value and

spacious accomodation, by any in the city. Going ten squares further west than they were they purchased one hundred and fifty feet of ground, by the same in depth, and there two years ago commenced the house dedicated on Sabbath last. As you are aware, the situation is a most admirable one. Although now in a sparsely

settled portion of the city, in five years it will be surrounded by population and by the best private forward now under more smiling anspices than esidences in the city. The style of architecture is Gothic, carried out externally with consistency. and very fine effect. At the rear a chanel or session house has been built, so constructed as to pear the appearance of being a portion of the main body of the house, and suggesting the idea of a grand and imposing large audience room within, or the use of the congregation. This chapel is a beautiful affair, abounding in convenient apartnents, including pastor's study, pastor's lectureroom, Sabbath School-room, and infant schoolroom. It is three stories high, its roof being conrets. &c., being continuous with those of the body nificent appearance of the building. I have been New-York, I know of not one where you will find o beautiful a building, in outward effect, as this of the First Presbyterian church. One loves to stand and look at lt, for it makes a most agreeable appeal to our sense of beauty. Viewed from the front, or from the side, or from a quartering angle, it always pleases and excites admiration uch good taste, its ecclesiastical aspect so satisying and consistent, that but one verdict has een pronounced, that as a specimen of architeeequalled in the city. It is an ornament to the city, stately, grand and conspicuous. It is a redlt to the Society, and a matter of just pride to ur denomination. I ought of course, to speak of its tower and spire, for those are among its eonpicuous features which quickest arrest attention Resting upon a foundation, firm as the base of a nountain, a tower of massive proportions has een built, surmounted by a spire of great symnetry, reaching the lofty height of two hundred and thirty feet. Commencing at the base and cunning the eye up to the summit, there is no-bing to disturb the sense of perfect harmony and eautiful proportion. It is all that one could wish And taking this very elegant structure as it i externally, if I had never entered the interior, should say it is in all respects the most beautiful house in St. Louis or the West. But the interior is by no means consistent with the exterior—does not correspond with lt, does not at all equal it. One sees a large square room, without arches, or columns, or anything one is accustomed to see in the partial Gothie chnrches of this country, save

lery for the choir. It presents a good front, but as in the case of the pulpit, looks as though forced back toward the wall. It is shallow, though deep enough for choir purposes. I can account for these positions of pulpit and gallery only on the ground for this reason both had to "take to the wall." An arched opening in the choir gallery, lets i the large organ recently built in this city. The case of this organ is very beautiful, of Gothic style, the instrument powerful, without sweetness St. Lonis andoubtedly can build good organs though your friend, Henry Erben, of New-York stands unrivalled as yet. The highest professional dgment in this city, is that the organ built by Mr. Erben, for the Union church, is in all respects the best specimen of the art of organ-building ever heard in this city.

The general effect of the interior of the no

the pointed arches of the window frames, and

some Gothic points over the doors and the pul-

First church is an agreeable one. There is a cheerfulness and vivacity about the expression, which one loves to find in a house of worship. The stained glass windows let in a light pleasant to the eye, while the shaded coloring of the walls can be gazed at all day long, with no sense of glare or dazzle. The oak grained ceiling is done in highly ornamental style, with huge embossed n highly creamental style, with nuge chitoseco of Synod. Dr. Danforth, of Vir. uls. offered or Synod. Dr. Danforth, of Vir. uls. offered or Synod. Dr. Danforth, of Vir. uls. offered or Synod. timbers, imparting a fine effect to the whole. The resolution, which was unanim carpeting of the aisles is very beautiful and lively, while the pows, whose proportions were ing churches to contribute to the cuterprise. Rev. copied nearly from those of the Union church, are Dr. Smith, of Washington, present d papers from luxuriously easy and conducive to comfort, and a General Assembly's Church Extusion Commithical Company of the Cartesian Commithies and the Cartesian Committee of the Union church, and a light of the Cartesian Committee of the Union church, are the Cartesian Committee of the Union church, and the Cartesian Committee of the Union church, are the Cartesian Committee of the Union church, and the Cartesian Committee of the Union church, are the Cartesian Committee of the Union church Cartesian Committee of the Cartesian Committee of the Union church Cartesian Cartesian Cartesian Committee of the Union church Cartesian Cartesia highly salubrions state of mind while listening to

church. Not one for many years to come, is likely ed the second to be built in any degree superior to it. The worshiping in it, have every led with it. When all its debu Illinois, respecting "The Presbytery Reporter;" this sum, \$50,000, or thereabouts, has been ob-

to annoy and depress. You know enough of the disastrous effect of church debts. The occasion of the dedication of such a superb edifice was interesting and sublime. It had been anticipated here with large expectations and an anxiety to have the day arrive. It was known that application had been made to Rev. William Adams, D.D., of your city, to come West, to preach the dedicati sermon. The report started that he was coming. And many who knew the man, and his elegant scholarship, his finished pulpit exercises, and graceful oratory, and his earnest religious spirit, felt and any of disconsistency.

regarded him as "the strongest man he ever saw on the floor of the General Assembly." Dr. Beman is viewed as one of our champions, and certainly he, in some respects has been one of "the best abused" men in the church. The Malakoff or the Redan have hard'y been so ceaselessly bombarded. Our Old School clergymen here, have arraigned, tried, convicted, sentenced and executed him. Scarcely a fledgeling minister of their branch of the Church, but has caught up the cry, and called himmany hard names, though they have never read his book. Dr. Rice in his calumnious book—has caricatured, misrepresented and falsified him most cruelly, and others, who ought to know better. affirm and re-affirm that Dr. Beman ntterly de nies the doctrine of Atonement. Such a man oming here, of course, excited interest, and on Sabbath, many representatives from half a dozen different churches and denominations were pre-sent to hear him. The pulpit was surrrendered to him and Dr. Wisner, of the interior of your State, with Dr. Peck, a Baptist clergyman and pioneer in the West, who was an old frie ounder of the First church, Salmon Gidding.

An audience of nine hundred or a thousa people had assembled, and Dr. Beman has seldom preached to a more attentive, and I may add, more intelligent congregation. He chose for his text the 13th verse of the 60th chapter of Isaiah. After a few preliminary remarks, he announced his subject to be, the "sanctuary beautified." This, however, was not strictly, or in general, his subject. It was rather the uses and benefits of the sanctuary as related to gospel ordinances. The discourse was without ornament, and was an nu-ambitious, plain discussion of the design of houses of worship, of preaching, of Sabbath ordinances, and the religious benefits of keeping the Sabbath, of the appropriateness of building elegant churches and of the beauty and necessity of holiness. The discourse was instructive, rather than powerfu or in any sense striking, and was appropriate to:

dedicatory occasion.

After the sermon, Rev. Dr. Wisner offered a prayer. His presence was an interesting feature of the day. When our population was scarcely an eighth of what it now is, he was here, pastor of the First church, then the only Presbyterian the population of the city is over one hundred thousand, and all the landmarks with which he covering ground which when he was here, seemed unlikely to be occupied for fifty years. After the eremony-that of enclosing in a vault before the giving them a similar resting-place under the new church. This sacred dnty was discharged on last Sabbath. A large urn was prepared, in which dations were well laid, and whose seed is still bringing forth fruit. Some of our citizens who were here in early days and knew Mr. Gidding when he was the only Protestant minister here, acted as pall-bearers, and bore the urn to its place of deposit, an opening in the floor, where a vaul The associations clustering around ere hallowed, inspiring and precious. Of Salmen idding it may be truly said, lead who die in the Lord." for his works do follow him even now.

After this solemn burial scene, the audie dispersed. It was a good day for the Chnrel good for the denomination, good for the cause of Thrist. The First church has passed through trial and discouragement, troubled in resource and by diminished numbers. But it can state have favored it for several years. reason in the world why it should not be again. as it once was, first in influence, as well as order of time among the Presbyterian churches of

For the New-York Evangelist.

THE SECOND SABBATH OF NOVEMBER Mysses, Epirons: Will you please call the special attention of your readers to the collectou of the Church Ercetlon Committee of the General Assembly to be taken up on the second Sabbath of November? We are making appropriations to tinuous with the main roof, and its cornice, tur- some extent at every meeting of the Committee and have already made pledges to the amount of of the house, thus adding materially to the mag- \$4,000. We have no reason to doubt that we shall need \$10,000 during the ecclesiastical year. n most of the cities of the Union, and leaving out It is very desirable to avoid the expense of a traveling agency, and we see no reason why the churches should not on the day for the simulancous collection, raise enough at once for our purpose. The claims upon us are such as every Presbyterian, could be see the applications, would say must be met. They are nearly all from the ar West, and our favorable answers are already cheering the hearts of our toiling brethren. our pledges are made for the churches, and we now appeal to them to place us in funds which will at once earry the enterprize through for the year. In this way too, we shall best avoid all

anger of collision in collections with any mis-Our cause is that of the entire Chnrch, and we hope every congregation will take up a collection for us, however small. Let us consecrate one day this good work; let all men feel that our hearts beat together, that the Presbyterian Church s a reality, and that it is animated by an affecionate, generons and Christ-like spirit. In behalf of the Church Extension Committee

of the General Assembly. BENJ. J. WALLACE, Secretary, pro tem. Please remit to the Treasurer, B. B. Comegys Esq., Philadelphia Bank.

For the N.Y Evangelist

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA. The Synod of Virginia commenced its session the United Presbyterian church in Richmond, Va., last week. Rev. Patterson Fletcher, late Moderator, preached the opening sermou from 1st Cor., 1:21, in connection with Mat. 9, 37-38. After an able and interesting discourse, Synod met or business, Rev. Mr. Fletcher opening it with a ervent prayer. Rev. Byron Sunderland, D.D., of the First church, Washington, was chosen Moderator, and after a few well-timed remarks took the Chair, Rev. H. Malthers, and C. W. Adams were chosen Clerks. After prayer by Dr. Boyd, Synod adjourned till 9 A.M., next morning. On resuming session, Shepardstown was chosen as the place, and third Wednesday of October, 1856, at od. On motion of Rev. Mr. Bell. a com gentleman of Pochahontas County, to establish Female Seminary to be under the care of this church. Committee appointed, were Rev. Mr. Bell, Rev. Mr. Royall, and Elder P. R. Grattan. Statistical Reports from the Presbyteries as bllows, viz: From the District Presbytery, 13 inisters, 13 churches, I licentiale, and 1 canidate. From Hanover Presbytery 17 churches, 16 ministers, 1 licentiate, 1 candidate. Winches ter Presbytery has 10 ministers, 10 churches, and The free conversation on the State of Religion

was participated in by all the members of the Synod, and the delegates presented gratifying acounts of the condition and progress of the hurches. The third Thursday of November was ppointed as a day of thanksgiving. The Synodcal sermon on Family Religion, was delive Rev. E. H. Cumpston, of Prince Edward County. Mr. C. was nnauimonsly chosen Missionary Agent mittee on the subjects, who reported in favor Such in general outline, is this very beantiful of the Assembly's propositions, and reduced Not one for many years to come, is likely ed the second Sabbath in Nov. of lections to aid this object in a ospitality and kindness to the me abers

Religious Intelligence.

Ecclesiastical and Clerical. The Third and Fourth Presbyteries of Philade phia, have made a re-adjustment of their constitu-encies so as to render the two bodies more equal in numbers, and the parts of each more accessible. The churches of both bodies have been divided by a geographical line running along Ninth street to Master, thence west to the Schuylkill. This makes the membership of the two Presbyteries to be as

In the Third Presbytery, Rev. John Jenkins Clinton street church; Rev. Henry Darling, Calvary church; Rev. William Ramsey, Cedar street church; Rev. Amos Bingham, Western church; Rev. John McKuight, Logan Square church: Rev. B. B. Hotchkin, Walnut street, W.P. church ; Rev. George Foote Mantua church; Rev. Anson Rood, Darby, 2d church; Rev. Robert Adair, West Chester church; Rev. Isaac Wetherell, East Whiteland church; Rev. William E. Moore, West Nantmeal church; Rev Peter Parker, Marple church; Rev. Nathaniel Frost Green Hill chnrch; Rev. James G. Butler, Phænixville ichurch; Rev. John W. Irwin, Womelsdorff church: Rev. Leeds K. Berridge, Pottsville church: Pev. Charles Brown, Rev. Marcus E. Cross, Rev David C. Meeker, Rev. Wm. Drysdale, Rev. John W. Dulles, Rev. R. S. S. Dickinson, Rev. Eps. J. Pearce, Rev. Benj. J. Waliace, Rev. Chas. A. Smith, Rev. Joseph M'Cool, Rev. Thomas Street, Rev. John

Patton, Rev. Thos. S. Johnston. In the Fourth, Rev. Ethan Osborne, Washington Sq., 1st. church; Rev. Halloway Hunt, Pine street, 3rd church; Rev. Ezra S. Eiy, Coates street church; Rev. George Chandler, N. Liberties, 1st church; Rev. Albert Barnes, Kensington, 1st church; Rev A. Converse, Neshaminy church; Rev. Thomas Brainerd, Allentown church; Rev. Jacob Helfenstein, Catasanqua church; Rev. David Malin, Hockendangua church; Rev. C. S. Conklin, Mountain church; Rev. Charles Boyter, Beividere church; Rev. Thos. P. Hunt, Alexandria church; Rev. Elias J. Richards, Bethlehem church; Rev. Richard Walker, Beverly ohurch: Rev. Bert. T. Templetor Cedarville church: Rev. Andrew Culver, Fairton church: Rev. Douglas K. Turper, Darby, 1st church Rev. Cornelius Earle, Norristown church; Rev. George Dnaeld, Jr., Reading, 1st church; Rev. Thos. J. Shepherd, Reading, W. St. church; Rev. Charles F. Diver, Manayunk church; Rev. Eiward B Bruen, Lombard Central church: Rev. Heratio S. Howeli, Mary St. church; Rev. Jos. G. Williamson, Rev. John A. Whitaker, Rev. Ennalls J. Adams.

Rev. Dr. Rowland, of Honesdale, has received an unanimous call to the Park church in Newark, N J.

Incipient measures for the formation of a nev Presbyterian church in South Bergen, N. J., have been taken with good promise of success. A meetommitte appointed to obtain lunds for the erection of a church. Lots have been generously offered, by J. M. Marseles Esq., Sheriff of Hudson County; and were held. On Monday evening anniversary me

The new house of worship recently erected by the 1st Ward Presbyterian church, Syracuse, was for missionary purposes. dedicated on the 18th of October. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. W. W. Newell. The occasion was one proposed to import plates of glass near six feet in in Iowa, entitled the Presbytery of Dubuque. meter for the purpose of having a clock with an illuminated dial. The pulpit, pews, and organ case are all of black walnut, and of the best workman-Washington Square was dedicated in 1822. One lowed them. feature of the case is the fact, that the

society are entirely ont of debt. Rev. James Donglas Paster of the Frst Congre gational church in Rntlands, N. Y., has received a quanimous cali from the Presbyterian church in Trnmansburg, N. Y., to succeed Rev. D. H. Hamiiton, who has accepted a call to New Haven Conn. Rev. John Waugh, late of Sauqnoit, N. Y., was installed by the Presbytery of St. Lawrence, at Canton, St. Lawrence Co. N. Y., Oct. 10th. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Payson of N. Hartford. Constitutional questions and installing prayer by Rev. B. Bnrnap, f Parishville. Charge to the pastor by Rev. H Dyer of Brasher Falls. Charge to the people by

Rev. B. B. Beckwith of Gouverneur Rev. H. Dyer of Brasher Falls, N. Y., has accepted an invitation to take charge of the Presbyterian ehurch at New Haven, Oswego Co., and requests all communications to be addressed to the latter place. Rev. Peleg R. Kinne has taken charge of th

Presbyterian church in Varna, N.Y. We are happy to learn that the Presbyterian church in Deposit, are about to replace their edifice which was recently burned. The loss was peculiarly severe as the church had been but recently completed, and was regarded as a very handsome structure. The effort to bulld another has been earnestly taken hold of.

Rev. J. Sewall of Orfordville, N. H., has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church in North Green-

ville, N. Y. Rev. Wm. R. Downs of Orange N.Y., has accepted a call to the Presbytorian church in Howard, N.Y. A new Congregational church is to be erected in

Thompsonville Conn. The venerable Lyman Beecher, D.D., entered his list year on the 12th ult. He now preaches every Sabbath in the neighborhood of Boston.

Rev. Charles Packard was installed at North Middleboro, N. H, on the 17th ult. Rev. L. Packard was dismissed from Woonsocke

R. I., on the 16th ult. Mr. George N. Webber of Andover Seminary, has

been called to the South church in St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Rev. Dr. Krebs has so far recovered from his sickness that he has returned to this city, and assistd at the Communion service in Rutger street, last Sabbath morning,-being the one hundreth Com-

annion since his ordination as pastor of this church. Rev. David Irving has been called to the First church in Morristown, N. J. Rev. L. J. Spofford, pastor of the O. S. church in Rockport, La., died on the 10th ult.

A German Presbyterian church, (O. S) was dedicated in Brooklyn on the 14th. It is under the care \$32,138.10. of Rev. John Neander.

Rev. Wm. J. McCord has been called to the O. S. church in Stamford N.Y.

Religious Summary.

Tabernacle on Wednesday evening next, in behalf of an enterprise which has attracted much attentionthe United States Inebriate Asylum. We are happy dresses are to be delivered by Professor Hitchcock of the Union Theological Sominary, the Rev. Mr. Thempson of the Tabernacle, and Rev. Mr. Hogarth nitiy.

that the Church in that place is now in the midst of ane of the most blessed revivals he ever witnessed. The work moves on with great stillness and solemnity, and several of our prominent citizens,-meu of

course will be free, and the church should be given exclusively to the privileged classes.

acred eloquence, to say nothing of his evangelical

. It the States of New-York and Massachusetts,

In Dr. Cooke's Second Part of the Centuries, it is stated that of the Methodist Church North, the members proper stand in the last year's Minutes, at

viz: 208,152. This is but little above the average number of probationers admitted from year to year Yet in the mean time, with all the increase of Territory occupied, East and West, and the increase of a year, and yet, with all these additions, makes little or no net increase.

The wife of Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of Norfolk, Va. who is a brother of the late Dr. Armstrong, of the yellow fever, having but just consigned in succession

The Journal of Commerce denies the assertion of the New-Orleans paper, that the Methodist Church Sonth, declined receiving a donation from the Southern Aid Society. The Society never tendered or proposed any such donation.

The Boston Chronicle, which is the organ of the ew party, states that Mr. Gongh is opposed to prohibitory laws. This is a mistake; he is now on a ecturing tour for the express purpose of advocating Rev. Stephen C. Pixiey, of Plainfield, Mass., and

Mrs. Louise Pixley, of Northampton, Mass., embarked last week from Boston, in the Springbok, Capt. Mayo, for Cape Town, to join the mission of the American Board among the Zulns. The religious services were conducted by Rcv. Anso Gleason, a missionary among the New-York Indians A writer in the Christian Intelligencer is streng ously advocating the removal of Rutgers College

ing it from the Theological Seminary. A convention of the colored clergymen of the Episcopal Church, was recently held in Williams burgh, which resulted in the formation of a Society for Church extension among colored people.

from New-Brunswick, for the purpose of disconne

For several weeks past the Methodist churche f Washington have been holding protracted meetngs. The accessions, by probation, have been large Nearly one hundred have united with one station, and a majority of them from the ranks of the youn men of the city.

The Union Benevolent Society of Philadolphia whose object is to provide for the poor, held its twenty-fourth annivorsary last week. It was re ported that nearly twenty thousand visits had been which we hope it will be consistent for him to made to the dwellings of the poor, last winter. The mount distributed was about \$22,000.

The General Methodist Sunday School Union the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, held its anniversary last week. The services commenced or abbath morning, when simultaneously in at lea 0 churches, sermons were preached and collections taken. In the afternoon, seventeen large meetings regular worship was commenced last Sabbath in the lings were held at central places in Brooklyn, and on old Academy building, at which Rev. Dr. Burchard | Tuesday in New-York. There were reputed to be lars. Io ten years the Union has given over \$50,000

A rew O.S. Presbytery has been formed from th of uncommon interest. The building is one of the of Long Island. It is entitled the Presbytery of men per day every day up to September 5. Thus very finest specimens of Norman architecture. The Nassan, contains fifteen churches, and twenty minspire, yet incomplete, is to be 187 feet high. It is isters. Another O S. Presbytery has been formed the last three weeks of the siege amounted to 32,000

Mrs Margaret Smith died in Trenton last week from exhaustion and fatigue incurred in nursing the wounded victims of the Burlington Railroad acciship. This is the oldest religious society in Syradent. Mrs. S. took two of the worst sufferers into onse, having enjoyed the labors of the Rev. Dr. her own house, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, and nursed Lansing, as early as 1810. The old church on them night and day till they died. She soon fol-

bia, (S.C.) Theological Seminary, had recently a narrow escape from death by poison: one of the danghters having mixed arsenic in some biscnit. of it, but were relieved of the poison before it proved

The Female College at Elmira, of which we reently spoke, was opened, according to the notice, during the week of the State Fair. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Beman, the Rev. Dr. Cox, Prof. Kendrick of Rochester, and the Rev. Mr. Steele. Among the subscriptions toward it fonndation is one of \$5,000. The Institution opens with fair promise of usefulness and success.

The North Hartford (Ct.,) Association lately apointed a committee to investigate the subject of ollecting agencies for benevolent objects, who have made their report. They give the per centage of expense on the income of the several Societies, as ollows: Of the National Societies, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Home Missionary, Bible, Tract, Education, with the Society for promoting Coliegiate and Theologicai Ednation at the West, and the Christian Union the annual expenses on their whole receipts to be about 29 per cent.; on all donations, so far as they can be and Home Missionary Societies, the expenses will be about 50 per cent, on all donations. The annual expense of the Board, exclusive of appropriations for missionary objects direct, are about 12 per cent on the receipts; of the Home Missionary Society 14 per cent.; of the Bible Society 16 per cent. on receipt, and 45 on donations; of the Tract Society 11 per cent, on all receipts, and 27 on all donations; of the Education Scalety 27 per cent. on receipt, and 50 on donations; of the Society for Collegiate and

Theological Education at the West about 50 per cent., or eighteen per cent.; the Christian Union, over 70 per cent, on all donations. As an evidence that the financial interests of our benevolent societies can be sustained without collecting agencies, part in most of the last wars of Turkey, was made the committee addnce the example of the Connect ient Missionary Society, as follows: "The Parent Society has no agent in this field

except our State auxiliary, whose directors reported in 1853, that the whole expense of agencies for raising funds in 20 years, had been less than \$800, and for the twelve years preceeding 1853, only \$253. The contingent expenses of the Society in this State for the last twenty-five years were less than \$160 annually. And that the Home Missionary oterest in the State has not flagged, is proved by the fact reported last Jnne to the General Association, that the amount devoted to the Home Missions during the year ending June 1, 1855, was

Rev. J. M. Pease has issued an appeal for imme diate aid towards the exploring expedition which has been projected under the auspices of the Colonization Society, to penetrate the unknown interior of Africa. There are now only two extensive portions A meeting is to be held at the Broadway of the continent of Africa unknown to as. Since the explorations of Dr. Barth, McGregor Laird, Dr. Livingston, and the Baptist missionary Bowen and Dr. owen. These are that part of Central Africa West to call the attention of onr city readers to it. Ad- of Abyssinia, and East of Bornon, extending 14 deg. N. to 18 S, and which Vogel and Livingston are now

exploring; and the region directly East of Sierra Leone and Liberia, extending to the Niger. It is of Brooklyn. The object is one which cannot fail this latter region that Mr. Pease, and the assistants to enlist the sympathies of the Christian commu- he will obtain in Africa, purpose to penetrate. The undertaking has a great scientific as well as moral interest, and is begun with the best promise. In the Greek Church hot water is mingled with sacramental wine to imitate the natural temperature of the blood. There are also five kinds of com-

munion bread used, in the form of two circles, placed one upon the other, and made by the widow of a A most interesting and valuable Lecture was given priest or a deacon. These five kinds are: the bread to a large and attentive audience of the Sabbath of Jesus Christ: that of the Virgin: that of the School Teachers of this city, in the Central Presby- Saints; the bread of the living, and the bread of the terian church in Broome street, last Sabbath even- dead. The bread of Jesus Christ is cut through; ing, by Frederick A. Packard Esq, of the American | they take a triangular piece from the apper portion, Sunday School Union. By request of the New York and from the bread of the living they cut besides as 8. 8. Union, the Lectures will be continued on the many bits as there are members of the imperial second Wednesday evening in each month, and the family. All these pieces are put into the vase of the next one in course will be delivered in the same sacred wine. The bread of Jesus Christ is given in church on the evening of November 14th. The small bits to the communicants; the other kinds are

The Berkshire County Benevolent Society heid its anniversary a week or two since at Williamstown, an elegant copy of the memoir of the Rev. Dr. Justin A large attendance was present, and the various imminent. The news from the Colville gold mines Edwards, to every student and officer of the Union benevolent societies, which have their auxilaries in was very favorable. Theological Seminary. He thinks every young man the county, were represented on the occasion. The reparing for the ministry, and every pastor, should officers of the Society for the current year are as bave a copy; and that Dr. Edwards' address on follows: Rev. N. Gale President; Rev. H. R. Hols- gress is confirmed. The vote on the question of a follows: Rev. N. Gale President; Rev. H. R. Hoisington, Rev. C. Eddy, Vice Presidents; Rev. S. S. N. Probibitory Liquor Law shows the defeat of that abors for Temperance and the Sabbath, is worth Greely, Corresponding Sucretary; Rev. J. Jay Dana, measure. the price of the book, 60 cents, or 80 gilt; postage Recording Secretary; H. G. Davis, Esq., James At Hobbish, N.J., on Friday, Oet. 26th, by the Rev.

Charles Parker, William Wartin, Esq., Calvin Martin, Esq., Ca

foreign.

The Africa arrived last week, with Enropean news 679,282; and the probationers for the last half of to the 13 nlt. The commercial news is highly imthat year, stand at 104,076. Those for the whole portant. The Bank of England had made a further year, would at that rate, be twice that number, advance in the rate of interest, and the signs of a paric were rapidly multiplying.

The Daily News, says: "The most serious the decrease of no less than six hundred and fifty- into the interior in safety. ministers to occupy it, the denomination as a whole, nine thousand six hundred and forty seven pounds makes no progress. That is to say, it adds, 208,000 in the coin and bullion, and of seven hundred and pounds in the reserve." The Bank of England returns, Oct. 6, state the

amount of notes in circulation at £20,292,545, being American Board,) died recently in that city of the an increase of £129,870, and the stock of bullion in both departments £12,390,281, showing a decrease her nephew, her daughter and her sister to the of £449,647, when compared with the previous Advance of the Allies upon Perekov

A dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff, dated Oct. , received at St. Petersburg, states that the Allies had advanced from Eupatoria, threatening Perekop, but had retired on meeting the advance posts of the Russian left flank. Sixteen battalions of the Russians were thrown into disorder.

According to the Frankfort Post Zettung, the body of the Russian army had been withdrawn from the heights of the Belbec. Only a few thousand men now garrison the Northern forts.

Letters from Sebastopoi and Enpatoria of the 3rd and 5th maintain that the retreat of the Russian army is decided on, and that the works they are recting are only to cover the movement. It was current at Vienna that a convention wa

on foot for the evacuation of the forts on the North side of Sebastopol. In the neighborhood of Nicolaieff some 45,000 men are concentrated, 28,000 of whom belong to the

newly raised military. A letter from Sebastopol, in the Marseilles Journ ays, that one of the orders which has been executed by the troops with the greatest pleasure, is that of filling up the trenches. It is stated that the troops regard their prospects so favorably that a great number of the soldiers of the class of 1847 who may

ow quit the service do not wish to do so. The report that Prince Gortschakoff is to be suc eeded in the command in the Crimea by General Mouravieff is again current.

Bombardment of Odessa.

The allied fleet, which, according to the last news, illed on a secret expedition from Sebastopol, anchored off Odessa on the 8th day of October. Prince Gortschakoff reports that the force consists of eight hips of the line, 27 steamers and one other vessel, No news of the bembardment had been received up o the latest dates, but was expected immediately, Odessa, since the destruction of the corn ports in th Sea of Azoff, has formed the chief, if not the sole means of support of the Russian army in the Crimea. The Emperor of Russia and suite arrived at Odessa on the 22od of September, but left again the next day for Nicolaieff to attend a council of war.

Russian Losses. The Invalide Russe gives a detailed account of 3,908 schools, 107,619 teachers, and 553,065 scho- the losses of the Russian garrison on the 8th of September, as follows:-Killed, 2.684: wounded. 6,058; contusions, 1,205; missing, 1,754-total, 11,701. The same journal states that the Russians Presbytery of New-York, embracing all the churches lost 1,500 men on the 10th of August, and 1,000 it would appear that the losses of the garrison for nen, irrespectively of disease.

The Danube. According to the Constantinopie Journal, the Commander of the Turkish army on the Dannbo has received instructions to provide rations for forty to fifty thousand French troops, who are to arrive at Silistria about the end of October.

A telegraph despatch from Constantinople states nat the Anglo-Turkish contingency has received orders to proceed to Schnmla

Mediation. In a circular addressed by the Anstrian Government to its representatives, it is intimated that tween the belligerent powers, the present is not a avorable time for such mediation; that, in fact, the gained, and not treat with Russia until they have of seventy-six years, in this city. expelled them from the Crimes. The manifesto aserts that the most perfect understanding existed between Austria and Franco.

The Baron de Bonrqueney, French Minister at Vienna, has left for that city with fresh instructions His instructions agree with the answers before given o M. de Prokesch, the Anstrian diplomatist, on a special mission. The allies are willing to consider of peace, but not on the terms agreeable to Russia, stated in Count Nesselrode's last dispatch. The war must be continued till Russia offers to accept conditions guaranteeing a lasting peace. The allie do not object to a conference on the fourth point [the status of the Christian subjects of the Sultan] at Constantinople.

Resignation of Gen. Slmpson The Daily News says: "We helieve there is no loubt that Gen. Simpson has resigned his command clined to accept Gen. Simpson's resignation.

Kamiesh, dated September 9th, it was expected that in two day's time the floating batteries, each carry- Sheriff, however, interfered by force, and Pfeii at ing thirty-six guns, would open a fire against the length reinctantly consented to a Christian burial. North side of the harbor.

The War in Asia. Gen. Mouravieff has forwarded to St. Petersburg report of a successful engagement, in which the sacks, militia and dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant General Kovalerski, defeated a detachment of 1,800 regular Turkish cavalry, and 1,000 Bashi Bazouks. Ali Pasha, the Commander, who took

The garrison at Kars still holds out, though reduced to great extremes. The Baltic.

The Russians are repairing Sweaborg with the greatest activity. Her Majosty's ships London, Rodney, Albion, Le-

ander, and Wasp, have received orders to proceed o the coast of Italy. The Montleur announces, officially, that the Em-

press has entered the fifth month of her pregnancy, and that her health is excellent. An alliance between Prince Napoleon and the orrespondent, is rnmored in political circles. Greece. The Ministry has resigned, owing to the resist-

ance of the King in refusing to have any intercourse with General Kalergi, Minister of War. Piedmont. The Minister of Public Instruction in Piedmont has prepared a bill for the reform of elementary

The military order of Savoy, for ded in 1815, has been reconstituted for the purp v of recompensing distinguished services rendered by the Sardinian troops in the course of the present war. Montenegro.

A despatch, dated Vienna, Thursday evening, an nounces that a band of Montenegrins had made an irruption, and violated the territory of Anstria, near Krivoscia.

CALIFORNIA. The George Law arrived on Tnesday evening, from Aspinwail, bringing two weeks later news from San Francisco, and intelligence from New-Granada, Central America, the South Pacific, Australia, Japan, Petropaulowski, Hong-Kong, Oregon, Washington and Utah Territories. The news from California is meagre and unimportant. Upwards of a million and a half of treasure has been landed here by this arrival, and the mining operations throughout the State are represented as being generally satisfactory. The official returns of the State election show John son's majority over Bigler for Governor to be up wards of five thousand. We have further accounts of Indian massacres. The crops are abundant, and business generally taking a more prosperous turn.

thirsty, and the prospect of a general war appeared From Washington Territory the reported election of J. Patten Anderson (Dem.,) as delegate to Con-

In Oregon, the Indians were unusually blood-

In Utah, the Slong Indians had been very trouble-Thanksgiving has been appointed on the 29th inst,

Thanksgiving has been appointed on the 29th inst,

E. K. Alden, Rev. A. H. Dashiell, Executive Comments, destroying everything green in their way.

At De Witt, Oct. 24th, by Rev. W. E. Caldwell, Bar. Amelia Carpenter, of Cicero, to Miss A. Amelia Carpenter, of De Witt. ments, destroying everything green in their way. | bridge at Yardleyville, last week.

We have news from China to the 12th of August. Ten thousand rebels had been executed at Canton. The tea trade at Foo Choo during last season was celebrated in flowing verse, was destroyed by fire

very heavy. Nicaragua is in a wretched state, owing to the stand still, and work is neglected for war. Colonel change exhibited in the Bank of England returns is Indians, by which he would be enabled to penetrate

There is little news from Chile. A census table shows that at the last report there were 19,669 seventy-eight thousand five hundred and seventeen foreigners in the republic, the majority of whom were Englishmen. There were twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-two scholars in six hundred and ninety-eight Chilean schools, and one in every four of them could read in some of the establishments.

In Peru the government convention had voted the right of universal anffrage, but voters without a property qualification must be able to read and

General Intelligence.

The great State loan was all taken at Albany last week. The preminms ranged from 151 to 19 per cent. There was a singular attempt to stop it by Mr. Thompson, editor of the Reporter, who apthe plateau on the North side of Sebastopol towards | plied to Judge Mitchell of this city for an injunction. Judge Mitchell said that he would reserve his de cision till the morning of the bids; and that the innnction, if allowed, would be made by telegraph The injunction did not arrive by telegraph, and the award was made.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal Commerce, says, that iate accounts from Kansas go to confirm the generally received opinion, that Kansas will present herself as a free State. The late Legislature promoted the object, by passing the act requiring each voter to pay a dollar prior to voting. The New Eogland Emigrant Aid Associa tion, according to their recent explanation, had in view no objects that were inconsistent with the free action of the sovereign squatters on political subjects; and this is admitted by some of the Missouri

The first liquor case under the new law in Penn sylvania, came off at Pittsburgh last week. Wm. Bennett the defendant, was found gnilty on all three counts. Bennett was absent, when his bonds were declared to be forfeited, and a process was issued for his arrest. Stillman Webb, Post Office clerk at Jefferson,

Ohio, was arrested on the 23rd ult., for purloining letters from the mails. Barnum's Baby Show in Cincinnati, is declared o be a grand failure. He says it was brought about by the strictures in the Commercial, and has

brought a snit against that paper, claiming \$10,000 The New Orleans Delta says, that the new dis covery of innoculation, as a protection against the yellow fever, has been tried in three thousand cases n that city, this season, with entire success.

The discovery of two Asteroids, or small planets between Mars and Jupiter, was made on the same day, October 5th-one by Luther, at Bilk, in Prnssia and the other by Goldsmidt, of Paris. The number of the discovered asteroids has of late years so ray idly increased, that we are doubtful how many are now known, but believe these two last will be about the 35th and 36th.

The Troy Whig says Dr. Kape, of the Arctic ex pedition, is soon to be married to Miss Margaretta Fox, the second sister of the Fox girls who formerly resided in Rochester, where they commenced the spiritual manifestations, or "Rochester Knockings." The express train on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, was interrupted last week some distance east of Alliance, by a fence rail which had been placed across the track. It was the opinion or those

mistaking it for soda. Most of the family partook | though Prussia is at liberty to act as mediator be- captain, his wife and all the erew, perished; not one | tate at one time which ever took place in Boston. Western Powers must follow up the advantage Chauncey, died on Wednesday evening, at the age

The new Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Addlso ommence operations until the first of next month. A Cherokee case is now before the Conrt of Claim Washington. The closing speech, by Colonel Rogers, the half breed Cherokee, was a specimen of trne Indian elequence-equal to any effort of Red

Jacket in his palmiest days. Milwankie was thrown into the greatest excitenent on the 19th ult., by an attempt of a man there to bnrn the dead body of his wife. A Russian, by the name of Pfeil, married a woman who was a Brahmin in belief. He was possessed of wealth, and Philadelphia fast week. A large number of the both were persons of culture. She died, and ro- prominent colored men were present. quested, according to the faith of her fathers, that her body should be burned. Pfeil had collected passing Randolph street bridge. The explosion sixteen cords of wood, arranged it properly, and was in the Crimea, and has recommended Gen. Eyre as about to perform the deed, when news of the fact Istinguished, 28 per cent. Leaving ont the Foreign his successor. The Government, however, has de- was circulated, and Sheriff Conover interfered. The body was in its shrond, the torches prepared, and and much cut and braised. The captain could not Friday's Constitutionnel, speaking proabably on all was ready to place it on the funeral pyre. "Let he found, and it was supposed that he was blown good authority, says that according to a letter from | it be borne to its place," continued the Russian; "there is no law against it in Wisconsin." The

Wheat is so abundant at the West as to seriously mbarrass the railroads of that region to find adequate freight equipage for its conveyance. On the Hilinois Central Railroad it bas been found necessary

to order three hundred more cars. Brig. Gen. Hitchcock has resigned his position in the army, and his resignation has been accepted. Private letters from Paris represent that Mr. Mason, the American Minister, is in a much worse condition physically, than the public imagine, being so feeble as to require to be propped up when sitting at the table; it is not to be supposed that his at tendance at the religious festival in honor of the recent success of the allies has affected his health

unfavorably. The treaty with Japan is of less value than was epresented. It is in fact of no commercial advantage, but simply secures an asylum for shipwrecked American mariners, and the privilege of watering and provisioning vessels which may touch at the ports named in it. The first commercial venture sent ont by San Francisco merchants, was repulsed

Princess Royal of England, it is stated by the Times by the Japanese and obliged to return dissappointed. The number of pupils in the public schools in New-York city last year was 128,608, and \$1,028, 344 is estimated to be the sum that will be required for the support of the schools the coming year.

Rev. Mr. Worrell, a Baptist minister, of Melro Mass, of some celebrity, while passing over Charlestown bridge a few days since, was so badly ininred by coming in contact with a wagon, that he died. He was an eloquent preacher.

Hon. Charles W. Whipple, Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court, died in Detroit on the 25th ult. Wm. D. Starr, for thirty-three years editor and roprietor of the Sentinel and Witness, at Middle own Conn., died last week of disease of the heart. He retired to rest in his usual health, and was found dead by his wife at 6 o'clock the next morning.

The U.S. Attorney General has decided that it i no departure from our nentrality for citizens to sell to either of the belligerents, gunpowder, arms, o other articles contraband of war, or for the merchant ships of a neutral State to transport troops or mili tary munitions for either of the beliigerents, such all of Bergen. commerce being perfectly lawful, subject only to the chances of hostile capture by the opposing power.

Hon. Robert H. Morris, one of the Justices Supreme Court in this city, who has been for some time ill, deceased at his residence in this city, last week. Judge Morris has occupied a prominent Miss Sarah Chandler, of Montgomery. place in public affairs. He was at one time Post master of this city. Miss Ciarz Haskins was found dead in her bridal

of self-destruction, rather than marry a man she could not fove, in obedience to parental authority. The jury in the case of Henry M. Tucker, in dicted for arson, at Providence, were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged. The blow up his father's house by an explosion of gun-lingville, N Y, to Miss Julia C. B, only daughter of Hon. Jason Clark, of the former place. powder, in July last.

The "old red mill" in Shirley village, being the identical "old mili" which Miss S. C. Edgarton has

A melancholy accident occurred at Oneida, N. Y civil dissensions of the people. Business is at a last week. The wife of Samuel Varch of Ponghkeepsie, who was traveling west with his family, Kinney has concluded an important treaty with the was run over by the cars at Oneida, in attempting to get on the train while in motion. The scene that ensued is described as singularly affecting.

A furious and fatal riot occurred at Warwick, Md on Thursday last. A funeral procession, composed nostly of Irish laborers on the Delaware railroad, on being refused liquor at a store, fell to work demolishing the building and destroying the goods, The neighbors rallied to the assistance of the storekeeper, and drove the assailants from the village, after killing five of their number. The father of Passmore Williamson has already

years, for burning three barns, full of valuable property, belonging to some near relations, against whom he had a pique. He will be one hundred years old,

Adams, the banker, by a German, a mass meeting of the citizens has been called to take measures for the restoration of the death penalty for murder in Wis-

The twentieth anniversary of the mob which broke up a female anti-slavery prayer-meeting in Boston, Oct. 21, 1835, was celebrated in that city on Sunday Francis Jackson, Wm. Loyd Garrison, Wendell Phil lins. Rev. Theodore Parker and others participated in the proceedings.

At the time when the Norfolk nestilence raging, Secretary Dobbin authorized Commodore McKeever, commandant of the Norfolk navy-yard, to close the yard and retiro from the infected district. The Commodore replied that he considered the post of danger the post of dnty, and expressed an official letter, inviting him to Washington, and complimenting him for his exhibition of moral heoism, in facing the "pestilence which walks at 1 noonday," more praiseworthy than bravery at the cannon's month.

Last week according to the German custom, the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage unptials of Gen. Whitney, usually termed the "golden wedding," was celebrated at Niagara Falls.

pondency donbtless led to the commission of the do not live for ever. fatal act.

Refuge at Norfolk, with none to claim them, besides those that have been provided for in families in the city. Richmond and Petersburg also have charge of a considerable number. It is a singular fact in the religions history of forcester County, the largest in the State, that there is but one Episcopal church within its borders, and that is a small one located at Worcester.

The Paris correspondent of the National Intelltncer estimates the expenditures for the war at three hundred millions of dollars per annum for France, and as much more for England. The Indiana Sentinel thinks the Democrati najority In that State will be 20,000. Franklin Co.

gives a Democratic majority of 1.101. The people of Georgia, by a vote of 44,964 27,668, have decided against the removal of the

House and Post Office. House and Post Office.

The following elections are yet to take place this fall: Louislan, Monday, Nov. 5, State officers and five Representatives to Congress. Mississippi, Monday, Nov. 5, State officers and five Representatives to Congress. New York, Tuesday, Nov. 6, State officers, but no Governor or Lientenant Governor. Wisconsin, Tnesday, Nov. 6, State officers. Maryland, Wednesday, Nov. 7, six Representatives to Congress. Massachusetts, Monday, Nov. 12, State officers. In Tennessee. Alabama. California. Wis-Thomas, has arrived at Washington. He will not five Representatives to Congress. Mississippi, Monday, Nov. 5. State officers and five Representatives officers. In Tennessee, Alabama, California, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania, the Legislatures in each

State elect one United States Senator. The National Colored convention was held in

A steam tug blew up in Chicago last weck, while tore the upper works of the boat all to pleces. The engineer was taken from the wreck in a dying condicion, being terribly sealded by steam and water,

into the river and drowned. CHURCH ERECTION FUND.

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Edited by Benj J. Wallace, and Albert Barnes, John Jenkine, Thomas Brainerd. Joel Parker. Professors in the Union, Auburn and Lane Theologica

ecived at the Office of the New-York Evangelist

Marriages.

At Byron, Genesee Co., NY., by the Rev. Stephen Bush, of Cohoes, Newton H. Geren, Esq., to Miss Sylvina M. Dewer, both of Byron. Also, at the residence of her father, on the morning of the 18th inst., by the same, Mr. John H. Strele, o New-Lebanon, N.Y., to Miss Charlotte E., danghter o Hon Andrew H. Green, of Byron. Also, on the 25th inst, hy the same, at the residen of the officiating clergyman, Cohoce, Mr. James H. Goold, formerly of Nassan, to Miss Rhona Horron, of Sandlake, Renssaelar Co., N.Y.

At Bergen. N Y., 21st Oct., by Rev. Sabin McKinney, Mr Honace S. Green to Mise Elizabeth V. Goodenow, At Yorktown, N.Y., on the 17th Oot, by the Amsi Benedict, Constant White to Miss M. Louisa Montross, daughter of Gen. B. Montross. At Montgomery, Orange Co., N.Y., by the Rev. G. N. Judd, D. D., Sept. 30th, ALEXANDER BEATTIE to Mis. ELLEN C. CALDWELL, both of Montgomery. In the First Presbyterian Church, in Montgomer Oct. 1 ith, by the same, Joseph Spooner, of Fisakil,

At Hoboken, Oct. 24th, by the Rev. C. Parker, George W. Wright, of North Cheeter, Mass., to Miss Maria L, daughter of the late Joshua R. Hays, of Aihany. Miss Clarz Haskins was found dead in her bridal dress and chamber near Natchez, Mississispi, on the 2d ult. She had adopted the desperate alternative City, to Miss Anna A. Rannell, of Haverstraw. At Medina, O., Sept. 4th, by Rev. D. A. Grosvenor, Mr. Charles F. Thompson, of New-York City, to Miss EMILY J. WINSLOW, of the former place. At Eddytown, Oct. 20th, by the Rev. O. Fraser, Mr. Anngew J. Webber, of Manestee, Mich., to Miss Mary

ABBBY, of Rockstream, N.Y.

Deaths.

At Twinsburg, Oct. 18th, Miss ELHEARPTH ALDERMAN, ormeriv of New-Haven, Conn., aged 69 years. New-Haven papers please to copy. At Snmmit, Wis, October 6th, Mrs. OLIVE QUINN, For about forty years, Mrs. Quinn was a consistent

professor of religion. As a mother, she was numerally self-denylng, effectionate, and devoted. While she sym-pathised with the suffering of every class, she was espe-cially interested in behalf of destitute and orphan children. Her last earthly labor (performed the day before ber death) was to arrange some clothing for a needy and friendless boy; her last earthly message was to her denghter, directing her to furnish this needy child with a boxe. In Willett, Cortland Co, on the 3rd ult, the Rev. ABEL S. CRANDALL, of the Cortland Preshytery, aged 68

years.

Rev. Mr. Crandall was born in Thetford, Vt., in 1787. le removed in early life to Champion, Jefferson Co there, at the age of 19, he became a subject of Divin grace, and united with the Congregational church of that place, then under the care of the Rev. Mr. Duiton. After The father of Passmore Williamson has already paid \$4,000 for legal proceedings in the case of his son, now imprisoned in violation of law and justice, by Judge Kane. A gentleman in New-York has given \$1,000 towards defraying his expenses.

A man, aged 98, has been sentenced in the western part of this State, to State prison for two received a call to Smithyllie, in the town of Adams, Jeferson, which he accepted and was ordained about the case of the Rev. Mr. Dutton. After long and severe struggles, he resolved to devote his life to the work of the sacred ministry, and commenced a curse of study preparatory, under the joint care of the Rev. Mr. Dutton. After long and severe struggles, he resolved to devote his life to the work of the sacred ministry, and commenced a curse of study preparatory, under the joint care of the Rev. Mr. Dutton. After long and severe struggles, he resolved to devote his life to the work of the sacred ministry, and commenced a curse of study preparatory, under the joint care of the Rev. Mr. Dutton. After long and severe struggles, he resolved to devote his life to the work of the sacred ministry, and commenced a curse of study preparatory, under the joint care of the Rev. Mr. Dutton. After long and severe struggles, he resolved to devote his life to the work of the sacred ministry, and commenced a curse of study preparatory. Under the government of the work of the sacred ministry, and commenced a curse of study preparatory. Indeed the work of the sacred ministry, and commenced a curse of study preparatory. Indeed the work of the sacred ministry, and commenced a curse of study preparatory. Indeed to devote his life to the work of the sacred ministry, and commenced a curse of study preparatory. Indeed the work of the sacred ministry, and commenced a curse of study preparatory. Indeed to devote his life to the work of the sacred ministry, and commenced a curse of study preparatory. Indeed the curse of study preparatory. Indeed the work of the sacred ministry and commenced a curse of study ferson Co., which he accepted, and was ordained about the time of the commencement of those glorious revivals that were enjoyed in Jefferson. Lewis and Oneida Counties, from 1824 till 1830. He drank deeply into the if he lives to leave the prison.

In consequence of the indignation experienced in Milwaukie at the cold blooded murder of Herman C. Adams, the banker, by a German, a mass meeting his islans in Jefferson and Lewis Counties, he was ing hie labors in Jefferson and Lewis Counties, he was
ofton called upon to assist his brethren in the ministry
in revivals, and was an efficient helper at such times.
Brother Crandali also labored as a Stated Supply with
the churches of Warrenburgh, Warren Co.; Bethel
church, West Troy; the church of Chatham, Columbia
Co.; the Congregational church of Alfred, Mass.; the
church of Salishury, Herkimer Co.; Stockbridge, Madison Co.—closing his labors with a ministry of uearly two
years at Willet. From the commencement of his minietry, he songht out the feeble churches, and was eminently adapted to build them in the faith and order of the
gossel of Christ. In him the Temperance and Antiospel of Christ. In him the Temperance and lavery causes found an early and warm friend. However the control of his follow-men, and was ever ready to the gospel to sinners. Though in some things ie, he was a great lever of order and sound doceccentric, he was a great lever of order and sound doctrine. He possessed a clear knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and has published an Exposition of the Book of Revelations that shows him to have been a man of much study and Independent thought. He was a man of a remarkable physical constitution, and had never been departed by since the side of the study and help the side of the side o his determination to remain where he could be serviceable. Secretary Dobbin recently addressed him
an official letter inviting him to Washington and

stances of great bodily prostration, but with the typhus fever, from which other members of his family were suffering, and which, in four weeks, dissolved the "earthly house" of his tabernacle, and permitted him to enter "an heuse not made with hande, eternal in the heavens." During his long sicknees, he was in the enjoyment of his mental powers; and, when asked by a brother in the ministry, how he felt in view of the closing scene? He replied, "Not a cloud" Hie eud was peace. He has emphatically rested from his labors, and his works follow him in the hundreds that he has turned to righteousness. His fuueral was attended on the 4th ult by a weeping was celebrated at Niagara Falls.

Mrs. Allen of Camden, Oneida county, committed suicide, by cutting her throat with a razor. Sho had recontly lost her husband and child, and despendency doubtless led to the commission of the producery doubtless led to the commission of the control of of the cont

On the 13th of August, 1855, at Fort Bliss, El Paso Texas, in her 36th year, Mrs. ELIZABETH M., eldest daughter of the late Joshua Shepard, of Dansville, N.Y., and wife of Col. J. V. D. Reeve, of the U. S. Army.

The decased died suddenly, far away from her friends The deceased died suddenly, far away from her friend and the cherished home of her childhood, leaving a his band and three children, one of them an infant, to monr Though it was to her friends and to her au un peoted visitation, it is with pleasure they reflect upour decided and voluntary consecration of herself to the rvice of Christ, her faith in whom she publicly man fested by uniting with the Congregational church and Canandaigua in the fall of 1848. Possessing an amiable disposition, a well cultivated and brilliant mind, he removal in the meridian of life is the occasion to them a sorrow in which they are enstained only by the hope and consolations of the gospei of Christ.

In Vienna, Trumbuil Co., Ohio, Oct. 4th, 1855, Mrs. ATMSHEBA THOMPSON.

Mrs. T. was born in Granby, Cenn., Oct. 8th, 1755, se Mrs. I. was born in Gramy, comit, coesciet, respectively that had she lived four days longer she would have been been bundred years old. Her maiden name was Butheba Burr. Her first marriage was to Mr. Joseph Footewith whom she removed to Johnstown, in the Norther part of the State of New-York, while that country was yet new, and where she enjoyed all the common priva-tions and tolls, and many of the peculiar sufferings of on the train, that their escape was almost miraculous.

The schooner Judge Baker was wrecked off Squau Beach, New Jersey, on Saturday night last. The cold almonut reached the sum of \$425,651 23, and is the largest sale of real estate at one time which ever took place in Boston.

Mrs. Catharine Chauncey, widow of Commodore

The old Academy building in Newark, N. J., has been demolished for the erection of a new Custom of the searth of the search of the searth of the search of Boston, was sold last week. The total amount reached the sum of \$425,651 23, and is the largest sale of real estate at one time which ever took place in Boston.

The Old Academy building in Newark, N. J., has been demolished for the erection of a new Custom the place of the search of the sea y nature with great resolution, with a good constitution, a rich fund of common sense, and a large experience 813, thue making her eccond widowhood. She afterwards married Captain Thompsou, of Hartford, in this county, where she resided a few years; and, after her third widowhood about 1822 or '23, she returned again third widowhood, about 1822 or '23, she returned again to this place, where, for the last thirty years, in the midst of her children, her grandchildren, even down to the fifth generation, she has been making their society happy, and enjoying the happy society which her presence and her cheerfulness contributed in a high degree to make, till in a good old age she has been gathered to the heavenly garner, "as a shock of corn fully ripe is gathered in its season." Ful of years, affections, and honors, she has heen called to her rest. Her years and relations call for this tribute to her memory. Were we to give call for this tribute to her memory. Were we to give her character in a few words, we would say: It con bined enterprise with moderation, firmness with gentle hined enterprise with moderation, firmness with gentle-ness, dignity with familiarity, while cheerfulness and be-nevolence crowned the whole. Giving to others a good ground for confidence in her Christian character, she spoke of her future prospects modestly. She always spoke of herself as a poor sinner, trusting alone in the mercy of God. Christ and his go-pel was her only hope This hope gave her joy and peace in believing. She was sumhatically a cheerful Christian.

emphatically a cheerful Christian.

REV. DR. BURCHARD will commence a Conrse sabbath evening Lectures on the Family—its Divine Constitution and Duties—at the Thirteenth etreet Presentation. yterian Church, on next Sabhath evening, at 71 o'clock THE REV. DR. SKINNER, of Union Theologica deminary, will preach at 3 o'clock, and the Rev. A. D. Smith. D.D., at 71 o'clock, next Sabhath, in the North Prechyterian Church, 32nd street, between Eighth and

Vinth Avenues. FAIR AND FESTIVAL .- The Ladies of the Reformed Dutch Church, Hoboken, will hold a Fair and Festival, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 7th and 8th, 1855, at their New Church, Hudson etreet, above Fifth sureet. Tickets, 25 cents each, admitting one person; and 50 cents, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. The proceeds to be applied to furnishing the New Church THE ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath School of

nected with the Reformed Dutch Church of Manhattan, orner of Avenne B and 5th street, will be held next abbath afternoon, (November 4th) at 3 o'clock. The Annual Report will be read, and addresses delivered by Asy. Wm. H. Van Doese of this distance. Annual Report will be read, and addresses delivered Rev. Wm. H. VanDoren, of this city, and Rev. Theodo L. Cuyler, of the Market Street Chnroh. THE CONGREGATION formerly worshiping in the arch at the corner of Honston and Thompson streets

have made arrangements with the Sixth Avenue Reormed Dutch church (opposite Amity etreet). Services morning, afternoon and evening. Preaching by the astors, Rev. Messrs. McKee and Smith. THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the Long Illie FURILEIN ARRIVERSARI OF the Long Island Bible Society will be held at Jamaica, L. I., Queens Connty. N.Y., at 2 P.M., ou Thursday, 8th of November, in the Presbyterian church. Addresses are to be made by several persons. The Board of Pirectors will meet in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian church at 10 A.M.

GEO. A. SHELTON, Recording Sec'y. THE PRESBYTERY OF ROCKAWAY will meet at Hanover, on Wednesday, the 7th of November, at 2 P.M., to inetall Rev. J. M. Johnson as Pastor of that Congregation.

JOEL CAMPBELL, Stated Clerk.

Advertisements.

M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC.—The follow-ing, from a customer, shows the demand which this great medicine has created wherever it has been introduced :-

BLOSSBURG, TIOGA Co., PA. March 30, 1850 GENTLEMEN,-In consequence of the great consumpon of your "Worm Specific" in this place and vicinity. we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel bliged by your forwarding, via Corning, N.Y., 20 dozen, with your bili, on the reception of which we will remit yon the money.

From the wonderful effects of said "Specific" in this

tity, if to he had, (wholesale and retail), from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so. WM. M. MALLORY. Yours, respectfully, Messra, J. Kipp & Co. Per W. E. PORTER. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for Dr M'Lane's Ceichrated Vermifuge, and take none else. Al

other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr M'.

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'It places before the reader, in a clear and striking manner, the conceptious of Heaven with which we are farnished in the Bible Its elequence will fascinate, while its statements convince.'—[Hartford Courant. 'A very complete, judicions, and elequent statement of the Scriptural disclosures respecting Heaven, in which we admire particularly the absence of speculation and dreamings so often entering into the discussion of the subject.'—[New-York Evangelist. AMBRICA. THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND RELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF THE UNITED STATES. By Rev. P. Schaff, D.D., Anthor of "History of Apos-tolic Church." I vol. i2mo. \$1.

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the plan of conducting the Magazine, which has proved so snecessful, will be continued with increased assidulty and care. The wants and tastes of the great mass of the people will continue to be consulted; and ne ishor or expense will be spared to give toem, every month, the largest amount of the most intoresting and instructive literary matter, original and eelected, in the best form and at the cheapest price. Special and increased attention will be given to the series of original injustrated articles, descriptive of American scenes and historical incidents, prepared by the most popular writers, and accompanied by engravings by the best artists in the United companied by engravings by the best artists in the United States. In every department of the Magazine renewed efforts will be made to increase its ability, its utility, and its attractiveness for general readers.

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t has also been republished in England with still great necess. The London Times and London Observer devote two coinmas to its review. Says the Christian Journal and Messenger, Cinci-The book will secure nnhesitating attention from a and the book will be universally read in Europe as well as in America, and we doubt net will become one of the meet important, if not the most important, instrumentality in enlightening the world on Mormonism, and in bringing to bear upon it that public opinion so necessary use particularly the American people.

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Whites Session will compare on the fact Mandar in Winter Session will commence on the first Monday is

Circulars can be obtained at this office. 1231-5t TAMFORD FEMALE SEMINARY, Stam-

oral, Connecticut. Miss CATHERINE AKIS, Principal.

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PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTION.
His Excellency W. J. Minor, Governor of State of Conn G. B. Giendiuning, A.M., Stamford. Hon. W. J. Minor. R. E. Rice, A. M. W. Pond, Esq. G. B. Glendinning, A.M. James Robinson.

1335.66

Commercial and Monetary Matters. The demand for Money eince onr last has materially inreased, and a much firmer feeling is apparent. Cali loans are made at 7 to 8 per cent. First cless names go at 8 tn i 0

Stamford, 24th Oct., 1835.

of business paper at the Banks are large, and they dis count short time paper pretty freely. Foreign Exchange hee been in moderate demand du ing the week, but the market closes duil. We quote Bilie on London, at 108; to 109}. Bills on Paris at 5.17} to 5.20, with a good supply. The Stock Market during the week has experienced quite a panio, and pricee have gone down very materially, pecially the "fancies," and all kinds of securities have

felt the effect. The market continues depressed, and the e'osing prices do not show much, if any, improvement. There is no speculative feeling amongst the public, and every one is disposed to jet stocks of uncertain value ally to the in making the Ariel at this port, we have news from Enrope down to October 14th. The London Money Market was still very stringent, but the Bank of England had not advanced the rate of interest as yet, and Consols closed with some improvement in price, at 871 to 872, end the drain of specie had measurably ceased. The Flour and Grain markets continue firm, with some advence in price. Nothing doing in American securities. There was a better feeling manifested in the Stock and Money Market in London; but the accounts from France show no improvement in the condition of the Bank of France.

The drain of specie continues, and it probably will not specie in this Bank, on October lith, was \$45,336,000, heing a loss of \$11,064,000 eince Sep'ember 3rd. The

specie in the Bank of Er gland, October 6th, was \$61.695 000. The market for American Cotton had materially declined, with only moderate cales. The Cunard steamer from Boston for Europe took on \$756,000 in specie during the week, nearly all of which was sent from this city. The direct export of specie from New-York for the week was only \$8,940. The New-York State Canal Loan for \$1,250,000 was

awarded, on Wedneeday of iast week, at a premium ranging from 115 to 119. Freighte have slightly improved with an increased amount of Breadstnffs offering principally for the Contient. There is a scarcity of tonnage in all the leading ports of the Union. The import of Foreign Merchandise into New York for the week, was in

82,930 825 Against \$1,973,610 for the corresponding week in last The Export of Merchandise to Foreign Ports from New-York for the week, was in \$1,785,175

Against \$1,562,876 for the corresponding week in less

The official weekly Bank Averages for the week endng October 27th, are as follows: Loans and Disconnts \$94,216,373 Deposits 76,974,856 The changes since Saturday week are:

The most important change is in specie, which has allen more than was generally anticipated. This is caused by the outward movement of gold to Europe and the interior during the week. The balance in the Sub-Treasury the week ending October 27th was \$7,226,775. During the last week there has been a pretty good demand for Fionr, and prices have materially advanced. The closing quotatione are, for common to good State \$9a9}; extra State \$9\a9\; common to good Ohin, Indiana and Michigan \$9a91; extra Genesse at \$91a114;

depoeits 677.695

The market closes firm. Rye flour is in moderate request at \$6\a7\a1, for fine and superfine, per bbi. Corn meal is moderate at \$44a4 Wheat is firm, with a good export demand. The ciceing prices are, \$2.15a2.25 for White Canadian; \$1.90q 1 98 for Western Red, Spring and Winter: Western White at \$2 15a2.20 per bashel. Rye dail, at \$1.20al.23 per bushei. Corn closed heavy, with sales at 95ca96je or Western mixed per hushei. Oats in good supply, at 481 for Western, and 45c for State per bushel.

Canadian at \$9a104; and Southern at \$9ia11 per bbl

The Pork Market closes heavy. We quate the closing sales for Mess at \$221, and Prime \$21 per bbl. Beef is duli, at \$9ja10 for new State Prime; \$16 for extra Mess; \$14a15 for Vermont Mess; and \$161 for Chi cago repacked Mess per bbl. Lard-We quote saies at 11gal2je per 1b. Butter is elling at 15a21o for Ohio, and 21a24e for State per lb. Cheese, fine, at 9 al 0 to per pound.

Potashes are steady, at \$6\$; Pearls firm, at \$7\$a7\$ per 100 lb. Cotton is a little better. We quote middling uplands at 91a910 per ib. Sugars are generally inactive and languid, and prices

Coffee is held at higher prices, without a great deal

The market for Teas is firm, with light arrivals doing. The Dry Goods market is rather dull, and the amount fasies are below the exportation. Closing rates for Stocks, October 29ths—New-York nd Brie RE, 49; New-York and Harlem, 22; Hudson River, 314; Reading, 864; Mich. Southern, 91; Gelena and Chicago, 114; Mich. Cen, 94; Chicago and tion hall have a copy of the book post-paid. 1336-1t Rock Island, 904: Ill. Con. Bonds, 765.

XUM

The Ebangelist.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD. The Presbyterian Board of Publication, whose issues we are free to say, are selected with excellent judgment and taste, has added to its list two or three admirable works-Sermons and Essays by the Rev. Gilbert Tennent. William Tennent, John Tennent, and their conter poraries, Dr. Blair, and Dr. Finley. They are mainly of that thorough doctrinal character which these eminent revivalists used to make the basis of their practical appeals; and though not always the most discriminating, yet ln snbstance soundly Calvinistle, and able, pungent and deeply in earnest. It is a book to be pondered rather than to be indis-

A now edition of the Memoirs of Urquhart, with an Introduction by Dr. Duff. Urquhart was a model student, whose gentle piety, refined taste and extraordinary intellectual faculties, gave his early death a touching interest. His life presents one of the most beantiful phases of religions experience. It has long been a favorite, and now appears under Dr. Daff's auspices, to win new friends. Learning to Converse, is an agreeable

story, touching the great responsibility which at-The Exigencies of the Times, and the Giory of Woman is the fear of the Lord, are two tracts from

the same source. (R. Carter & Bros., Agents for New-York.) BAXTER'S SELECT WORKS. A new edition of a work published many years ago, by the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven, has appeared—the select works of Richard Baxter, with a memoir. It is an admirselection from the volumnions writings of this Prince of Puritans, excluding those treaties embodied in this edition are the Right Method for pesce of Conscience; the Confirmed Christian, and Dying Thoughts; with these are a number of Bax-

ter's best sermons. The life is one of the completest, most genial and interesting portraitures of this great and good man, in the language. It is ample, appreclative, and written in fine style-and deserves every Christian's study. The productions of Baxter himself, though but a fragment of what he left, are worthy of his great name-among the soundest most unctnons and heart-searching of merely hnman productions. We are sincerly glad to welcome the re-appearance of so good a work, and trust it has yet an important mission to perform. (New-Haven:

Durrie & Peck.)

WAGER OF BATTLE-a tale of Saxon Slavery in the Forest of Sherwood-by Henry W. Herbert. The object of this work is to illustrate hy means of a tale Conquest. A great amount of historical knowledge, gazing about you at the scenes of her childhood, and indicious criticism, as well as literary ability, are in the place that krew her for so many years, you necessarily brought into requisition in such a work remember, with a sob and a pang, that her eyes -which Mr. Herbert's readers will he at no loss to ascribe to him. Its entire accuracy we would not wonch for, but the general truth of its representations will not be questioned; while the moral impression which he would leave, no reader will escape. (Mason Brothers.)

HOARTHEAD AND McDONNER ROY Jacob Abbo has issned a new edition of these tales, in one voinme as part of the "Yonng Christian Serles." We premarkable productions; in dramatic power and skill they have never been surpassed by the author, and as instances of inculcating religious truth by fictions narrative, we should hardly know where to look for their superior. We do not now speak of the theology of the stories; but as stories, they have an extraordinary power, and no one can read them without a profound impression of the evil of sin, the extent and terribleness of our depravity, and the sume they will be well remembered. They are reextent and terribicness of our depravity, and the

three of the best of the minor Roman Historians. The two latter are ontlines of the history of Rome succinctly narrated. The whole of Sallust's writings nd even elegant. (Harper and Brothers.)

tales from the French of Emile Souvestre, designed he Middle Ages, and an apprentice of modern times. | will be too tired, grandma." Though hrief, it is a very suggestive little work, and portrays with learning and skill the leading character eristics of the several eras it treats of. The lesson is instructive, both for the incidental facts it brings forward, and for the illustration it furnishes of the is most excellent. Souvestre is one of the purest

onblished work. The readers of "Heart's Ease"

stories with a good moral. We should think its appearance in the family would be welcomed with a of good humor and innocent delight. (E. H. Wilcox

KATE KILBORN, or sowing and reaping, is a charm ing tale for young girls, by the anthor of "Jeanie Morrison." It teaches some most important lessons

by R. S. Fisher, a practical statistician. This work

in hirds; continuation of Mrs. Ferris's Life Among under that flat door stone, must certainly be a whole number up to the highest level of onr native

A young man, who was very thoughtless and spoken on the subject, as he was standing engaged in an engrossing employment, became sudotions were not those of fear, but of reveexclamation, "O the being the majesty, the goodness of God! and how I have neglected Him!"

His frame trembled, and tears, floods of tears gave vent to his feelings.

Young man, have you been thus deeply convinced of the being, the majesty, and the goodness of God, and your shameful neglect of Him? If not, His mighty Spirit may convince you in a springing from your seat flee into the house, leaving among the creatures in your path, signs and state time you little think of. Perhaps you may doubt of God's being, or be imbued with infidel sentiments. The writer was so, and would most likely have been so, but for a power that was "not dreamt of in his philosophy"—the mighty power of God's Holy Spirit. He had to stand still in the midst of his atheistic neglect of God, and prond and irrational infidelity, and in "a flood of tears" see, by the demonstration of the Spirit, the transcendent glory of Christianity, and the dreadful infatuation of despising the glorious gospel of Christ; and from that day to this he has been fully as persuaded of the truth of Divine revelation as he is of his own existence, and has been endeavoring to spend the truth of Divine revelation as he is of his the truth of Divine revelation as he is of his commendation of the spirit, the transcendent glory as in years forever gone,"

In the key and Charts are not intended to take the place of a regular text-book, hut to accompany such to aid the instructor in teaching and the pupil in learning and retaining the principle contained in the regular Text-Book. The ingenion teacher, however, will be able to muse is the great deep-cushioned "lolling chair," still standing in the self-same corner which for years has been its own. You roll yonrself up into its wide spread arms, and there you lie and listen to the voice of the tall eight day clock, "Ancient, worn, but still as stately.

As in years forever gone,"

As in years forever gone,"

until the hour for retiring comes, when, having spoken in due season for her company, you nestle to your grandmother's side, and are soon dreamther that the place in which to rest and muse is the great astonishment and confusion.

The Key and Charts are not intended to take the place of a regular text-book, hut to accompany such to aid the instructor in teaching and the regular text-book, the instructor in teaching and the pupil instructor in teaching and th own existence, and has been endeavoring to spend

Young man! believe one who knows both sides. hristianity is true, and infidelity, atheism, secufarism (or by whatever name the antagonism of Hely Societure may be called), they are one and the gullibility and godlessness of unfledged, self-gufficient, and spiritually unenlightened minds.

to grandmother, and to grandmother's home.

Slowly and sadly you go down the road, turn-

For the N.Y. Evangelist. THE DEAR OLD GRANDMOTHERS.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE. Who doesn't love them? Next to the own dear mother, they are the dearest as well as the indest beirgs on earth!

t now does, were it not for the grandmothers that are in it. Certainly I would rather that almost any class of people should depart from my reach than the small remnant of "the race of yore" which still tarries on the shores of time. Ah, the dear old ladies I in those dark gar ments, their w' ite caps, and their silver hair, how eautiful they seem to every affectionate heart. Go visit them in their homes. You will not find them living in choked up cities, where the air is one half smoke and the other half dust, and where a sweet odor is something to be wondered at. Oh, no, the grandmothers (at least they of whom we are now thinking) are to be found in no such places as these.

They have broad, low houses, shady and cool over whose sides creep country-born vines, and on whose roofs fall shadows from giant trees, which have not the least idea of how a city looks, and don't want to have! They have houses in taches to our conversation, with the best modes of the midst of green fields, near clear springs and quiet rivers.

In at their windows come fragrances from the ripe strawberry and the sweet new cut hay, while on the wings of the air they breathe come healing, health, long life, and happiness. Their houses have painted floors, and quaint, old-fashioned belongings, such as it were in vain to look for else-

Who ever drank such milk; who ever dipped adventurous skimmer into such luscious cream which are generally known. The principal essays as is found in those large, brown pans at grandnother's home. None ever did! No where else in this world are there such

the grandmother's dwelling. What measureless mountains are those which

ook you in the face as you slip out of the door into the morning sunshine. What strange, fantastic and charming attitudes lo the trees assume, as you gaze admiringly on the forest behind your grandmother's home. Was there ever anything like that? Surely not; you

know there never was. Evory tree about you seems a living creature, glad to welcome you once more, reaching out its leafy hands toward you with a voiceless blessing. Those dear old trees! Your mother's eyes gazed on them long before yours ever saw light; avolving most of the nsages and customs of Eng- and now, now, when your heart is swelling, and land at the time the state of society created by the | your eyes are ready to overflow, while you stand

> are closed, and pressed down by the sods of the Oh, no wonder the grandmothers' homes are dear. Through those rooms went the feet of our mothers in their childhood, and the place where the childhood of the mother passed must ever be

sacredly dear to the heart of the child. What splendid sunsets one sees, aye, and en joys too, sitting on the steps of grandmother's

and the eyes that ought to be dim, for their years are many, brighten till they outshine your own, as she says cheerfully, "Yes, I can go with you as well as not, for my churning is done, and grandpa has gone to town, and 'tis four hours to milking time. Give me my cane, and we will go through the pasture and over the hill."

Through the pasture, and over the hill! You with your strong, young limbs and romping habits, had not thought of that. Why, there are two fences to climb, two pairs of bars to let down, nnumerable ledges to scramble over, and an untold length of the roughest sort of land to cross, to illustrate, in the lives of three boys, the respective and your grandmother is seventy-nine years old.

"Oh, no, I shant, child, the walk is just what I need; 'twill do me good." So off you set, and ten to one you can hardly

keep up with the nimble feet that trudge along before you, just as "spry" as if they belonged to eighteen instead of (almost) eighty.

Such strength and vigor belong to old age, when laws of nature and of nature's God.

You offer to help your grandmother up the and the "Helr of Reddyffe," will hardly need to be | hill; but she tells you she don't need your aid. spprised of the moral aim, or of the attraction of a for her stick is help enough, and she shall leave new work from the same graphic pen. The lesson that behind her pretty soon. So in loving admirhere taught is the evil of spiritual pride, and the ation you follow her, musing sadly on the time anty of hnmility-a lesson most vividly inculcated. which you feel cannot be very far off, when the kindest of human hearts, and the most useful of human limbs, will be laid away to the rest which must needs be deep, after so many years of magazine for boys and girls, published in Boston. labor. Your heart sinks as you think of it, and So far as we can judge from a single number, it is a you step hastily forward and commence conversa-

poses of life, to forget death. Perhaps you call at the house of some other grandmother, and then how pleasant it is to listen to the conversation of those whose memory reaches so far backward into the (to you) mys-

terious past. But the sun runs low, and visions of supper and cows and milk pails, begin to haunt the old ladies, and soon you and your grandmother are

"We might as well leave down these pasture bars, and the cows will come along when they get ready," says your grandmother, as you go

After supper, you seat yourself in some invit ing spot, lazily to watch and enjoy the milking operations, wondering all the while at the tireless perseverance of the cricket's song. It llerald. Virginia Springs; a fine article on the sense of sight has been, (at least ever since you can remember.) when you come, and when you go, and all the TMPORTANT TO SCHOOLS AND ACADEyears you are away, he continues his wordless

song, pausing only for his winter slumber. Little brown, modest and humble ground spar their tiny heads, and curiously look at you, as if

OWS.22 Then the gentle cows, their evening duty over, step slowly and gravely toward you, seeming to consider your personal appearance with minute rally taught in Schools and Academies. consider your personal appearance with minute gazing into their clear, deep eyes, and suddenly springing from your seat flee into the house, leav-

ing often with lingering looks and "many a longing sigh," towards the window where stands your mother's mother, looking after you, and waving another and another "good bye" to the departing one her old heart whispers she will hardly tarry again to welcome to her home. The trees swing their long branches between the house and This world would not seem half so pleasant as yon, and you turn a corner of the road and can see your grandmother's dwelling no more.

As you move onward all things seem bidding you farewell. The sun has departed, and the night birds sing mournfully; the trees wave kindly adieus; and the giant hills, the stern. dark mountains, grand and stately as they are in their rocky pride, bend benignly toward you, through the fast closing twilight, saying, in mute but tonching language, "Farewell! Farewell!"

Advertisements.

MISTAKES OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.—
SPEAKING, WRITING AND PROMUNCIATION CORRECTED. A Pamphlet of 38 pages, which points out all
the vulgarisms which are constantly used in conversation and writing, and shows the proper words and conversation to be used. This is a valuable book for persons who wish to refine the conversation, as by very
little study of it they will become as correct talkers as
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Frincipal.

For more definite information inquiries may be addressed to William Pierson, M.D., President of the Board of Trustees; or to

Rev. F. A. ADAMS Principal.

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THE RAG PICKER; OR, BOUND AND FREE. A Tale just published by us, is winning golden opin

the most successful books of the present century, the New-York Saturday Evening Courier says of the "Rag icker":—
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bestow upon it?

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spoken in due season for her company, you nestle
to your grandmother's side, and are soon dreaming that you are once more a careless, happy
child, and that the arms, which even in your
slumber you know are about you, are those of the
mother who has long been in the grave.
Oh, how hard a thing it is to say "good bye"
to grandmother, and to grandmother's home.

Steel a say a state of the latter could not be shown at all in
the school-room.

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nile south of the New Action the city, 19 miles.
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come highly recommended as experienced teachers from
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The price of tuition per quarter, will be for Elementary
English studies, \$5. Higher English, \$6. Latin, Greek,
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expenses, 50 cents. All the aforementioned with Board,
\$50.

One half of the hills will be considered due at the conmencement, and the other haif at the middle of each quarter. Those desiring further information can inquire of the Clerk of the Board, or of the Principal of the Institute.

H. NEWH ALL, Chairman.

1333-4t
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Yonkers, Oct. 4th, 1855.

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No. 60 John st, New-York.

From the New-York Observer.

"The plan and execution of this little book are admirable. It is designed for the young learner, as an introduction into the art of "writing compositions," and does not deal in rules—which generally serve only to burden the memory with a useless weight—but hegins at once with entertaining examples and exercises. There is a better way of learning than "by heart"—it is learning. o new book a warmer welcome than one we doubt not will be highly useful in the sphere f which it is adopted." 1334-3t

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