FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE M. Y. EVANGELIST. THE ITALIANS AND THE POPE.

Marseilles, Aug. 29th 1949. selves. The following is from a Genoa paper:

would boldly say: 'You are not the Vicar of God, but the Viear of the Austrian Emperor. Your faith is deeds speak; and in you we have both words and You fear the schism of the Austrian prelates, deeds. You lear the schem of the Austrian prelates, and heed not the curse of nations. Wait awhile, and you will reap such fruit as you deserve. Poor Ita-Who may boast himself against the cholera? ly! Whither has the dominion of the Popes led you? After this protest, what have we to hope from our Pontiff? Nothing. Mark well, O people! These are the terrible effects of the temporal dominion of

The following hint to his Holiness is from a Ro-

"One prayer to Pius IX. If perfidious counselors have thus far been saying to thee, 'The desire for constitutional liberty, and for the independence of Italy is not the universal will of the nation, but the ing, even without arms, and betrayed as they have een, that thou hast been deceived. If it be true that the united voice of a great people is in a certain just sense the voice of God, then mayest thou say in thy heart, God wills that Italy should be free, and deliv-Princes to whom we devoted our lives and fortunes, to whom we swore eternal fidelity, have betrayed us; hut facts tell thee that their treason will not have the fruit they expected, but be turned against themselves remainest to us; thou only hast the distinction of justice and purity. A new revolution com-mences to-day in Italy; a revolution which human count. Popular revolutions are terrible; they are like thou pronouncest the sacred word, the people will prostrate themselves before thee, because they see in creed their deliverance. Wilt thou also abandon us? Wouldst thou that Italy should curse her Princes without exception?

The same journal gives the great Pontiff a specimen of the style in which Italy curses her Prince in the following address to Charles Albert:

"Perjured King! Thou hast been the execut Tuscans and Romans; thou hast trafficked with Austria in their blood. A second Judas, thou hast sold us for a purple rag. Insensate traitor! Thou hast not seen that this blood will be upon thy head, and on the head of thy sons. Thou hast signed thine eternal condemnation. The crimes of kings are innumerable, horrible; but thou hast the glory of sur passing them all. History will hesitate whether to

title thee the perjured, the coward, or the traitor. "People of Italy, arouse! Destiny has saved you day when a perjured king would cover you with infamy in the face of Europe. Milan, Bologna Palermo, Genoa, be ye the guides of the nation which now devotes itself anew to a bloody contest with bar barism. Before, we had an enemy within more fatal than the Austrian—treason. God has removed it for us. Before, we had no ally. God has given us one. Charles Albert unmasked, and France our ally! Behold two victories in one day !"

If any one imagine from all this that some her has arisen in Rome in the spirit and power of Catiline, he quite mistakes the Romans of the age. This is but a sample of the unmixed fustian, for the manufacture of which the Italian press is unrivaled. Such victories as the above two are very cheap, as only printers' ink is shed on the occasion. Charles Albert unmasked, is Italy's noblest defender unhelmed in the fight. France their ally, is General Cavaignac agreeing with England for merely unarmed intervention a kind of intervention which the violence of the dis appointed Italians towards the Pope and Charles Albert renders sufficiently popular throughout the re-

against Pope and Princes on the soil of Italy, it is clear that a dangerous spirit is in force against them. France and England may dispose Austria to clemency, but they will not, however, dispose Italy to peace. Italian independence shows two phases. The first presents to us a union of all the Italian States in recerning the currency, tariff, army, post office, foreign of God. He was the creator of all things. The more difficult to be broken than the one above menference to certain national measures; such as conlegations, &c.—a union like that attempted in the revived German Empire-so that Italy shall present all things, and Lord of all in heaven and on the earth. it is one that must be sundered, or the existing perherself to other countries as a single force. The Pope and Princes of Italy heartily desire this union. Even the King of Naples agrees to come into it, if his offered compromise with Sicily is accepted. The other fess to be followers of Jesus, who have much distress phase presents us a fusion of all the States into one and utter complaints, and weep because they are grand republic, with only that degree of State sove- poor. Is the disciple above his Lord? Did Jesus reignty allowed in the American Union. This latter weep over his poverty? Ah! think of it, my soul, Third Presbyterian congregation, were not a little devil, and lion speak out, 'You man?' idea was not favored by the press before the conflict when you have the rising of a murmur at your moved vesterday from their ordinary course by a with Austria. In the exaltation of partial success, it carthly condition, think of Him who for your sake began, however, to show itself so decidedly as to embarrass the Princes, and cause them to mistrust their people; and now, when in consequence of this premature democracy the nation has been defeated under its Princes, it is furiously advocated as the only complain of your poverty again. condition of Italian independence. Doubtless there are gifted and honest men in Italy who believe the How many scalding tears are shed on this account. capacious house was filled. The devotional exercises ever since, and me never afraid to be all alone in the

New-Dork Evangelist. camp; and his favorable position with reference to purple robe, and bowed the knee before him and said portion of our community. Our landlords in the calm and still in moment. 'Spose me in woods, has gained for thousands of individuals veneration than the calm and still in moment. 'Spose me in woods, has gained for thousands of individuals veneration.' popularity. The failure of the late four or five at- his head; but it was a crown of thorns. Instead of repealed, as interfering with their rights. Several woods full Chepi, (ghosts,) take these beads out, all the world over. No matter how deficient in virtue, tempts to form a popular Ministry, so fully proves The fluctuations of popular feeling in Italy towards lic confidence to take the reins of government, that the palms of their hands, and spit upon him. The the Chief Justice remarked, at the late Court of Oyer such miracle performed by using his beads. His son Pope and Princes, have, during the last few months, the Romans may see the folly of dispossessing so good the Romans may see the follow be a Romans may see the follow be been most extraordinary. Up to the middle of April, a ruler as Pius IX. The French Government have the enthusiasm in favor of Pius IX. was unbounded. also signally honored him as a temporal Prince, in know nor believe that our dearest Lord shed one tear part of some of the innkeepers a determination to re- charming man. But neither have the power to re-Cameos, medals, searfs, handkerchiefs, badges, casts sending an Ambassador to him, while to all other of wounded pride or of disappointed ambition. sist this law, and brave the virtuous sentiment of the sist on this point, when tempted. and engravings, showing the features of this "man of powers they send only Charges d'Affaires. But at the Should a disciple of Jesus weep because he or she community; that since the Grand Jury had presented the age," gladdened or wearied the eye, as might be, at every turn through the length and breadth of the land; and the name Pio Nino, printed or scrawled, defensive has lost them the victory; that it was in den his children to seek the honors which come from Sabbath. In the spirit of kindness and decision he use is such a life—or scores of such—to the world or massive common-sense of mankind is becoming mor domineered among the countless placards of all pub- his power at one time to have rallied the nation for lic places. Not a journal ventured a word of suspi- an irresistible movement for independence. It is true, cion as to the patriotism of his motives, or the suffi- as the Contemporaneo of Rome declares: "A new re- why did he weep? He shed them in the house of ment. They would find it an arduous and perilous not under the light, the hopes, the motives, and the the decisions of which there is to be no appeal. ciency of his power in the cause of Italian independ- volution has begun in Italy, by the people in their ence. The conspiracy of certain great facts of the own strength, and on their own account." Milan, had "tears to shed for others' woes," and at the grave the community. It is supposed that members of the may die an hundred years old, and without them, the times to produce this national rising, was entirely Genoa, Florence, Leghorn, and other cities are clam- of those whom he loved. Would that there were Legislature will be chosen in many places in refer- man of a century of years is less than a child. overlooked in the zeal of Papal homage, and the glory orous for a renewal of the war. Charles Albert is many now who could so weep. Men are strangely ence to this law. It behooves the friends of the Sabof the movement was ascribed in full to the mind of himself arming afresh, and using the forty-five days' selfish and callous. I know not that it is considered bath to awake to their interests. the great Pontiff. The freedom and regeneration of armistice to reanimate, if possible, his army. But his polite to weep for the dead. Italy under Pias IX. was now certain. But from the kingdom is full of rebellion. The people no longer put moment that the decision of the Pope to act only up- their trust in Princes. Witness, for example, the de- Would that there was such weeping now. "He beon the defensive was known, a reaction commenced, molition of the immense forts commanding the city, held the city, and wept over it." He wept over her and soon gathered alarming force. The leading Car- of Genoa, in spite of the royal prohibition. Naples | wickedness-her infatuation-her rejection and murdinals were dispatched from Rome to establish secu- and Sicily are armed to the teeth, and ready to close der of the prophets who had been sent unto her, and rities for his Holiness, and a French steamer was in deadly strife. But still a parley is in progress, of her desperate purpose to fill up the measure of her chartered for him at Marseilles, to aid, if need be, Sicily has danced attendance forty days, crown in wickedness, by crucifying him who came to turn his escape. "Death to the priests; death to the hand, on the Duke of Genoa, and gets no answer yet, them to God and to save their souls from death. Pope!" cried the mob in front of the Quirinal on the Will she now accept Ferdinand's proposal of his se- Jesus had tears to shed over perishing sinners. Are news of the Austrian triumph. And death it was to | cond son as King, with the Constitution of 1812? If | there many now who do the same thing? Is it comone priest, while another was stabbed, and others so, the horrors of civil war are averted. But in any mon to see men weep in view of the condition and beaten. A still greater reverse has befallen the name event, the British Government will not suffer the ex- prospects of the impenitent world? O that it were of Charles Albert. But let Italians speak for them- cesses of the last attempt of Ferdinand to be repeated. so! Then would this day of spiritual darkness and We are informed by an English officer just from Pa- desolation soon come to an end. Where there is "We do not flatter ourselves that our words can lermo, that the English Admiral there has unlimited weeping over sinners, there is prayer for their salvareach the ears of him who has done everything to discretionary powers as to the matter of interference, tion. Where there are such tears and prayers, sin cast us back into the slavery of Babylon; of him who He may not venture to take sides, or to forbid actual ners will be saved. It is written in the book of truth has neglected no artifice to present us as a holocaust to the Austrian idol. But should they reach him, we himself determined to arrest any attretty. It is well himself determined to arrest any atroeity. It is well understood how there may be considerable firing and not civilization, but barbarism; not peace, but the slaughter of our people. Words are not sufficient; who makes the winds his coursers, is advancing upon us from the North, the East, and the South. What

> FOR THE NEW-YORK BVANGELIST. CHRISTIAN SELF-DENIAL.

G. H. H.

There is, in one of the United States, an individud, who in circumstances of comparative indigence, gives \$58.00 every year for the support and diffusion of the gospel of Christ. How he manages to give so much, and yet not impoverish or even injure himself foolish exaltation of certain unquiet spirits,' know to-day by what the Italian people are everywhere do-article has full reason to believe in the truth of this gentleman's statements on this subject, when he tells as (as he has recently done in one of our periodicals) that his efforts to do good, instead of involving himself or those dependent upon him in any suffering, ered from foreign oppression. Thou seest that the have been "both an actual benefit to health and the fail to please them. Many of those artists, too, who cause of true Christian decency."

Formerly, he says, his expenses for clothing averally for the special support and diffusion of the gospel. But after an experiment of many years, he became satisfied that he could do much more for the cause of ance of influence is in favor of those whose taste is force cannot restrain, because it is the people who undertake it in their own strength, and on their own accordance of the cause of the this. He has so far reduced his expenses, that in the he is able to save \$31.14 a

her penury. Now I am far enough from saving that every inpel-and all this "with an actual benefit to health character, whose origin is unknown, except to stuand Christian decency." Still I must say that every Christian might, in this respect, do very much; some, tioned; some, perhaps, less.

Suppose, however, that every adult male-every head of a Christian family-in the United States, except by the wealthier congregations. has it in his power to give one-half as much for the support and diffusion of the gospel as this poor man sistent and sincere in their religious devotement, who does, viz. \$29. Of this, moreover, one-half, or \$15, have been so often disgusted with the operatic and is to be saved in the single item of clothing. We concert styles, as to be driven in their preferences leave out of question, for the present, what other quite to the opposite extreme. They care little for members of Christian families might do .- Would music in any of its departments, because its abuses the task alluded to be a severe one? Would it in- have so often grieved and offended them. They have volve too much of self-denial? Would it be doing witnessed in connection with it such undevout apmore than has been done for us?

be \$25,000,000? A sum about one hundred times as strained to turn away from everything in religious Where, however, such diatribes are launched effort and self-denial! West Newton, Mass. Oct. 1848.

> FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST. THE TEARS OF JESUS.

Did Jesus weep? "He was the Son of God; sure-And yet Jesus was so poor that he had not where to plexities will not be removed. lay his head. But I know not that he ever went for this. There are many, and some of them who pro-

ashamed of your weakness and ingratitude. Never basis of the American Union to be an admirable mo- Multitudes are excited almost to delirium in the pur- of the Doctor were, as would be expected of him on woods." del for their own country; but it is because they see suit of some coveted place of emolument and honor. such an occasion, appropriate and full of feeling, only its legal outline, and consider not all the moral I fear that not a few of those who have called them- while his sermon, founded on Phil. 1: 27-"Only let as a dwelling could well be; the furniture a few deer cohesion of its composition. Of the hundreds of selves by the name of Christ, arc of this number. It your conversation be as it becometh the gospel of skins, a pot, spider, frying-pan, and the like. No floor Americans whom we have heard speak upon the is not like Christ. He was entitled to the highest | Christ; that whether I come and see you or else be no table, chair or bed; but there, on the hare ground subject after visiting Italy, not one but has scouted preferment and honors. He had a just claim to dig- absent, I may hear of your affairs, that ye stand fast he sits, eats and sleeps, in summer and in winter. He the idea of prosperity to such a people under a republished and power more than of Kings, Presidents and in one spirit, with one mind, striving together for the told us he had discovered two silver mines, (probably lic like ours. If a century was needed to gather the Emperors. He was King of kings. But did he in- faith of the gospel," was full of timely instruction right materials, and order that only combination of events in which even a Washington could consolidate a republic where no other government existed; what time, and reformations, and great favoring providen- they would come and take him by force, to make had taken place in his congregation. Few ministers lars. What would the human heart do without ces of God must be requisite for a like creation on a him a king, he departed again into a mountain him- could leave their people with more of their love, and something to hope for? He says he first discovered soil thick sown with dragons' teeth, and become the self alone." Again we read—"Let this mind be in prayers, and ardent desires for his safe return, with the valuable iron mine at Keeseville, and sold the ple of action, or induction of science, too sacred to be

But there was another place where Jesus wept.

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST. SELECTIONS IN PSALMODY. NO. 2.

BY THOMAS HASTINGS. The first step in the application of a remedy, is to scover the nature of the evils to be removed. In the liversities of opinion and practice, referred to in the ormer article, we see the powerful influence of habits and mental associations, in giving interest to the bjects of taste. Let us dwell on this thought a moent, for the purpose of illustration.

There is one class of professed worshipers, for exmple, who pay little attention to any music except hat of a high dramatic character. These, under the nfluence of worldliness, love to recognize at church the attractions which are so pleasing elsewhere; and of course will be delighted with cuttings from the opera. Others, also, who have been familiar with music chiefly in the parlor, readily join in this performance as a relief from time-worn melodies; though under other circamstances, operatic extracts would care more for music than religion, will readily join the compact; and such a threefold cord of influen aged \$46.77 a year, and he gave less than \$4 annu- ces will not be easily broken. This accounts for the operatic character of church music, which prevails in so many of the wealthy congregations. The bal-

A second class of worshipers, equally deficient in great Pontiff! If from the high place of the Vatican | year, and to apply to the yearly support and diffusion | and glee clubs, are found, as a matter of course, t of the gospel \$58,00. Not, indeed, without much prefer that style of psalmody which has the strongest self-denial, as a matter of course. Nor without imi- resemblance to secular music of a less refined chartating the widow of old, who instead of following the acter. Opera music has too much the appearance prevailing custom of giving from abundance, gave of of affectation; they must have something simpler even though ballads were the alternative. Such picces as "Drink to me only"-"O sweet Ann Page, dividual has it in his power to save \$31.14 every and "Babbling Echo," have been held in good fel year in the single item of clothing, or to give \$58 a lowship at church, by this class of amateurs; and year for the special support and diffusion of the gos- many of the tunes now in general use are of this same

> dents and amateurs. The two classes of worshipers above specified, go more than the indigent individual I have just men- nerally favor quartet singing at church, without once uspecting its strong undevotional tendencies; or considering that it is a style which can never be adopted

But there is a third class of worshipers, more co pearances, as have rendered them indifferent to the Or suppose, even, that every one of the 5,000,000 art itself. But these are not alone. Many, from the persons belonging to the "evangelical" families in above mentioned classes, as soon as they become more the United States, were to save, in various ways- | deeply spiritual, are found to sympathize with them. and who is there that could not save this sum very | The style which was once so pleasing, now brings easily?-five dollars a year; would not the sum total irrelevant associations to mind; and they are congreat as that raised, by dint of much effort, by the music, which calls up their former feelings of world-American Board. A sum sufficient, no doubt, to sus- liness. Pious professors of music, also, who are six tain an army of 50,000 missionaries. Double the days in the week jaded by incessant execution in the retrenchment-and who shall say that even this, for secular department, need something on the Sabbath Christ's sake, ought not to be done?-aud we have a of an entirely different character. Harmony and me sum saved that would support 100,000 missionaries. lody, through the influence of hahit, fill them with What a glorious opportunity there is before us to do undevout associations; and they now prefer almost good; and what ample encouragement to Christian anything elsc. So powerful is the reaction upon such W. A. A. minds, that they would deprive harmony of all its richness and melody of every attraction, not leaving even its bones and sinews unmolested. And in favor of such a meagre style of church music, they can quote ample authorities from the great masters and critics who have passed through a similar experiment ly he did not weep in want!" Yes, he was the Son Here then, is another threefold cord of influences

> CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST. DR. BRINSMADE-MR. MARSH-TEMPER-

Newark, October 23rd, 1848. Our steady church-going people, especially of the temporary farewell sermon from their beloved pastor, became poor, that you, through his poverty, might the Rev. Dr. Brinsmade. The critical state of Mrs. be rich. Think of Jesus without a home, or a bed on Brinsmade's health renders it necessary for her to which he could rest when he was weary; and be spend the winter in Florida, and the Doctor accom- and man take one hees ribs and strike him (sword) panies her, not to return till the spring or summer and make him bleed. Then he spit at him (pistol) come upon us. In expectation of an interesting and and wound him bad. Lion very sick, creep back to Did Jesus weep from disappointed ambition? affecting discourse in the afternoon, every seat of his woods; no government any more. Men government

honoring him as he had a right to be honored, they indictments for selling on that day, and heavy penal- Chepi run 'way." that no civilian is at present sufficiently high in pub- buffeted him, and smote him with a reed and with ties, do not sit very comfortably. In inflicting them, injuries were heaped upon him. And yet I neither of the Court that there had been manifested on the and when he is out of the reach of ardent spirits, is a fortunate many have been crushed, agonized and warned them against attempting to prostrate the law of the land, and trample on a healthful public sentithough he lives be one hundred years old, if he lives for all the world—a court of substantial equity, from mourning—at the grave of a departed friend. He undertaking." Such a Judge deserves the support of influences of the gospel? With these, the little child this court must every principle and every practice be FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST.

As the traveler leaves Lake George and goes north, e finds the country very hilly and rough, the popuwhich were left the last spring—the true log-driving season—on their way down to the place where the saw-mill is ready to destroy their shape forever.

At This announcement furnisher accessing to commence the enterprise on such a scale as the openings seem to demand, and as the liberality of the Christian public may allow. one place, far, far up the Hudson, we found a nest of facts respecting California, which may not be otherone place, far, far up the Hudson, we lound the last magnificent logs which were stranded there the last wise accessible to some of our readers.

The eastern boundary of Upper California is very sled by oxen. This we found the best way even in square miles.

The portion of this territory which is more immepath you come to Indian Lake-a long, wild, and not a very pleasant lake-emptying into Indian River, and thence into the Hudson. Indian Lake received its name from an old Indian

who came to it many years ago, bringing an only up to the present time. The old man's name is Sabael; born on the Penobscot, more than a century ago, and afterwards joining the Canada Abenaquis Indians. When, in our last war with Great Britain. the Abenaquis were induced to fight against the U.S. he, being a Penobscot, left his tribe, and relinquished the yearly stipend which the Canada Indians receive from the British Government, and came off through the wilderness and settled on this lonely lake. At that time the country was well stocked with moose beaver, otters and deer. The two former are mostly is father's cook. He knows that he was then twelve years old. The battle took place in 1759, conse uently he must now be 101 years old. He speaks Lige" (contraction for Elijah) is towards sixty years kind, gentle and true. A real Indian, however. They fre favorite. We asked old Sabael if he could see. "Me shoot so better as my son;" i. e. he could still beat his degree of uniformity for a long time together. Then my flesh feel cold-say nothing-creep back fire, throw him in, see bear, point in gun and shoot. Bear growl and stop, and then dead."

"But are you never afraid of the panthers which are in this wilderness?" "No, me no 'fraid; government no more belong to

"I don't understand you, Sabael." 'Me tell you what Indian say;" (i. e. au Indian adition.) "Once time, long ago, wild beasts all me together to make government. When get there, lion say, 'I be government; I strongest.' Then all beasts say nothing; all 'fraid. Then wolf say, 'I know one stronger than you.'

'Who he?' say lion. "'His name man, and he stronger as you,' say

"'Me don't Traid of him; be government still. Let me see him.'

child coming, and he speak out, 'You man?' "' No; shall be one day.'

"Then see old man coming on staff very slow, and he cry out 'You man?' 'No; was once; aint now; never shall be again By-and-bye see one riding on horse, look like

" Yes. " 'You government?"

"'Yes. "'No, no; me government.' So lion spring at him

micaceous rocks,) but he could not find them. Las

And vet he dared not say he had ever seen any

Poor old Sabael! I had heard much of him, but warned them against attempting to prostrate the law to the possessor? How poor a creature is man.

> FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST. MISSION TO CALIFORNIA.

The extensive region of Upper California, being OLD SABAEL THE INDIAN OF A CENTURY. now included in the territory of the United States. becomes a part of the great Home Missionary field. for which the piety of our churches must make spiritual provision. It is a dictate of policy as well as of unnatural; so palpably at war with every generous lation few and scattered, and everything having an philanthropy, that this provision be made at an early air of wildness. Following the lordly Hudson up. day, so that Christianity in an evangelical form may ward, he arrives at a point where the townships are have all the advantage arising from pre-occupancy of called No. 12, 13, 14, &c. instead of having names, the ground. With this view, and in answer to apand where the road stops. Beyond this, far into the wilderness, the enterprising lumberman has penetrawilderness, the enterprising lumberman has penetrated, and all along the river are seen scattered saw logs whose birth-place was far up among the wilds, and driving

This announcement furnishes occasion for a few

spring by the sudden fall of the water. They completely choked up the river, piled up and wedged up from four to eight feet high, completely filling the river, and that for more than a mile in length. From some context of the property of the point where the road seems to stop, is a path fif- course of northwest and southeast. The southern teen or twenty miles through the woods to Indian Lake, and through this, summer or winter, it is the heat way to walk having your luggage carried on a best way to walk, having your luggage carried on a by 665 in breadth, giving an area of 432,250,000

seem fearfully long. At the end of this terribly rough diately interesting to us at the present time, is that which lies on the Pacific coast, and is drained by the water courses which empty into the Bay of San Francisco. The valleys of the Sacramento and San Joachin, from 20 to 40 miles in width, and together 700 miles in length, lie between the Sierra Nevada and this purpose propose the passage of the following the coast range of mountains. Spurs given off from the latter run down to the sea, and contain between son, and who have lived there in their rude wigwam them valleys of smaller extent, watered by short and rapid streams. The soil is represented by Bryant as comparable in point of fertility to any that he had seen elsewhere. "Wheat, barley and other small grains, with hemp, flax and tobacco, can be produced in all the valleys without irrigation. To produce maize, potatoes, and other garden vegetables, irrigation is necessary. Oats and mustard grow spontaneously, with such rankness as to be considered nuisances upon the soil."

"The varieties of grasses are greater than on the Atlantic side, and far more nutritious. I have seen different kinds of clover, several of them in the dry state, depositing a seed upon the ground so abundant beaver, otters and deer. The two former are mostly as to cover it, which is lapped up by the cattle, and gone, while the deer, the otter and the bear, remain horses, and other animals. All the grasses—and they in abundance. This old Indian was in the battle at cover the entire country—are heavily seeded, and Quebec, when Wolfe fell and the city was taken. when ripe, are as fattening to stock as the grains which we feed to our beef, horses, and hogs. Hence is unnecessary to raise corn for the consumption of

of wheat and other small grains cannot be remunerhe English language, but not fluently. His son ative without irrigation, and consequently, that the country must be principally occupied for the rearing of cattle. Hitherto these have been slaughtered for old. He was our guide in the wilderness, as he was little besides the hides and tallow. The rest of the also of Prof. Emmons, when making his geological carcass is left on the ground, and it is said, does not survey of the State-a faithful, good-hearted Indian, putrefy and become offensive as in other climates. The year is divided between the season of rains om October to March; and the dry season, which keep a pretty black horse, for which they have, and which embraces the other six months of the year. can have no possible use, and four hungry dogs, of On the coast, a N. W. wind prevails for about nine which Wam-pa-ye-tah (Whitefoot) seemed to be the favorite. We asked old Sabael if he could see "Me temperature less mild than in the interior valleys, where it ranges from 70 deg. to 85 deg. with a great

son with the gun. He is straight, and a powerful

The permanent population of that part of the country west of the Sierra Nevada was estimated, in 1847, holie in religion, and his knowledge is bounded by at 25,000. Of these 8,000 were Californians, of Spanish descent; 5,000 foreigners principally from the Unitis experience in hunting. Even now he will take ted States; and 12,000 Indians, who had been brought his canoe, and gun, and traps, and go off alone, six into connection with the missions of the Jesuits. weeks at a time, on a hunting expedition. I asked About the same number of Gentile or wild Indians him if he was never afraid while thus alone. His are scattered through the valley of San Joachin and answer was, "Me sometimes 'fraid of Chepi, (ghosts,) are stationary or decreasing in numbers, except the and once 'fraid bear. Me go into great cave-all emigrants from the United States, who are flocking dark-no gun-creep in and look round, and great in rapidly by sea and by land, Of the latter some bear stand right up on his hind legs and growl at me. 700 or 800 are Mormons, who reside at San Francisco and the neighborhood. They are said to be not so well affected to this system of delusion as for control of their leader-a man of force and address, who has possession of all their means, and holds a

most despotic rule over them. The most important points to be occupied by misionary labor, are at present, Monterey, the seat of government, and San Francisco, in the vicinity of which the American population is principally situa-ted. The population of the latter comprises at least ,000 of our countrymen, who are supposed to be more or less accessible to a Protestant ministry. At the last accounts, no public worship in the English language had been established; and the only preaching by Protestant ministers that had ever been enjoyed, was by the Methodist missionaries, on their way to Oregon.

The rapid increase of commercial enterprise on the coast; the discovery and working of the most valuable quicksilver mines, perhaps, in the world, with the numerous emigrant settlements in the interior valleys, around the Bay of San Francisco, and north of it, in the Sonoma districts, and along the Sacramento for 150 to 200 miles—already furnishes abundant the Synod? "'Come 'long with me,' say wolf.

"So wolf lead him 'way through woods, long way, and tell him to sit down by this path, and by-by see man eoming 'long.

"So lion sit down great while, and then see little word. Acting in their usme, and sustained by the great Enemy, the friends of evangelical religion ought not give him to forestall the opportunity of scattering widely over the valleys of California the good seed of the word. Acting in their usme, and sustained by their word. Acting in their uame, and sustained by their prayers and liberality, the American Home Mission made the following report, which was adopted. ary Society hopes during the coming winter, to have eth peace, that publisheth salvation, that saith unto i

Zion. Thy God reigneth." Will the churches of Christ, will individual Christians and patriots furnish the means for prosecuting this work, as its importance demands? Missions to territories, so new and so distant, are necessarily attended with great expense; few missions to foreign lands are more so. And to sustain them, in addition to other responsibilities of the Society, a large increase of contributions is indispensable.

H. M. PRESBYTERIAL ACTION ON SLAVERY. Clinton, Mich, Oct. 16th, 1848.

To the Editor of the New-York Evangelist I am instructed by the Presbytery of Monroe t forward the following report to you, and request that you will have the goodness to publish it. Respectfully yours,

C. W. Nichols, Stated Clerk. The Committee upon the subject of Slavery, made report which was accepted, amended and adopted, and is as follows:

Your Committee are deeply impressed with the idea that we have reached a point in the history of the world, in which the subject of human rights is

how abundant in crime; however oppressive and crushing their influence upon those who fell a prey to their avarice and ambition, still they could elaim

hopeless beneath their feet.

We feel that the time draws rapidly on when such shall no longer be the unhappy feature of human society. The torch of Science is diffusing its radiance; and more active, potential and controlling. These brought. So must every man, every class of men, every state and every nation. Before this dread tribunal-a tribunal whose decisions shall be founded upon the principles of everlasting righteousness— must they stand or fall. Birth, ensigns armorial, wealth and military prowess, will avail no more to palliate the faults, and clothe with favor and renown

he cruel and overbearing oppressor. The influence of such a vicissitude upon the system f slavery and its advocates, must be clear to every one—'twill overwhelm them with disgrace, and sweep them from the world. A system, in itself so impulse of humanity; so clearly forbidden by every principle of the gospel; so blighting to all the tender and amiable and generous sensibilities of those who exercise its prorogatives; so fraught with degradation and war to its unfortunate victims; so destructive of coujugal fidelity and connubial bliss; so politically inous to the Commonwealth, and so obstructive of individual and popular Christianity-in short, a sys tem so void of good, so wholly evil, so pre-eminently accursed, can never for a single day survive a correc opular sentiment.

Your Committee feel, therefore, that we are called upon by the imperious voice of the Most High, by everything generous and noble in humanity, and by the sublime moral and philanthropic movements the age in which we live, to lend our influence, as an ecclesiastical judicatory, great or small however that influence may be, to set aright the convictions of our country and the world upon the subject of human oppression. Slavery, even in our own country, has and time to expire, could it ever find a natural death. Long time have its advocates been called upon to yield up their unhappy victims. Every motive con nected with private and social happiness, with mortal and immortal welfare, has been placed before them to induce their compliance. That they will not, how many the proofs-and obstinate. No: The heart of the slave-master will not relent; the statutes of the slave-code will not grow dim—"fade to whiteness," never-unless the church withdraw from the institu tion her sanction and support; yea, till she withhold from it her entire sympathy, and place upon it the broad scal of her strong and universal REPROBATION. This your Committee feel prepared to do, and for

Resolved 1. That all voluntary and determine slaveholding, except where persons are held in serviude as a penalty for crime, is, in the opinion of this

ody, a sin against God. Resolved 2. That we believe it the duty of all philanthropists, and of all Christians especially, to avow their decided disapprobation of the system of slavery, as it exists in these United States, and to withhold their entire countenance from all who are, n any way, engaged in promoting it.

Resolved 3. That the voluntary arrest and re-de livery of escaped slaves into bondage is inhuman, for-bidden by the word of God, and ought to subject those engaged in it to disgrace and infamy; and, if nominal Christians, to the discipline of the church. Resolved 4. That we sincerely deprecate the extension of slavery into the free territories of this civilized and Christian nation, and will use all our reliappeal to Almighty God, the Sovereign of all nation l destiny, to prevent it.

Resolved 5. That we greatly rejoice in the examples set before us, by all civilized nations, in their efforts to abolish slavery, and to expand the cause of freedom throughout the world.

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST. SYNOD OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY. ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

The Syncd of New-York and New-Jersey met i he Third Presbyterian church of Newark, N.J. on Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1848, at seven o'clock, P.M. and was opened with a sermon by the Moderator, the Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D.D. from Galatians 6: 2, Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ."

After the sermon, the Moderator offered and presided during the constituting of the Synod. The roll was made out, and the Rev. Asa D. Smith was elected Moderator, and the Rev. Messrs, Selden HAYNES and MASON NOBLE were elected Clerks. The Committee of Arrangements reported, recom mending that the Synod spend three-fourths of an hour each morning, at the opening of the session, in devotional exercises. The report was unanimously

Wednesday, Oct. 18. It was resolved that the next annual meeting be e.d in the Presbyterian church in Montrose, Pa. on third Tuesday in October, 1849, at 7 o'clock. low-get out quick as can. Then me set birch bark merly; but are not yet able to break away from the P.M. and that the Rev. Messrs. Riley, Miller and Rowland, Hon. William Jessup, and Messrs. B. S. Bentley, Benjamin Sayre and Perrin Wells be a Committee of Arrangements.

The Moderator announced the Standing Commit-The Committee to whom had been reco

the subject of marriage and divorce, at the last annual meeting, presented a report, which after discussion was referred to a Special Committee, Rev. Drs Skinner and Cox, and Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower. The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported the following overtures; which were placed on the docket.

Overture I. In view of the Form of Government, chap. xi. sect. 5-Will the Synod express an opinion as to the desirableness of our return to the fermer platform of annual General Assemblies? The Committee recommend that the Synod ex-

press an opinion in favor of a return to annual Assemblies Overture II. Will the Synod take order to divide

The Committee recommend that it is inexpedient for the Synod to take order on this subject at The Committee to whom was referred the subject

of nominating a preacher and subject of discourse for Wednesday evening, in the next annual meeting, "The Synod, embracing as it does the Presbyterian min upon those mountains "the feet of him that publishportant section of our country, presents at each annu-ceting, a body to whom the Christians whom it represen meeting, a body to whom the Christians whom it represent may appropriately and rightfully look for the distinct expression and defense of our dectrines and polity. It seem entirely aultable, therefore, that the series of sermons delivered at the annual meetings of the Synod abould have reference to important points of doctrine, or questions of church polity, especially such as may from time to time be drawn into controvery or otherwise demand especial no drawn into controversy, or otherwise demand especial no-tice. We have already had, on a previoua occasion, a ser-mon on the Abrahamic covenant, and one on the nature of he Atonement.

The Committee would recommend as the subject for the

Wednesday evening Synodical serman, next year, 'The Holy Spirit and his official work in redemption:' and that the Rev. Dr. Condit, of the Presbytery of Newark, be the

The Committee appointed to attend the last annu al examination of the New-York Union Theological Seminary, presented the following report, which was

attainments which the young gentlemen had evidently derived from the skillful and faithful instructiona of their ger of God would record, from any that man could give, were we to receive from him the narrative of the religious life and activity of the churches of the

prying investigation, which would fain allow no sear to beam unseen in the deep retirements of space; that would leave no pebble, undiscovered and unanalyzed, to repose in the caves of earth; that deems no princitor repose in the cave repose repose in the cave repose in the cave repose repose repose in the cave repose repose

tionate and affecting farewell to the Graduating Class. The whole scene was peculiarly solemn and appropriate, and to your Committee, most deeply interesting. This was the second celebration of the kind which some of us have attended in this Seminary; and we fondly and sincerely hope that similar celebrations will be perpetuated on all similar coessions, in all future time.

that similar cereorations will be perpetuated on all similar occasions, in all future time.

We were highly rejoiced on finding, in the department of Sacred Rhetoric, an able Professor. And our joy was increased on learning that funds had been raised, during the year, for his full and permanent support. It is devoutly wished that the time may not be far distant when a like support shall be secured for a Professor of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History. esiastical History.

clesiastical History.

While we congratulate the Synod and the church on the successful establishment of this beloved Seminary, we cordially unite with them in ascriptions of unfeigned and fervent gratitude to the glorious Head of the Church, for his past, continued, and increasing smiles upon its sacred terests. We know of no seminary commencing with no greater

We know of no seminary commencing with no greater pecuniary endowments, that has been more successful; and we do not believe that the seminary exists, in which a more thorough education preparatory to an entrance upon the duties of the gospel ministry can be obtained, than is attainable in the Union Theological Seminary of New-York.

Let it then share largely in the warmeat affections of our hearts. Let our earnest and holy aupplications assend daily to heaven on its behalf. Let the shurches contribute with liberal hand, as long as its necessary current expenses may require their aid. And let those friends of Zion, whom God has blest with profusion of wealth, furnish ample means for the frequent enlargement of its valuable library. means for the frequent enlargement of its valuable library, and for the multiplication and lasting support of Professors o any needful extent.

(Signed)
D. G. Sprague,
GEO. F. Wiswell,
Jona. Silliman,
The Rev. Messrs. H. A. Rowland, Cooke, Burch

rd, J. W. Wood, Ludlow, Lawrence, Read, Duffield, and Sherwood, were appointed to attend the next annual examination of the Seminary.

The Synod proceeded to the order of the day.
The statistical reports and narratives from the Pres-

yteries were read, in their order, and additional remarks were offered. At seven o'clock, P.M. the Rev. Asa D. Smith preached according to appointment, on "The importance of a Scriptural ministry," from 2 Timothy 3: 16, 17, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correcton, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

Thursday, Oct. 19. The Rev. Mr. Marsh was heard on the subject of emperance, the Rev. Mr. Pinney on the subject of olonization, and the Rev. Mr. Patton in behalf of ne Education Society—each five minutes.

The following was adopted as a standing rule: "At the opening of each morning's session, three-juarters of an hour shall be spent by the Synod in evotional exercises, under the direction of the Mo

The Committee on a Religious Periodical reported that they have accomplished nothing in respect to the establishment of such a paper, and request to be discharged. The Committee were discharged ac-

The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported Overture III. which was put on the docket. Overture III. Whether any farther measures can e taken to secure the speedy establishment of the ontemplated religious periodical?
In answer to this Overture, the Committee recom-

nend that this matter be referred to a Committee of ive in the city of New-York, with instructions to proceed immediately to make arrangements for such periodical: and that said Committee be empowered fill such vacancies as may occur in their number. At half-past three o'clock, the Synod engaged in eligious services in the Third Presbyterian church, when the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was adninistered-the several parts of the service being performed according to the prescribed arrangement Business being resumed in the lecture-room, the

following minute was adopted: "The Synod having heard statements by the Rev. Herman Norton, Corresponding Secretary of the American Protestant Society, respecting the object and operations of the Society:

Resolved, That the Synod cordially commend the Soci-

The following resolution was adopted-That hereafter, when the Synod shall have been negged in religious services, and are about to adjourn, the ast prayer in such services shall be regarded as meeting the ule in the Form of Government requiring every session of he body to be concluded with prayer.

The Committee on the relation of foreign ministers applying for admission to the Presbyterian Church presented the following report, which was adopted The Digeat of the General Assembly, p. 281 and owner ettles clearly the manner in which such ministers should be come connected with the Presbyterian Church in this ountry. Their credentials are to be carefully examined, country. Their credentials are to be carefully candidate, and after inspecting evidences of their literary acquirements, free conversation shall be held with them in order to dis cover their soundness in the faith and experimental acquaintance with religion." Their examination in all other espects is to be similar to that of candidates for 1

respects is to be similar to that of candidates for licensure, If such examination shall be satisfactory, "the Presbytery shall receive (them) as ministers or candidates on probation," "During this state of probation, (they) may preach the gospel, and if ordained, perform every part of the ministerial functions, except that (they) may not vote in any judicatory or accept a call for settlement." This probation is always to extend at least through one year, before one Presbytery, which shall ultimately receive them. resbytery, which shall ultimately receive them. The Digest adda, "In case of receiving such candidates, The Digest adda, in case of receiving such canadass, he Presbytery shall report the same to their Synod (or the ienreal Assembly) at its next meeting, together with all he certificatea and other testimony on which (they) were

General Assembly) at its next meeting, together with all the certificatea and other testimony on which (they) were received." The Synod or General Assembly are to review the whole case, and come to a final judgment either to receive (them) into the Presbyterian body agreeably to (their) standing, or to reject them.

On page 286 of the Digest it is ordained as follows: "The Presbytery shall lay before the Synod the teatimonials and all other certificates upon which they received such ministers or probationers, for the aatisfaction of the Synod, before such ministers or probationers shall be en-Synod, before such miniaters or probationers shall be en-rolled as membera of our body." It is added—"If these estimonials are found false or insufficient, the whole pro-

testimonials are found false or insufficient, the whole pro-ceedings held by the Presbytery on their admission, shall be held to be void, and the Presbytery shall not from that time receive or acknowledge them as members of this body, or in ministerial communion with us."

From these well-defined rules, it would appear that the Synod or General Assembly alone have the power to admit foreign ministers to a connection with the Presbyterian Church. It also appears that the relation of foreign min-isters while on probation before our Presbyteries is ame-Church. It also appears that the relation of foreign ministers, while on probation before our Presbyteries, is aomewhat peculiar; being in some respects dissimilar to that of ordinary candidates for licensure to preach the gospel. The latter have no right to preach the gospel, to administer its ordinances or to sit in our ecclesiastical bodies, or deliberate in their proceedings; while ministers or probationers from foreign countries have a right to preach in our churches, to administer ordinances, and to sit in our church courta as corresponding members. At the same time, it is clear that they in no sense can be regarded as members of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, so as to be subject tits control and discipline, any farther than that we may reits control and discipline, any farther than that we may reect their application to become consistent members of our enomination. Their names cannot be admitted on our

denomination. Their names cannot be admitted on our rolls, till the time of their probation shall have expired, and the action of the Presbytery receiving them shall become approved by the higher judicatory of the Church.

Guided by the Digest, the Committee are compelled to report that miniaters from foreign countries, while probationers, cannot be enrolled as connected with us by the action of Presbytery, till the sanction of the higher judicatory is given, but they are to be met by us with fraternal affection, and welcomed to a co-operation with us in evangelical labors, with a view to a full connection with us as constituent members of the Presbyterian Church, after they constituent members of the Presbyterian Church, after they shall have passed creditably their prescribed term of probation.

A. D. Eddy, Chair'n of Com.

Newark, Oct. 19, 1848. At seven o'clock, the Synodical prayer-meeting was attended in the church, and the services conduct ed according to the appointment of the Synod.

Friday, Oct. 20. It was resolved, That the thanks of the Synod be ndered to Rev. Asa D. Smith, for his discourse on Wednesday evening, and that a copy be requested for publication. It was further resolved, that the publication of the discourse be under the direction of the Stated Clerk, and that a copy be sent to each member of the Synod.

The narrative of the state of religion, as read at the prayer-meeting last evening, was adopted, and ordered to be published.

NARRATIVE OF THE STATE OF RELIGION. There are connected with this Synod about 176 ministers, 125 churches, and in round numbers 22,000 communicants. A narrative of the spiritual condition of so large a body of professing Christians during the The undersigned members of the Committee appointed by the Synod in October laat, to attend the annual examination of the studenta in the Union Theological Seminary, report— That we duly performed the duties assigned ua; and that peculiar circumstances either of individual Christians or churches. The utter impossibility of doing justice we were highly gratified with the manner in which the ex-amination was conducted, and with the very respectable attainments which the young gentlemen had evidently de-tatainments which the young gentlemen had evidently deattempt to imagine what a different account the finger of God would record, from any that man could

Synod during the past year. In attempting, therefore, a brief history of the spiritual condition of our churches for this period, we must confine ourselves to some of the more important and suggestive facts presented in the statistical reports and

soil thick sown with dragons' teeth, and become the very hort-bed of human vices. A second Noah may be saved for Italy after a deluge of fire, in which case a republic might spring up suddenly and with health; but upon the supposition of ordinary consecutive changes in human affairs, such a result is yet distant. The prospects of Italy for the coming with the most of Italy for the coming with health and the likeness of men, and being found in fashion as a string of beads which a priest gave him many canse delivered him deed to the very likeness of men, and being found in fashion as a string of beads which a priest gave him many canse cutive feather that it is demanded by the pain on.

The prospects of Italy for the coming with dead of the very likeness of men, and being found in fashion as a string of beads which a priest gave him many canse cutive feath and the very like produced of the very likeness of men, and being found in fashion as a string of beads which a priest gave him many canse cutive feather that it is demanded by the primates of her very induction of science, too sacred to be freeturm, with the valuable iron mine at Keeseville, and sold the knowledge of it to a white man for a bushel of corn and adollar in money. He is a bigoted Catholic heath of heath and the more are the feat, that during the possible of the very like form of God, thought it not rotbery to be equal to the very like form of God, thought it not rotbery to be equal to a white man for a bushel of corn and adollar in money. He is a bigoted Catholic heath of heath and with health; but only in the valuable iron mine at Keeseville, and sold the knowledge of it to a white man for a bushel of corn and adollar in money. He is a bigoted Catholic heat the will not return, with the very like form of God, thought it not rotberly to be equal the project active from the causes of fearth; that detems no principle of action or induction of several the fact, that during the fact, that during the very like for the very like possible from the return

God's people, notwithstanding their many and manisions of duty. Such a report was not anticipated by the Synod, and is therefore rejoiced in with

the greatest thanksgiving.
In the next place, the Synod would acknowledge the kindness and power of God in the present condi-tion of the churches of the Presbytery of Long Island. Within twelve months, pastors have been installed over four of the six churches of this Presbytery This is the first time in their history that they have formed the pastoral relation; and this, after intervals severally of 13, 20, 25, and about 90 years-during which periods they have depended upon stated sup plies. Three years ago there was but one pastor in the Presbylery: now there are five, and all of the churches are under the supervision of settled mi-

The Synod also regard with great satisfaction, the increasing interest in Sabbath schools which most of the Presbyteries report as existing in their churches. We consider thorough and faithful Sabbath school instruction, as one of the most efficient methods of advancing the kingdom of God. And while we lament that the results of such labor are not more abundantly spiritual and saving, we cannot but feel that the cause lies rather in the want of prayer and feetbulgances are the cause the saving and saving and saving and saving are saving and saving and saving saving and saving sa faithfulness on the part of teachers, parents and members of the church, than in any defectiveness of the system itself of Sabbath schools. We would also note with pleasure, the very gener 1 attention that has been paid to the recommendation of the Synod at its last stated meeting in regard to catechetical instruction. And though the difficulties have been found greater than were perhaps at first supposed, the ess has more than repaid the exertion, and the Synod would urge a still more general and persevering attention to the subject. There appears to be also a very remarkable degree of peace and harmony in the churches, and in some instances an increase of the spirit of Foreign and Domestic missions, and butions to the various objects of benevolence. W ile there are these and other evidences of the prosperity of our churches, there are many things of different character, to some of which we would here God, in the death, during the year, of five of the ministers belonging to this Synod. We speak of this spensation simply in its relation to the churches. It requires no uncommon wisdom to discern in it the warning hand of the Head of the church. The removal of five ministers of Christ out of 170, in this body, in the space of a single year, is unparalleled, we doubt not, in its history. All the churches, but especially all the ministers, should regard this as a st emphatic call from God to renew their strength and redouble their labors and sacrifices in the cause of Christ. The time is short. The harvest is ready for the reapers. The brethren thus taken from us were: Rev. William R. Weeks, D.D, of the Pres h, tery of Newark; Rev. Jonathan Robinson, of the Presbytery of Long Island; Rev. David De Forest of the Preshytery of Brooklyn; Rev. George Monilaws, of the 3rd Presbytery of New-York; and Rev. D. T. Bagg, of the 4th Presbytery of New-

The Synod cannot but regard the present condition of the cause of temperance, as noticed so generally in the reports of the Presby teries, as an evidence o the apathy and worldliness of the churches. That a cause so manifestly approved of God, and so legitimately belonging to the churches, should languish among them, cannot be accounted for, we think, in consistency with the presence of any good degree of the sanctifying and converting influences of the Holy

As another token of the low state of piety in our churches, we would mention the fact noticed in the report of one of the Presbyteries, viz. the smale attendance on the stated weekly meetings of the churches, compared with the more than usually large attendance on the Sabbath services. Doubtless what is true in respect to this Presbytery, is true also in re pect to almost all the churches in the bounds of the Synod. In many cases not more than one-third, and n some not more than one-fourth or one-fifth of the membership are ever seen at these meetings of their surches. Never can we claim the pro nises of God in respect to Zion, while there is such an indifference in the matter of social prayer among the people of God. Nor should we be surprised a line that may be manifested in the prosperity four Zion. Though God does seem to have bless ed us with a more than usual measure of his con verting g ace during the year just closed, we have little reason to congratulate ourselves upon our own faithfulness and zeal. There has not probably been one year for a long time past, which has furnished us with so many causes for humiliation and confession of sin as has the present. The numerical in crease of our churches is not what it should have been. Indeed we think, that when the statistical records shall be complete, it will be found that our numbers have diminished by several hundreds during the last year. While our population is rapidly in creasing, we are either at a stand or are positively the hand. The aggressive spirit of our Christ anit, in relation to church extension seems to have ries an effort has been made to excite and direct i but thus far to very little purpose. An unwilling ness, in connection with unquestionable ability, ke new enterprises and to sustain in a liber. and efficient manner many of the more feeble church es, has been very manifest. The reported number of members in connection with our Synod, will b considerably less this year than it was the previous year, owing to this very cause. We would allude t at one more of the evidences of the low state of r figion in our churches. It is one of the most alarm think of the labors for a whole year of 120 or 130 pastors, and of more than 21,000 church member and call to mind the provisions of God's mercy, and the promises of his word, and ponder upon the doc trines of grace, and the facts of depravity and future eternal punishment, we cannot find language to exsense of the apathy and guilt of the profes ing people of God. It is a subject for the most ble and adoring wonder that God has done wha

We have thus passed in review the principal point presented in the reports of the Presbyteries. We have endeavored to state with plainness and to con s without extenuation some of our sins. We think it the part of wisdom to do so; and though the disouraging statements we have made seem to over belance the more cheering, yet we have not looked upon the most cheering. We have not had our eye upon the most cheering. upon Him who is all our hope and all our strength We have not called to mind those precious words For a small moment have I forsaken thee; bu with great mercies will I gather thee. In a little wrath I hid my face from thee for a moment, but with everlasting kindness will I have mercy on thee, saith the Lord thy Redeemer." In the economy of grac God's mercies are not graduated by the sins of h Indeed, the magnitude of their guilt is often e strongest reason for his interposition. Unaske and unpromised and unexpected mercies are as free and as blessed, as those offered to our faith and prayers. Gad has doubtless promised many things O Christ, and has purposed many mercies for us h has not made known in his word. As it was said in regard to the revival of religion in the days of Heze-Riah, "the thing was done suddenly," so has it often heen said of the work of divine grace in the American church, "the thing was done suddenly." When of God will not prove him by bringing ali their takes into the store-house, he will sometim prove himself their God by pouring out his Spirit pon them so that there is not room to receive it This God is our God, and we will trust him. He will visit us; though he tarry, wait for him; he will not tarry. Our whole dependence for existence and enlargement is upon the special presence and power of the Holy Ghost. Revivals of religion are the hope

W. B. Lewis, Stated Clerk. The Rev. Theron Baldwin, Corresponding Secre tary of the Society for the promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, was heard for ten minutes in behalf of that Society.

The Synod proceeded to the consideration of Over ture 11. when the recommendation of the Committee was unanimously adopted. Rev. Messrs. Asa D. Smith, Erskine Mason, D.D. and William Adams, D.D. and Messrs. John L. Ma-

son and Charles Gould were appointed the Committee on a religious periodical. It was resolved, That as an uniformity of method in the public reception of members, on profession, to our churches has been long desired, the subject be itted to Rev. Drs. Cox and Brinsmade, and Rev. Mr. Hatfield, with instructions to prepare a

form of reception, and report it to the next annual meeting of the Synod. Resolved, That the thanks of the Synod be pre the trustees of the Third Presbyterian church of Newark, for the accommodations afforded us during these sessions; ose families whose generous hospitality we have

Overture II. was taken up, and the recommenda-

tion of the Committee adopted. Overlure I. was taken up, and it was resolved that as the question has been already referred to the Preshyleries, its consideration be left with them. The following resolution, after some discussion

was additional $Resolved_4$. That as a Synod we look with favor on a plan of two-operation in agencies for the collection of funds in aid of the Central American Education Society and the Society of the Central American for the promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education of the West; and while the Synod commend both these Scieties to the sympathies and benevolence of the churches Science to the sympathes and behaviors their opinion as any plan of co-operation between them, until the principle and details of the plan are submitted.

Ou the subject of church extension, it was resolved, that it be committed to Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Messrs. Harfield and McLane, and Chief Justice Hornblow er, T. S. Nelson and J. L. Mason, elders, with inber, and to fill vacancies in their number, which

The following minute was adopted: Whereas the American Board of Comm for Foreign Missions are laboring under a heavy financial embarrassment, the history of which is well known to this Synod; and whereas God in his providence is most manifestly calling upon his people for immediate and greatly-augmented efforts to send forth more laborers into his harvest; therefore, Resolved. That the claims of Christ, as embodied in this institution, be carneatly commended to all our churches; and they are exhorted so to increase their missionary efforts to meet the passing exigencies of the existing crisis."

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That In view of the pressing calls of Provi-dence, and the immediate wants of the Society, the Synod most carnestly commend the American Home Missionary Society to the continued and increased patronage of our

It was referred to the Stated Clerk to prepare an bstract of the minutes for publication in the religious newspapers.

The Synod adjourned with singing the Doxology, prayer and the ben W. B. Lewis, Stated Clerk.

New-York Evangelist.

NEW-YORK: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1848.

"SOUND AN ALARM." Our churches were never better supplied with pastors than at the present time, and never more able and willing to support them. Taken together, they ontribute as liberally as they ever did for benevolent urposes; and if we may credit the current reports of cclesiastical bodies, there is rather an unusual degree of peace and harmony in the churches throughout the land. The testimony from almost every quarter is, that the attendance upon public worship quite as good as in past years, and that Sabbath nools, in general, are as well sustained. We hear no new errors springing up, nor does it appear that refer. And we would first remark the providence of old errors are spreading, just now, to any alarming extent. Perhaps the evangelical denominations never lived in better harmony. If they disagree on ome points, it is no more than they always have lone; and if in some quarters there are alienations and controversies, it is no more, nor so much, as the friends of religion have witnessed all along for half a We certainly have cause for gratitude-perhaps

> ful, spiritual Christian does not see and feel that there a cause for alarm more painful, and for effort and prayer more stirring, than has existed for years. The leath-like slumbering of the churches; the withdrawnent of the Holy Spirit; the infrequency of revivals; the consuming spiritual dearth which has so long shut up the heavens-appeal to the conscience and he heart of Christians with an energy and impresiveness which no outward misfortunes could awaken. All seems to be peaceful and prosperous; out the truth is that we are living upon our religious capital. We are squandering the accumulations of the year of the right hand of the Most High." We are not merely enjoying the fruits of former revivals we are using them up. Like a man who flatters imself that he is as well off as ever, because he is s well fed and clothed, when, in fact, he is every day spending what he had, and coming to want ;ow many of our congregations are deceiving themselves, that they enjoy peace and safety, because their ongregations are about as large as they were five or en years ago, and because the ministry is about as vell sustained, and there is no material falling off in our charitable contributions. We can live for a while upon the product of those rich spiritual harvests. which were gathered from '15 to '40; but if God loes not "open the heavens and pour down rightousness," if he does not again send down his Spirit and "revive his work," how long will it be before what has been garnered up will be expended? How ong will the churches keep their numbers good; now long will they let their light shine even dimly low much longer will the accumulations of the plentiful years last? Who will be left to pour their offerings into the Lord's treasury; to bear up the ark the covenant; to fill the places of the fathers' this view of things, greater cause for alarm has not existed for a whole generation. The Spirit has een longer and more generally withheld from the hurches than in any consecutive years since the era f modern revivals. Who, then, that is not fast sleep himself, can hold his peace, can help crying out and sounding an alarm on every parched hill of Zion, while he fervently prays, "O Lord, revive thy work in the midst of the years, in wrath remember

The very peace and harmony which are so often reported, and with so much satisfaction, at the meetngs of Synods, Conferences and Associations, are, in one aspect of the case, alarming symptoms. Not that they are to be undervalued in themselves. Pro ceeding from the right cause, they are rich blessings, n which we may and ought to rejoice. But there s such a thing as their being "settled down upon their lees"-resting satisfied in a state of spiritual apathy, which is more alarming than even a want of Christian harmony. And this, it is greatly to be eared, is the state, at the present moment, of many of our churches. Are not the wise and the foolish umbering and sleeping together? What can augur vorse for a church than the prevalence of a stupid self-satisfaction with its condition, when it cries, Peace, peace, and sews pillows under arm-holes? How terrible was the rebuke of Christ to the back- the church to aid efficiently in the work of Christian slidden church of Laodicea-" I know thy works,

that thou art neither cold nor hot." We know that the condition of things in the churches weighs oppressively upon many a heart; and that to every note of complaint that can be uttered, there will be a quick response in all parts of the vineyard. But is this enough? Is it not time that some systematic, wisely-directed and energe tic efforts were made to "sound an alarm in Ziou" -to awaken the churches to a new sense of responsibility? We wish the matter might be pondered and prayed over. We wish that pastors and laymen and parents-all who love souls, truth and the kingdom of Christ, would take into view the spiritual state as it is, in spite of all its seeming, comprehensively enough and long enough, to feel deeply the guilt and the danger which it implies.

ANNUAL OR TRIENNIAL ASSEMBLIES?

We were somewhat surprised at the late meeting of the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey, at the evident change of opinion which had taken place during the year, on the subject of Annual and Triennial Assemblies. The modification of the Constitution of the New School church, by which the General Assembly was made to meet only once in three years, instead of annually, as before, was made at the ime, not from any love of novelty, or affectation of difference from the Old School church, but from the general conviction that such a change was demanded such a ministry ought as soon as possible to be eduby the public sentiment. The responses of the Presyteries to the overture of the Assembly on the subet, were quite unanimously favorable to the change, and the perfect acquiescence with which it was received by all the churches, evinced the extent and incerity of the desire for the change. The great body of Presbyterians, Old and New, had become heartily weary of the controversy and litigation which had become characteristic of the General Assembly thought that no cure for this disturbing tendency would be so effectual as to make the meetings of the prayer by the Rev. Asa D. Smith, of New-York. view confined to no particular section of the church. The very first suggestion of a Triennial Assembly Two leading features of the Society were first conwas made, we believe, by Dr. Miller, of Princeton and in all probability, if it had not been adopted by the New School church, it would have been by the formed not only for the benefit of the West, but for Old School. And so far as this is concerned, the the relief of the East, by combining numerous applichange has operated beneficially. There has been cations into one, and putting the whole subject under a marked improvement in the temper and influence the control of an Eastern Board thut should repreof both the Assemblies since the change. This is an sent the churches which contribute the funds. Great acquisition which, if nothing else had been accom- pains had been taken by the Directors to arrive at plished by it, would fully repay the trouble of the intelligent and righteous decisions.

change. But while this object has been secured, and others and in addition to this, some \$10,000 had been pledgoo, it is hardly to be denied that some serious disad- ed by individuals on certain conditions, for the pervantages have resulted from the change. The influ- manent benefit of institutions connected with the Sostructions to prepare a plan, and report it to the next meeting of Synod, with power to add to their number has been greatly weakened. As the Assembly is the sole representative which the Presbyterian churches have before the public mind, its infrequent appearance to the amount of \$15,000 or \$20,000, conditioned on

tervals, must necessarily have a feeble hold upon the teady and encouraging progress. It could be easily and that no other denomination has been blessed with so large a proportion of revivals of religion during that period. And if the general opinion differs from this, as we suspect it does, it may be owing in hurch, through its representative the General As-

sembly, before the public eye. It has, furthermore, been a disadvantage that s ew opportunities have been afforded for the cultivation of the spirit of fraternal union, and of sympathy between the different parts of the church. The meetings of the New School General Assembly which have been held, have exerted a most happy influence, and have reflected the greatest credit upon the churches. If nothing more had been accomplished than was done by the long and thorough discussion which took place on the subject of slavery, this remark would be and by giving and receiving the amenities of had occurred during the year. Christian intercourse. Incalculable good was thus rected; and the chances for the successful diffusion of just views of truth on that question at the South, have been immeasurably increased by that meeting. never more than now, so far as the externals of reli-And it is fair to presume that more frequent meetings ion are concerned-so far as "the form of godliness" of the Assembly would strengthen these bonds, and goes. But with all this fair semblance, what thoughtextend these wholesome influences.

Then the fact that the Old School church-differbly, must operate, one would suppose, to the disadvantage of the New School church. It creates an ression of disproportionate strength and progress t gives an appearance of activity and vigor, which is by no means warranted by facts; and there will be a

great many minds influenced by such a consideration. These are a few of the reasons which appear to have effected the change of opinion to which we al- to show what direct influence they may exert by uded. They have their plausible aspect, no doubt, and are exerting a wide and increasing influence. How far they have extended, or how general the change has become, we have not the means of knowng. We should expect that in a large portion of the hurch, the proposition to return to Annual Assemblies would at first be coldly met. The prejudices against frequent ecclesiastical meetings, and the dread of the accumulation of sacerdotal power and afluence, are very extensive-perhaps too extensive and too strong to favor the more frequent meetings of They are deserving the particular attention of our inligent laymen. As they love the Presbyterian hurch, and recall her history in connection with the evivals of past years, they should candidly consider | m and her stability insured by some such change. The ubject has importance enough to justify further dison it, will give their views to the public. We should specially gratified to learn the views of Western nen on this subject.

REPORTED FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST. EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

The fifth anniversary of the Society for the Pronotion of Collegiate and Theofogical Education at the West, was held in New-Haven, Conn. on the 25th ciety was delivered on Wednesday evening, in the North church, by the Rev. J. B. Condit, D.D. of like signal fires on hill-tops, until it shines over the Newark, N. J. from 1 Chron. 12: 32-" And of the whole face of the land. children of Issachar which had understanding of the imes to know what Israel ought to do." The chilnumber, had been careful observers of the politics of imes; and hence knew what Israel ought to do in a great national juncture. It was always happy for he world when God raises up men who have underone, and grasp it with an intelligent and earnest

On the present occasion we are called to consider our duty in respect to the Western portion of our country; and a proper understanding of the times would show it to be both the duty and the policy of Education at the West; and by this work he intendnstitutions of learning which shall furnish really educated mind, and under the influence of which the organized and supplied. This leading point he arued: 1st, From the position and relations of mind at the West; and 2nd, From the position and reladividual position and social relations. It was not -and clothed, too, with heavy responsibilities as contituting a part of the sovereignty of the nation. This vast and sleepless power must not only be trained, but brought under the guidance of Christian prin-

The appropriate agency for effecting this work was the church. An ancient writer called "Greece the salt of the nations," in consequence of its learning and wisdom. In a far higher and nobler sense, Christ said of his people, "ye are the salt of the earth." In order to ascertain what the church "ought to do," the power of Christianity on the mind and character of man, individually and socially, was traced, and it was shown that the great agency which the church must educate and employ to accomplish this, was a Christian ministry. The character of the ministry needed was discussed, and the position taken that cated on the ground.

But this could not be done without the existence of institutions of learning. Hence the duty of the This duty was indicated alike by a right "understanding of the times."

A copy was requested for publication. On Thursday evening, the anniversary exercises or years previous to the disruption in '37. It was Society, the Hon. J. C. Hornblower, LL.D. of Newark, N.J. in the chair. The meeting was opened with Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Theron Baldwin. sidered, viz: That it was an Eastern Society, and designed to be auxiliary to Western effort. It was

> Its receipts during the year had been \$11,766.29 ciety. Still more had been done at the West. Since the last anniversary,
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> wished to speak, whom plotted with the last anniversary,
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> is the condition of mind at the West? 2. What are

Western Reserve College had obtained subscriptions

greatly misrepresents them. A body that is seldom \$100,000. This is in addition to the \$40,000 menseen, or that puts forth its influence only at long in- tioned in the last report as unconditionally secured. Illinois College, by the sale of property, had canpublic mind in times like these. The consequence celed a debt of \$30,000, and now exhibited the somehas undoubtedly been, that the New School Presby- what singular spectacle of a college out of debt; and terian church has suffered in the popular estimate by vet, had it not been for the timely aid of the Society, this cause. It has been supposed to be inactive and this College, according to the testimony of its Trea-Marietta College, since the organization of the So-

stationary, while the truth is, it has been making surer, would now have been "hopelessly insolvent." shown that in most of the substantial elements of ciety, had reduced a debt of \$18,000 to \$11,000, be growth and success, this body was never more pros- sides expending some thousands for necessary buildperous than it has been during the past five years, ings; and a few months since completed a subscripion of \$25,000, which, says the President, "would probably never have been attempted," but for the inluence of the Society.

Wabash College had reduced a debt of \$17,000 to no small measure to this infrequent appearance of the \$5000, and had in various ways added materially to

> Knox College had completed a building at a cos f between \$5000 and \$6000, and the people in its vicinity had subscribed \$2000 to erect a building for he reduction of the expenses of indigent students. Wittenberg College had added \$2500 to its funds,

and Lane Theological Seminary had paid \$500 of ts debt during the year. At the present meeting o the Board, Beloit College, in Wisconsin, was added to the list of institutions aided by the Society. The report maintained that our chief anxiety

reference to the West should be to furnish it with an amply true. The New School church extends over intelligent and godly ministry, and set forth the agena large surface, and embraces men of different views cy which colleges had in this work. College revivals and tendencies on many subjects, and it seems, there- were particularly alluded to as showing the extent to fore, necessary to the existence of a vital and efficient | which the churches are dependent on colleges, under sympathy, that there should be frequent opportuni- God, for the conversion of those who become their ies for mutual consultation and prayer, and for the pastors. Some four hundred young men had already exercise of the enlightening, soothing influence which been converted in connection with the institutions men gain by a better acquaintance with each other, aided by the Society, and in four out of six, revivals

In proof of the impossibility of sending a sufficien done at the South, on the slavery question, by the number of educated men from the East to supply the kind intercourse of the last Assembly. Prejudices wants of the West, the rapid increase of population were dissipated; errors and mistaken views were cor- was adduced, and the fact stated, that since the las anniversary, territory had been added to our national domain sufficient to make one hundred and ten States equal in size to the noble little State in which the Society had then met. The meeting was first addressed, in a speech of

ome length, and of remarkable beauty and eloquence by Rev. Charles White, D.D. President of Wabash ing so little from us in name and general aspect, and College. Dr. W.'s theme was the claims of Western cupying the same territory, has its Annual Assem- colleges to the favorable consideration and aid of the friends of education and religion at the East.

DR. WHITE'S ADDRESS. The first ground of claim, he said, is the influence of these institutions in behalf of a sound and thorough scholarship at the West. After alluding to their action in removing deep prejudices existing against all literary training in colleges, he proceeded sending abroad annually, sound, ripe scholars int the midst of the population. There is no law of mind more invariable, or more powerful, than intel lectual sympathy. Almost as an instinct, does mind respond to mind. Intellects, like the stars, are eloquent, where their voice is not heard. Though intense, sculptures itself on the forchead; gence beams on the countenance; the mind's great ccupations and communions are revealed in out ward air and manner. Without assuming to be a nstructor, every graceful intellect from a Western College will have, nnconsciously and uninvited, a cluster of pupil-intellects around it, drinking in it light, worshiping its riches and its might. the Assembly. But there are considerations connect- over, cultivated minds have their voice; and whend with the question which ought to be weighed. ever they speak, there will be listening and learning minds to hear, to wake, to thrill. Not that there ca be in this way, any sudden creations of superior sch larship; but that there will be communicated spir hope and action through a wide realm of susceptibl d. See the result in the learned profession whether her influence might not be greatly extended, So long as man is man, it will occur invariably that no individual can take a high intellectual posi tion at the bar, in the pulpit, in the legislature, cussion; and we think a comparison of views on it the emulation of a whole band of spirits about him would be desirable at the present time. We hope that Do we see a powerful advocate, a successful preachthose of our readers on both sides, who have reflected physician standing forth alone in his profession, all may continue to stand thus alone; but if he do he must make giant strides onward. A phalanx of aspirants, climbing rapidly and resolutely up, will soon plant their feet on the same eminence he occupies. When the highest existing standard i stratum of salient mind below rises up successfull like steam when the downward pressure is off. this way Western Colleges, by giving good thoroug scholars to the country, produce a and 28th ults. The annual discourse before the So- ship and intellectual power in a large body of lite-

2. A second claim of Western Colleges upon Eastern patronage and sympathy, is founded upon their useful and indispensable action upon common fren of Issachar, Dr. C. remarked, though few in schools. He alleged that the alumni of these Institutions awaken a prerequisite spirit and apprecia the nation, and understood the tendencies of the times; and hence knew what Israel ought to do in a ers; introduce the best school books; guide, guard. inspirit, invigorate, the whole system of popular instruction. By which means common schools will

with every new brilliancy kindled upon the face of length, without this great power, has many and fatal deficiencies. The Colleges under the patronage of Education at the West; and by this work he intended the establishment and endowment of those higher Theological education in the West," are avowed and known to be places for the diligent inculcation of spiritual religion, as well as the truths of science and the graces of literature. Many members of the legal educational spirit shall be awakened, and all the sub-ordinate departments of the system more thoroughly the work of introducing large infusions of Chrisin the work of introducing large infusions of Chris-tianity into Western civilization. A Western ministry however, to be chiefly furnished by Western Colleges, is the grand power from which such inons of the church. Mind was considered in its in- fusions are to be expected. Partially as the country is now supplied with a ministry, the whole number of addresses to Western communities from stagnant mind, but mind thinking, working, planning the clergy is greater than those heard from all other sources whatsoever. Were the ranks of the ministry full, and were the people gathered into congregations of 500 souls each, there would not be less

than 144,000 serious discourses delivered in the Western valley every week; seven millions, two hundred thousand every year. Many of these would be delivered to docile childhood and susceptible youth; many to the seriousness and subdued attention found Rue P. Thompson and the 5th Presbyterian church at the house of death; a large number to the reverence aud expectation assembled in the sanctuary on the onsecrated Sabbath; others to a deep and general Attendant upon the ministry is the power of the Bible. While the servants of Christ directly unsheathe in Jehovah's service the sword of the Spirit, the same sword unsheathes itself in the families of a wide population. The Pulpit and the Bible never dissevered, like the twin stars in our sky, always shining, together can exert an influence in incorporating a pure Christianity into Western society which no other agency on earth can equal.

In conclusion, Dr. White said the actual sum and value of the beneficial influence of Western Colleges recollection. upon the susceptible millions settled, settling, and hereafter to be settled in the great Basin of the West, of institutions of learning. Hence the duty of the are too vast to be estimated, or be set down in specilished a special meeting for prayer in reference to his church to aid in giving them to the great West. If the statement is statement in the amounts and departure, to commend him to God, and express their measures of light, heat, air, electricity, alkalies, acids, oils, nutricious earths which are employed in the evolution and uprearing of the whole gorgeous, luxuriant, immease vegetation, living and growing, in summer months, on the face of the Mississippi Valwere held in the Center church, the President of the ley? These incalculable and almost illimitable ingredients and agencies, are a fit and fair image of elements and influences which Western Colleges are to aid in turnishing to the multitudes of neither extinguished nor neglected. The beautiful his hand upon all her pleasant things; the Lord cover her with a cloud; in his anger cast down to

> addressed the meeting: The evening, he remarked, had so far worn away ed remarks. He should, therefore, contract to the utmost what he had to say. No more could be done than merely to indicate three points, upon which he the wants of mind in such condition? 3. What is the relation of New-England to that sount?
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> The emigrants from old communities, Mr. B. re-

the earth her beauty, and make her altars desolate.

stoms, everything behind, and were poured out into the West, where the difference between an old and new country is soon seen. Everything is set loose, and everything must be created. A character must impressed. But character was never the result of negative, or transient and ever-varying influences. We stamp character by institutions, ert permanent, abiding, and forming influences .hrough such influences the Jews had received a character which resisted all tendencies to change. What the West needed, was a character acquired through the medium of permanently acting causes.

ninisters to all. Mr. B. next traced the relation of New England mind to this want. The West could not get along this station, and means to enlarge its usefulness. They have given a series of concerts, without aid from abroad-but it was not for the Mr. Grout says-" Tell the good people that some of want of generosity. According to its population and wealth, he believed the West did more for herself a half ago, and whose income is but five shillings a from the most distinguished sources, with a delicacy, than the East did for herself. If the East, however, month, cast into the monthly collection-box two shil- finish and power, which we have never heard exwould keep off the flood that is pouring from the whole world upon the West, the work could be done without foreign aid. Wherever, in America, work is to be done requiring perseverance, calcula- gymen or laymen which interested and delighted me from everything objectionable, and exerting a most tion and endurance, New England men are found more than those of some of these heathen, dating refining and salutary influence, we regretted, with to be eminently adapted to the want. Its inhabiants are better able to bear continuous labor than any people that live under the sun. The family, ool, and the church, including the the minis or two hundred years, had produced a distincive, well-formed, symmetrical and powerful characer-a character well fitted to leave its impress upon

manhood are as plastic as children. The address was brief rapid and brilliant and niversal regret was felt that Mr. B. had not time for the full development of his noble train of

The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev Emerson Davis, D.D. of Westfield, Mass. The anniversary was one of deep interest, as show ng that vastly more had been sccomplished during ne past year than on any previous year, for the great anse in which the Society is engaged, and as furnishing ground to expect increased efficiency in

een set apart by the Governors of the several States mentioned, as a day of Thanksgiving. We hope that before the time, the whole Union will be included in the catalogue :

THANKSGIVING .- The following days have

REVIVAL -- We are gratified to learn that there i now a revival at Colchester, N.Y. It is a time of deep interest, and has prevailed for several weeks.

Philadelphia Correspondence. 4TH PRESBYTERY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The semi-annual meeting of the Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia, was held in the Neshamony Presby terian church at Hartsville, Bucks co, commencing on Tuesday the 17th ult. The opening sermon was preached by the last Moderator, the Rev. David Malin, from Ps. 122: 6, "They shall prosper that love thee." The characteristics of the church, which demand the love of the Christian, were ably presented; and the prosperity, personal, spiritual and eternal, that shall attend every one who truly loves Zion, was presented with much force and ability.

The Rev. Marcus E. Cross was elected Moderato or the next six months, and the Rev. Messrs. Taylor nd Drysdale Clerks.

The meeting was exceedingly harmonious and leasant. The Rev. Dr. Gilbert preached a stirring nd interesting sermon on Wednesday evening, from Ps. 1: 12, "Blessed is the man that endureth tempt ation." Presbytery adjourned on Wednesday even the bench, or in the medical art, without provoking ling, to meet at the call of the Moderator during the ssions of Synod at York.

SYNOD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

g in the Presbyterian church of York, on Tuesday e 24th ult. at 3 o'clock, P.M.; and in the absence the Moderator, the Rev. A. Rood, on account of se vere indisposition, the Rev. William H. McCam preached the opening sermon, from Zech. 4: 6, "No might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the ord of Hosts." The object of the sermon was to how the high importance of the presence of the Ho-Spirit with ministers of the gospel, in order t heir success in their work.

The Rev. John L. Grant, of Philadelphia, wa elected Moderator, and the Rev. Messrs. Sterling and Ramsey, Clerks.

Great harmony pervaded the deliberations of the body. Synod had a recess on Thursday morning, to visit the venerable Dr. Catheart, at his residence Dr. C. is one of the oldest, if not indeed the very oldest, minister in the Presbyterian Church in the United States. He is suffering under disease, and unable t the world when God raises up men who have under-standing of their age—who can see the work to be done, and grasp it with an intelligent and earnest past valuable services among Constitutional Presbyterians, to pay him this visit. It was a sublim 3. Dr. White urged, as establishing their third spectacle to see all the members of Synod introduced elaim to Eastern liberality, the influence of Western in turn by the Moderator, to this venerable servant Colleges in the introduction of Christianity into Western civilization. Society, he insisted at some wrapped about him. The Moderator, in behalf o Synod, expressed to him the high esteem in which he was held by his brethren, and the earnest wish that through the remainder of his life he might eniov the consolations of our holy religion, and the comforting presence of God's Spirit; that his exit from this life might be peaceful and happy, and that the everlasting arms might be underneath him as he passed through the valley of the shadow of death. The Moderator then engaged in fervent prayer, and as the members of Synod took their leave, the aged minister pronounced the apostolic benediction.

Synod adjourned on Thursday afternoon, to mee n the Presbyterian church at Norristown, on the third Tuesday of October, 1849. REV. MR. THOMPSON.

I perceive you have noticed the dissolution of the of this city. The Presbytery had two special meetings, and held his case under advisement for some excitement produced by the Spirit's special presence. two weeks before they could consent to part with a brother whom alt dearly loved, and who had the manimous attachment of his people-even for the large and flourishing church of Buffalo. His pulpit talents, dignified carriage, devoted piety, popular manners, frankness and openness of heart, and general symmetry of character, greatly endeared him to his ministerial brethren, and have made his departure more mourned than that of any brother in my

The Pastoral Association to which he belonged regret at his loss; and such was the deep feeling on not much used to weep.

Why, then, did he leave? The reasons cannot all be stated. But the reason assigned before Presbytery was difficulties growing out of a peculiarity had been for some time resolved on giving up his Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, N.Y. next | charge.

The church is a very interesting one, having been that he was afraid he should trespass upon the time of the audience, if he attempted to make any extend-1. What fulness.

gives an impression of languor and inactivity which the successful completion of its great effort to raise marked, leave their old houses, farms, cities, laws, sickness, and is still confined to his house.

Boston Correspondeuce.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE

The latest intelligence received at the Missionary Rooms in this city, gives the following view of the cause of missions: North Africa-A letter from Rev. Mr. Grout, at Umvoti, of April 24, shows the progress of the gospel in Southern Africa. Additions have been made to the church, and the increased attention to the preached word, several conversions, But there must be the cause of causes, and that is and prospects of the mission, make this a most prohe college. This stands back of other causes, and mi ing field, and one full of encouragement. A most

Sandwich Islands,-Mr. Bond writes in respect to Kola on the island of Hawaii, that the past year has ry and the Sabbath acting with a combined force The house of worship is full on rainy as well as assure them that their efforts have been appreciated seven hundred pupils, with an average attendance of five hundred each Sabbath. The church has conhe West—whose inhabitants, while standing in full | tributed \$505 in gifts and money for benevolent purttempts of the Romanists to harm the mission has Rooms thus far failed. Seven more eases of discipline have occurred the past year than usual. West Africa .- A letter from Mr. Walker, of June

16, represents the mission as in a prosperous state, and rejoicing over several conversions among the natives.

hould arrive, on a charge of proselytism, brought agaiust him last year. Aintab - The truth here is making progress and the audience on the Sabbath increasing. The cholera

nad appeared and was creating great alarm. The ssionaries were embracing this state of the public aind to recommend the cross of Christ. Nestorians.—The Patriarch has exerted himself to many of our religious journals, is soon to be publishreak up the schools in this mission; but in vain. ed in this city. It is to come out in a neat, cheap The clergy, and the people generally, continue friend- form, and we hope may be widely circulated, Bishops Mar Yohanan and Mar Elias are espe-illy mentioned as decided supporters of the

Ceylon .- A rebellion has broken out in this island and created much excitement. Large bodies of dis-affected Kandians are in rebelfion against the Government. The real cause is said to be hope of plun ler. It was thought the rebellion would soon b uelled. The mission at Ceylon is represented b Mr. Miner to be progressing, and securing new influ-

ence among the people.

Seroor.—Mr. Husen writes Aug. 25, that several opeful conversions have taken place, and some ad tted to the church on profession of faith in Christ Mrs. Little, of the Madura mission, died July 2, of the typhoid fever and dysentery.

The quarterly meeting of the City Missionary Sciety took place in the Park-street church. The atendance was good, though the evening was quite rainy. Rev. Mr. Oviatt, the Secretary of the City Missionary Society, made some statements in relation to the prospects and wants of our city, and was ollowed by Rev. Messrs. Kirk and Waterbury. Both of these gentlemen touched upon a topic, tha

CITY MISSIONS

it the present time is exciting great interest. I refer o the fact that some of our churches are becoming larmingly thin; from whatever cause it may be as ribed, the fact cannot be disputed. Some of our best families have removed from Boston into the ountry. Though they do business in Boston, their nterest, social and religious, are with some one o rain, which has been going on for some years, has educed most fearfully some of our churches, which a few years ago were among our most efficient conregations. Some of our houses of worship are ful very full. The Central church, under Rev. Mr ogers: the Mount Vernon church, under Rev. Mi Kirk; and the church of the Pilgrims, under Rev Mr. Smith. The rest, I believe, without an excepion, are not full, though several are strong in pecuiary strength, and have good congregations. Boston not deserted. Never did it contain more people. vere rents so high. Why, then, this desertion of our hurches? If some leave the city, why do not other me in and take their place?

e expense attending public worship. The church were too costly and the tax so high that persons moderate circumstances could not afford to attend much. Mr. Kirk proposed churches of a less costly character, in which the gospel might be sustained at on expense that would bring it within the reach of

Dr. Waterbury, on the other hand, thought we and churches enough. The two mission chapels, the one in the cust part of the city, called the "Old Comy;" the other in the west part of the city, called "Lowell-street congregation," now sustained b is Society, should be abandoned, and the famili ow worshiping in those places be turned in to som our churches not yet full, and the amount now xpended for hall hire and preaching, be expended isiting from house to house. To my own mind, e exigencies of the present times.

LECTURE ON DR. CHANNING Mr. Smith gave a lecture last Sabbath evening,

the religious character of Dr. Channing, of the Initarian church. The purpose of the lecture was ot to defend Dr. C.'s peculiar views, nor controvert hem. He traced his life through his ministryrave his character as a preacher and as a man-hi nsc. He alluded to his controversies; his gradual hange of feeling in respect to Unitarianism as a ect. He gave an extract from the last public adress of Dr. Channing, which contains this remarkble passage: "The doctrine of the word made flesh our nature, manifesting himself in a human form for the very end of making us partakers of his own pertions. The doctrines of grace, as it is termed, reveals the infinite Father imparting his Holy Spirit. the best gift he can impart, to the humblest being who implores it. Come, Friend, Savior of the race, who didst shed thy blood on the cross to reconcile nan to man and earth to heaven!" Amid the hills says: of Berkshire he uttered these words. In a few days fter, he died at Bennington, Vt. A gleam of early life seemed to have shone on his heart. Perhaps the him, when he could say-"The worldling would laugh at me, he would call conversion a farce. But the man who has felt the influence of the Holy Spirit can oppose the fact and experience to empty declara-Those feelings he when some interesting facts were brought to his notice by one who had long known him, he wept tear f joy at what he heard.

The example, benevolence, integrity and philanbropy of Dr. Channing, were commended to those cult to discover any reason sufficient to justify such a course. hristians were reminded that they lived where hanning lived, taught and was well known. It be- a ame them, if their way was more excellent, to sho by a more excellent life.

PRACTICAL DIVINITY. It has been a defect of theological schools, that the

tudents have been so exclusively confined to the the mercy of the Government in the case of Smith study, and so little trained to the practice of their O'Brien. intended profession. In almost every other pursuit a practical participation in that which is to constitute the business of the pupil in after life, is deemed an and speedily convicted, as the proof was the same. the occasion, that tears flowed freely from many eyes | important element of his preparatory education. But | He was also sentenced to death in the same manner. theology hardly affords a place for the apprentice or the journeyman. There are no petty courts to plead before-no worthless timber at which the unpracticed beginner may safely try his hand. The consequence place in Vienna, connected with the struggle between in the organization of that church, which has, not is, that with all their accomplishments, our clergy the Hungarians and the Croatians. To understand lligences which shall struggle and grow and now for the first time, occasioned divisions among are apt to be deficient in the practical knowledge of the causes of the insurrection, it will be needful to re-Assembly as infrequent as possible; and this was a The annual report of the Directors was read by the thrill and rise and labor upon the vast intellectual the members, and prevented strangers, as was alledged, their profession. They know almost everything else call some facts of the history of that contest, which is and noral theatre opened west of the Alleganies.

Western Colleges he earnestly declared, must be western Colleges he earnestly declared, must be considered the included the normal theatre opened which the church. This better than they know human nature; and it is about hirely done by the intelligent correspondent of the finely done by the intelligent correspondent of the complexity (the reliable to the church). peculiarity (by which the building is held by a body the last thing that most ministers find out, what cen- Commercial Advertiser as follows: land where they are planted, reposing between grand independent both of the church and congregation) tury they are living in. This defect has become a For some time a contest has been going on between mountain ranges, would become as the valley of the shadow of death. The adversary would spread out his hand upon all her pleasant things; the Lord having tried, in vain, to bring about a change, he ries, have a wider sympathy than is suspected. The Hungarians on several points, and according to the Tract Society deserves thanks for its efforts to correct last accounts, was likely to effect their entire subjuthe deficiency. It has become quite a custom to employ theological students, during the intervals of students, while the Hungarians on the other hand Dr. Skinner's former charge, and the first in this city dy, as colporteurs, and to send them upon the practical business of doing good, in a way well adapted to time to encroach upon Croatian nationality. At first has a fine edifice in oue of the best locations in Philacquaint them with life as it is, and with human the Emperor was guarded in his encouragement of adelphia; and it is greatly to be lamented that any peculiarity of organization should, by rendering it Messenger contains the report of a couple of Prince-thrown off the mask, and has conferred upon Jellaadelphia; and it is greatly to be lamented that any nature in its different phases. The last American wished to speak, without professing to give them a unpopular, interfere with its prosperity and use- ton students, who went on this errand of love in chich the most unmistakable marks of confidence Pennsylvania. They represent it as highly useful while it has been notorious that the Ban has all along The Rev. Anson Rood, of this city, one of our the mselves, as from the recorded results, it was to themselves, as from the recorded results, it was to themselves, as from the recorded results, it was to themselves, as from the recorded results, it was to themselves, as from the recorded results, it was to the redicals and restored the Emperor to most respectable and useful ministers, has been for doubtless useful to others. They visited 2796 family had crushed the radicals and restored the Emperor to his former power. A short time back, when the prossome weeks laid aside from pulpit labor by severe lies, 289 of whom are destitute of all religious books, pects of the Hungarians became critical, they sent a and sold more than 2000 volumes of the Society's deputation to Vienna to negociate with the Emperor

publications. A noble, though not an inviting, discipline is thus furnished, which may do more towards orming the practically useful minister than terms of study would do.

THE GERMANIA MUSICAL SOCIETY.

We are gratified to be informed that a complimentry concert has been tendered by a number of the most eminent professional musicians of the city, and others, to this highly accomplished and admirable band, who have been delighting select audiences at earnest call is made for additional missionaries, and the Tabernacle for the past fortnight. None could an appeal for the prayers of the church in behalf of better deserve the tribute on all accounts than these embracing music of the highest classic style, and lings and sixpence, half their monthly income. Ne- celled by an equal number. It has been a great treat to the lovers of music. As they were entirely free others, that their audiences were not generally larger, The promptness and appropriateness of the complibeen one of increased attention to public worship. ment which it is proposed to pay them, will at least pleasant Sabbaths. The Sabbath school numbers in the best quarters, and we hope will be so generously responded to by the public as to do something towards remunerating them. The concert is to take poses. The public schools are very prosperous. The place on the evening of the 11th inst. at the Apollo

THE YOUTH'S TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE for November, is devoted to the great Boston cold water celebration, and is got up with much taste and beauty, with four fountains. Dea. Grant, we learn, dis-Greece.-Mr. King writes Aug. 24, that he had tributed 6000 gratuitously among the children on the visited the King's Attorney, who told him that he intended to have him tried, when a favorable time tried, when a favorable time tried, when a favorable time tried to have him tried, when a favorable time tried to have him tried, when a favorable time tried to have him tried little works for children we know of.

> The Pearl of Days .- Our readers will see by an advertisement in another column, that this essay, of which favorable mention has been made by

Foreign News by the Europa.

The Europa arrived, after a remarkably rapid pasage, at this port on Wednesday last. The principal tems of news are the conviction and sentence of Smith O'Brien, the appearance of Louis Napoleou in the French Assembly, the defeat of the Hungarians and the consequent insurrection in Vienna. IRELAND.

CONVICTION OF SMITH O'BRIEN.

The trial of Smith O'Brien on an indictment of nigh treason, resulted in his conviction. The Chief Justice charged strongly against the prisoner. The jury, after a not long absence, returned the verdict of zuilty, accompanied with an urgent recommendation of mercy. The scene is described as very affecting, and the foreman of the jury was unable to read the

paper containing the verdict. At the time of pronouncing the sentence, the courthouse from an early hour was densely crowded in every part, and great anxiety was visibly depicted on countenance. Soon after Mr. Smith O'Brien made his appearance in the dock. His manly bearng, his calmness, composure, and firmness, as he stood in front of the dock, were the theme of observation

The Clerk of the Crown was about to read over the indictment, and to ask what the prisoner had to say why sentence of death and execution thereon should not be passed upon him, when, after an infectual effort to arrest judgment by his counsel, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. O'Brien said-My lords, it is not my intention to enter into any vindication of my conduct however much I might have desired to avail myself f this opportunity of so doing. I am perfectly satis fied with the consciousness that I have performed my duty to my country-that I have done only that which, in my opinion, it was the duty of every Irishman to have done, and I am now prepared to abide native land. Proceed with your sentence. (Cheers

n the gallery!) The Sentence .- The Lord Chief Justice then procreded, amid the most profound and painful silence, to pronounce the extreme sentence of the law upon the prisoner. He said-William Smith O'Brien. after a tong, painful, and laborious trial, a jury of your own countrymen have found you guilty treason. Their verdict was accommanied by a re commendation, as is our duty, we shalf send forward exclusively belongs the power to comply with its

It now remains for us to perform the last solemn act of duty which devolves upon us-to pronounce hat sentence, by which the law marks the enormity of your guilt, and aims at the prevention of similar crimes, by the example and infliction of a terrible punishment. Oh! that you would reflect upon that crime, and ilwell upon it with sincere repentance and remorse. Oh! that you would regret it as it is reand know that it is really and substantially as repugnant to the interests of humanity and the precepts and spirit of the divine religion you profess, as it is to the positive law, the violation of which is now at tended by the forfeiture of your life. The few word you have addressed to the court, however, forbid me rocceeding any further with this subject. It now nly remains for the court to pronounce the sentence of the law. [Here his lordship and his associates as sumed the black cap, and, amid a silence at once solenevolence—humanity and liberality, in the best emn and painful, proceeded as follows: —That senence. He alluded to his controversies; his gradual tence is, that you, Walliam Smith O'Brien, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and be thence drawn on a hardle to the place of execu tion, and be there hanged by the neck until you are lead; that afterwards your head shall be severed shows us God uniting himself most intimately with I from your body, and your body be divided into four and may God have mercy on your soul! [The most profound sensation followed the conclusion of the sen ence, and continued to manifest itself for several

ninutes afterwards. In reference to the recommendation to mercy the ease of Smith O'Brien, Willmer and Smith

By the latest news from Dublin, and we may add rom the best informed quarters in the metropolis we deeply deplore to state that there is an increasing memory of the experience at Richmond came upon alarm respecting the future disposal of Mr. W. Smith O'Brien. In Dublin the most anxious ramors are in circulation, with no little apprehension respecting the final execution of his sentence. We need not allude to the origin of these sad forebodings; but in London never repudiated. During the last revival in Boston. prisoner, there is a silent condemnation of his defiant speech before the judge passed sentence, which indicates their apprehensions that however the Crown may be desirous, nay even anxious, to extend clemency towards the unfortunate man, it is almost diffi-

A large meeting had been held in Dublin, at which a strong petition in favor of the remission of the sentence of death against Smith O'Brien was adopted. Lady O'Brien has flown to the Queen, but she will carcely have time to do any good, as she only left Dublin this morning. It will be a sad termination to that farce of a revolution. We have just heard that the Roman Catholic Bishops have refused to interfere in any appeal to

TRIAL OF M'MANUS. Immediately after, McManus was put upon trial,

AUSTRIA. INSURRECTION IN VIENNA.

 Λ new and most significant insurrection has taken

Jellachich's movements, but as success seemed to at-

and the Assembly to put an end to the war; but they were received with disfavor, and were compelled to return without any hope of terms or succor. This was followed by the despatch of a Royal Commi from Vienna to assume the Governorship of Pesth, the Hungarian capital. The Hungarian Diet was declared to be dissolved, the kingdom was placed un-der martial law, Jellachich was invested with absolute civil and military authority in the name of the Emperor, and Count Latour, the Minister of War at Vienna, was openly preparing to send off reinforcements to the conquering army. The animosity of the Hun garians, however, increased with the emergency Kossuth, their leader, gave the signal for open rebellion, every preparation was made to meet the forces of the Ban, and such was the savage excitement of the populace that Count Lamberg, the Royal Commissary above alluded to, was immediately on his arrival, assaulted and hacked to death.

It now appears that on the 6th instant a body of grenadiers were ordered to march from Vienna and oin the expedition against the Hungarians. The retionary designs of the Emperor had long caused uneasiness, and this served as the spark for the pending explosion. The populace of Vienna, sympathizing with Kossuth and his adherents, proceeded forthwith to the terminus of the northern railroad and tore with the contract of the northern railroad and tore the contract of the terminus of up the rails to prevent the departure of the troops, while at the same time they, erected barricades to obstruct their march by any other route. This was done by National Guards, headed especially by the corps of students. The grenadiers, instead of resisting, fraternized with them. More troops were called out. A oody of workmen were permitted by an artillery regiment to seize a powder wagen and four guns. Such of the soldiers as remained faithful fired three success. ive volleys, but were answered by a charge of the bayonet and put to a disastrous flight, with a loss of 20 killed on their side (including General Bredy their commander,) and 5 on the side of the insurgents. The insurgents then proceeded with their guns to the center of the city and took possession of all the gates, amidst considerable slaughter. A party of loyal National Guards attempted resistance, but were driven into the Cathedral, whence they were dislodged and their leader slain. The victorious populace then rushed to the War Office, dragged forth the Minister, Count Latour, and after striking him down with axes and hammers, stripped his body and suspended it on a gibbet. The last place of refuge for the Royalist party was now at the arsenal. The students summoned the garrison to surrender, and sent flags of truce for that purpose, but they shot the bearers of them one after another, and thus provoked severer measures. The people at once commenced a bombardment, carried it on throughout the night, and at daybreak on the following morning compelled the Royalists to surrender. This being effected, the supply of arms to the people was rendered complete. The loss of life attendant on this attack, was very FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR.

On the afternoon subsequent to these occurrences the Emperor once more took flight with the Imperial Family. Where they went is not stated. They were escorted by 5000 cavalry, and took the road towards Lintz. The Emperor however had the folly and obstinacy to leave a proclamation behind him, that he had gone away on account of the riotous disposition of the people, and that at another place he

would take such measures as he might think fit.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIET. Before the Emperor had gone, and during the insurrection, the Diet declared itself en permanence. One of their first acts was to request the Emperor to remove Jallachich from the Governorship of Hungary-to which the Emperor replied that he would consider it. They next demanded the formation of new and popular Ministry, with Dohlhoff and Hormborstel in it; also the revocation of the Emperor's proclamation against the Hungarians, and an amnesty for all engaged in the insurrection. They then ordered the military commander of the city to restrain the military from further defense: to serve out sufficient ammunition to the students, and to forbid the railroads carrying any military out of Vienna. Finally they resolved on the appointment of a Provisional Committee. After the Emperor's flight, the

Diet assumed entire control of things. At the time of the sailing of the steamer, very alarming reports prevailed in Paris from Austria. A courier from Vienna is said to have arrived, with the intelligence that the city was being bombarded by the imperial troops, and that the palace of Schonrunn had been destroyed. The Government, however, had not received any such accounts, and the news was not credited.

CONSEQUENCES.

These seem pregnant with more important consequences than anything that has happened since the dethronement of Louis Philippe. Should the Emperor endeavor to crush the rebellion by summoning the aid of Jellachich and Radetsky, or by appealing to Russia, it is not impossible that France might step in on the side of democracy, and thus create a general war. It will also be important to observe what effect will be produced by the news when it shall reach Naples, where the King has been alternating a similar course of stealthy but almost insolent reaction, and where a promising opportunity for a fresh rising on the part of the Constitutionalists will be afforded by the absence in Sicily of all the effective troops of the kingdom. Spain, likewise, may be sympathetically affected, and it can also scarcely fail to strengthen the ardor of the Red Republicans

FRANCE

ELECTION OF PRESIDERT. The news from France continues of an exciting character. The National Assembly have voted that the President of the Republic should be elected by universal suffrage of the people, and not by the National Assembly. The Ministry opposed this vote to the uttermost, and made every effort to place the office of President entirely at the disposal o sembly. General Cavaignac himself is said to have voted in the minority. The Constitution was expected to be voted on by the end of the month, and he election will take place about the 15th of Nov. it is now thought that Louis Napoleon stands the

RUMORED CHANGE OF MINISTRY. It was thought that the signal defeat of the Ministry must lead to their resignation, or at least to some change. So it is rumored to be. At the last account it was announced that several Ministerial changes have taken place, which will be immediately made public. M. Dulaure is to be Minister of Public Works; M. Beaumont, of the Interior, whilst MM. Senard and Recurt retire. Count Mole is spoken of as likely to accede to office. Bestide will still retain the ministration of Foreign Affairs. These appointments are, we believe, certain, though not announced in the Moniteur.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S PAILURE. The Prince has damaged his cause inexpressibly by attempting a speech in the Assembly. He said but a few words, and broke down in the middle of a sentence. The German accent, the confusion, the vagueness and inanity of the words spoken, the absence of all the qualities of a popular orator, had done their work. Prince Louis Napoleon had been warned against the dangers of the tribune, and tho warning has been thrown away upon him. He has more damaged his cause by this short attempt to speak than by all the past follies of his life. His adversaries at once saw the advantage they had gained, and profited by it. After a short consultation with M. Senard, M. Anthony Thouret rose, and in a tone of contempt which was not even disguised, he said, that after the few short words they had heard, he was quite satisfied that his fears from the 'Pretender were exaggerated, and that this amendment which was to exclude the Prince was needless, and that he therefore withdrew it. The observation was received with loud plaudits from all sides of the Assembly excepting from that upon which Prince Louis Napoleon and his friends were seated. The Debats says hat the words spoken by the oratorical novice produced a marvelous effect, for that they set those who

ENGLAND.

most feared him quite at their gase.

THE CHOLERA IN LONDON. It is officially declared by the Registrar-General that the cholera has appeared in the metropolis, and well-authenticated cases of the malady are reported from Sunderland, Shields, Hull, and Edinburgh. The disease made its appearance almost contemporaneously in Sunderland and in the low-lying districts below London Bridge. In both places the first cases were those of intemperate sailors who came from Hamburg, and were attacked by the malady on the voyage. As regards Edinburgh, the origin of the disease is left in doubt. The official report of the Registrar General in London reported 13 cases up to Saturday last. In Edinburgh, up to the latest re-port, there had been 25 cases, 20 of which had proved atal. Up to Wednesday in the present week, the umber of cases in London is alleged to be about 20, but a daily official report is not yet issued. The au-thorities in all parts of the country seem to be taking

thorities in all parts of the country seem to be taking the most zealous pracautions to counteract, prevent, and remedy this dreadful malady.

The first cases of cholera in the city of London, were on the 4th inst. Two patients, father and daughter, were admitted into St. Bartholemew's Hospital. The male patient was a laborer, employed in looking after butchers' carts in Newgate market; the female patient was his daughter. The man died on the day of his admission; the little girl is provering. The three principal physicians of the Hospital have certified the death as resulting from the Asiatic cholera.

10; Bermondsey, 2; Horsleydown, 2; Woolwich, 5;

NEWS FROM SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. A good deal of interest has been excited by a report from Peel's river that the Esquimaux have seen some vessels to the eastward of the Mackenzie river, which furnish the hope that the long lost party of Str John Franklin, in the Arctic seas. have conquered the elements, and may, at this moment, be in perfect safety.

DEATH OF LORD CARLISLE. On the 7th, occurred the death of Lord Carlisle, he father of Lord Morpeth, who now succeeds to the title and takes his seat in the upper house—thereby creating a vacancy for the West Riding of Yorkshire. The age of Lord Carlisle was 75. He was an intel-lectual and accomplished, but diffident man, and be ore he attained 60 years began to fall into the decreptude of age. He was a great friend of Canning, and had held government offices, but only for a short time
these being the chief commissionership of woods and forests (which has since been held by his son Lord Morpeth,) and the Privy Seal.

From Germany, putting Austria out of the quesion, the accounts continue favorable as far as regards the general efforts at unity.

Regarding the Italian war nothing new has transpired. Naples and Sicily are also in statu quo. From Spain there are accounts of disturbances which excite but little attention.

General Intelligence.

Explosion and Injury from Fire-An explosion took place last week in the manufactory of W. H. Beebe & Co. Broadway. Mr. Beebe was severely injured. He was the only erson in the engine room at the time, and was severely arned in the hands and face. His clothes were all in flames when he rushed out of the room, but were at once extinguished by the men. The entire loss in stock and materials amounts to near \$10,000, all of which was

Death of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis.-The Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, U. S. Senator from Alabama, who has been suffering for some days past from an affection of the kidneys, died at the National Hotel in New-Yor, on Wednesday noon of last week. He was in full possession of his eason to the last. Mr. Lewis has long been a member of Congress, in both the House of Representatives and in the Senate, and although an active politician, has always beer stinguished for fairness and a courteous respect for the opinions of his opponents. The funeral obsequies were duly performed on Friday afternoon. Shortly after 12 o'eloek, the remains were removed from the Governor'a Room, in the City Hall, where they had been lying in state, during the day, to the head of a large procession of citizens and civil officers, which formed in the Park before the Hall. After the procession had moved through some of the principal streets, the remains, accompanied by the friends and members of the Common Council, were taken across the river to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Meanwhile, the flags were displayed at half-mast from the shipping and public buildings, and a funeral dirge was chimed from the steeple of Trinity church. The occasion was solemn and

The coffin was of uncommon size, of mahogany, and with the body and lead casing, was said to weigh upwards of nine hundred pounds.

Execution of Langfeldt .- The miserable man Charles Langfeldt, convicted of the inhuman butchery of Mra. Rademacher, in Philadelphia, last spring, paid the fearful penaly of the law on Friday before last. He met death without epidation, and apparently without remorse. This murder, attended with ao many harrowing circumstances, and inflicted upon a victim so innocent and lovely, appeared to be so entirely without a motive, so far as Langfeldt was concerned, that some persons from first to last doubted his criminality. But on the other hand the trial developed circumstances impossible to be accounted for except upon the supposition of his guilt. The knife used by Langfeldt at his trade, had some peculiarity about which had caused his fellow workmen to notice it before the crime, and to identify it with absolute certainty afterwards; this knife was found in the bed of the murdered woman. The absence of the ecused from his boarding house at the time of the murder, and his stealthy return after the hour of its perpetrationthe fact that he was seen on the night and near the hour of the murder, skulking about the premises of his victim, he dentified by the neculiarly shaped hat and other ar. ticles of dress which ho wore; these and other facts, left not a doubt on the minds of the jury and of the public generally respecting his guilt. He died, however, protesting his in-

Breach of Promise .- A suit for breach of marriage promise was tried at Buffalo last week, between Mary Ann Campbell and Charles Jones, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintlif of \$500.

.1 I'rincely Voictim .- On the 6th ult. while Prince Frederick of Prussia was on his way to the Fortress of Luxembourg, of which he has been appointed Governor, somo light-fingered gentry cut off and got away with his baggage, thich was on the back part of his earniage.

Sieighting in Malifax, N.S.—Hahlax papers, received

at N. York by the steamer Europa, mentioned that snow fell at Tatamagouche on the 15th, sufficiently deep for sleighing. Accounts from Pictou, and from Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward's Island, mention that snow fell also at those places on the same day.

Another Refugee .- Dr. Reynolds, the celebrated Chartst leader, arrived at this port yesterday, in the bark Eliza-

beth, from Bristol, England. A New Order .- A plan has been commenced for establishing, in the Episcopal church, an order of "Sisters of Charity." No vows are to be required, and the object is said to be to train nurses for hospitals.

Roman Catholic Convention. The most Rev. Archsishon Eccleston has issued his precents to the Most Rev. and Rt. Rev. Prelates of the United States, for the convocation in Baltimore of the first National Council of the Ca-

Verdict against a Railroad Company .-- A case was rica in Buffalo last week, between Mary Walker, wife of Hiram Walker, deceased, and the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Rallroad Company. On the 18th of December, I847, the husband was killed by the upsetting of the cars upon that road, at the curve in the road at Black Rock Dam, and the suit was brought for damages. The Jury returned a verdict

N. F. and Eric R. R. - Sixteen additional miles from Binghamton, east, to Great Bend, were put in operation yesterday. A locomotive was taken to Binghamton via canal. There are now 48 miles of rails laid on the road between Binghamton and Port Jervis, and two milea more are laid on every day. The iron is nearly or quite all on the line for the whole distance.

Methodism Increasing .- The Christian Advocate and Journal says that the completion of the minutes of the annual conferences of the Methodiat Episcopal Church, for 1848, shows an increase in the membership of 7,508. This includes only the annual conferences of the Northern divis on of the church.

Bold attempt at Robbery .- Two individuals entered he house of Mr. Swigler, in Cincinnati, and after inquiring whether some one whom they pretended to be looking for lived there, and perceiving none but females about, went to a chest of drawers and commenced ransacking them. Mra. S. the lady of the house, seized a child's chair and struck one of them on the head, whereupon they attempted to gag her; in the meantime a passenger in the street hearing the noise came in armed with a stick, which he proceeded to use effectually; the two thieves immediately took to their eels, taking with them a pocket book, which however contained nothing of value. Scientific Prophecy .- About nineteen years ago, Mr.

Hait, of Wilton, Conn., then a remarkably good student in his Collegiate course, was suddenly deprived of his reason and memory. In those circumstances, his father, Rev. Mr. Hait, sent him to Hartford; but finding no relief, he sent him to Dr. Chaplin, of Cambridge, Mass. The Dr. said there was no relief for him at that time,-but at the age of thirty-aix or seven there would be a change; that the brain was too much expanded for the cranium, and there would at that age be a contraction, which would enable it to act healthfully. His anxious father saw their hopes peremptorily deferred for nineteen years. That time has recently expired, and to their great joy the prophecy is fulfilled. The man began to inquire for his books, as if he had just lald them down, and resumed his mathematical studies where he left them. There was no trace on his mind of this ong blank in his life, or of anything which has occurred in , and he did not know that he was almost forty years of age. The circumstance of greatest interest is, that whereas ho went into this state of derangement in deep religious anxety, he came out of it with a bright Christian hope, which had been obtained without the knowledge of his friends a short time before.

A Singular Will .- An important law suit has been comnenced in the United States Circuit Court, now sitting in Philadelphia, to test the will of the late Peter Miller, of Eason, Pa. He left property worth between two and three nundred thousand dellars, prohibiting the sale of his real estate, and requiring the entire revenue of the estate to be loaned to farmers and mechanics purchasing property, who may find it inconvenient to borrow from banks. Should no one desire to borrow from the fund on bond and mortgage, then the trustees may expend the revenues of the estate in erecting and maintaining an asylum at Easton for poor and indigent widows and single women. The first object of the bequest, it will be observed, is 10 establish a great banking fund. In one hundred years it would amount to above \$84,000,000-this at 6 per cent., would produce an income of about five millions of dollars, and the capital woold about all the moneys and property directly or indlrectly, of the county of Northampton, and half a dozen adjoining counties. Peter Miller, only heir of deceased, alleges that the residury devise and bequest in the will of the deceas-The following is the statement of the number of cases:—Chelses, 5; Rotherhithe, 3; City of London, not having, for its primary leading object, any charity.

Fatal Railroad Accident .- On Tuesday of last week after the Whig Terehlight Procession, a young man named Henry Whiton, who was proceeding home to Dorchester with his brother, jumped from the ears just as they reached the platform, was thrown down and the step of the car atriking his neck, broke it, and killed him Instantly. He was a young man of about twenty years of age, a native of Hingham .- Boston Traveller, 26th.

Death of a Revolutionary Soldiers-The Batavia Advocate announces the death of Jareel Knapp, in that town, on Sunday night, Oct. 22, aged 97 years. He was a soldier under Washington in many of his hard-fought battles, and was Intimately acquainted with the "Father of his Country."

Sentence of Korth.-Lewis Korth was sentenced last week 10 Sing Sing for 10 years for the assault with intent to kill Mrs. Beham, and 7 years and 6 months, for the asult on Mr. Beham, in all seventeen years and a half. Mr. Lewis Tappan's speech in behalf of the prisoner, was a most Death of Dr. Yales. - Dr. C. C. Yates, an eminent

nysician, formerly of New-York and Albany, died in Nova Scotia at an advanced age. Dr. Yates was the huspand of Mrs. Willard, the celebrated teacher of Troy, with whom he lived but a short time after their marriage .- [Albany Eve. Jour. Meeting-House Burned .- The Congregational meet

ing-house at Berlin, Conn. was burned on Saturday night. belonged to the Worthington Society. The fire is sugposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The Gold Fever .- The New-Orleans Crescent says a vessel has sailed from that port for Chagres, with several

persona who have been seized with the California gold fever. Death from a Generous Act .- From the Georgetown (Ky.) Herald, we learn that the lady of Dr. Benedict Keene, who resided near Newtown, died recently in consequence of over-excitement and injuries she received in endeavoring o rescue a negro child, whose life was endangered by her clothes taking fire. Although Mrs. Keene lost her life in an endeavor to save the life of the child, yet she was unsucessful-the child died from the effects of the burns.

Slippery Property .- On the 14th of October, two slaves, the property of Col. Miller and Major Rohrback, of Sharpsbury, (Md.) made tracks for Pennsylvania. They were arrested the next day in Chambersburg, Pa., and have since been placed in the possession of their owners.

The Business of Rochester .- There are now at Rochter twenty flouring mills, with over one hundred runs of stones. Forty daily, weekly, and semi-weekly mails arrive and depart. Forty churches and religious societies. The quarterly receipts of the post office are \$5000; the third largest in the State. Four daily and eight weekly newspapers. There were manufactured there in 1847 over 700,000 barrels of flour. And the present population is believed to be between 35 and 40,000.

Adams House .- The Boston Traveller says, as a slight indication of the number of strangers in town during the Water eelebration, and also of the expansive capacity as well as popularity of the Adams House, it may be stated that the conductors of that establishment accommodated 500 guests, and were obliged to turn away as many more. Thanksgiving .- In Ohio and Maryland, Thursday, No

Trebly Dubbed.-King's College, Aberdeen, following he example of Oxford and Edinburgh Universities, has conferred the degree of L.L.D. on Prince Albert.

Fruits of Revolution .- The Evening Post understand that in consequence of the existing troubles in Germany large collections of paintings are on their way from that country to the United States for preservation. There is ne private collection now stored in William street, which cost the owner \$120,000. William Paxton Hallet .- This gentleman died in this

city last week, and was fifty-two years of age. He was

appointed clerk of the Supreme Court in 1831, which office

he held until the change in our courts by the new constitution. Its duties were discharged by him with great acen racy and promptness. He was one of our most activ Health of New-York and Boston .- The Newbury port Herald remarks, that the mortality in Boston during the past summer has been much greater than in New-York

In Boston the deaths have been about 100 a week, and is New-York about 250. The population of Boston is about 125,000; and of New-York about 425,000. The Mormon Temple. -The last Fort Madison States man says that a company has purchased all the Mormo property, in the hands of A. W. Babbitt, the Mormon agent,

rangements have been made to rebuild it as soon as poss ble. The price paid was \$12,000. A College Imposter .- The New-Haven Courier give long account of the tricks of an impostor who is travers ing the country, and under the pretense of being a studen in Yale College, he quarters him self on families who have in Yale College, and under the plea of having infortu-friends in College, and under the plea of having infortunately lost his purse, borrows money or acts drafts accepted, for the payment of which the partie Campbell, McMine.

McMahan, etc. McManan, etc.

Millions of Acres Bounty Land Of the regular army lands they thousand men are estitled to be only lands that there lands are about fify-five thousand. Fourteen millions four hundred thousand acres of land will be required to satisfy the claims of the soldiers in the Mexican war. This land, at the Governmant price is worth eighteen millions two hundred thou eand dollars.

Postal Arrangements for the Pacific.—The Post-master General has concluded an arrangement with Win.

H. Aspinwall, Esq. President of the Pacific Steamship Company, for the transportation of mails, monthly, acros the Isthmus, between Chagres and Panama. This com pletes the mail communication from New-York to Astoria and is to go into operation on the first of December next The mail will go from Chagres by steam to California and Oregon.

Defalcation in Bridgeport. - The Teller of the " Bridge port Bank," a young man named Beach, only 17 years old has absconded, and left the country for Europe. The of fender belongs to a weslthy and influential family of the city where the Bank which has suffered is located. The amount of the loss is about \$20,000. The relatives of the young man are said to be amply able to repay any amount within the bounds of the probable deficit. P. Barnum Postmaster in that city, takes passage in the next steame for Europe in pursult.

Sabbath Desecration in London. - It is calculated that the London pleasure-goers spend, on Sundays, throughout the year, in the adjacent villages, the enormous sum of one million three hundred thousand pounds-more than six millions of dollars, chiefly spent in rlding and drinking!

Fast Driving .- In the Supreme Court at Boston Cyrus D. Allard has recovered \$1500 of Thomas H. Perkins, for the benefit of his little boy, whom Perkins ran over while driving at a fast rate through the streets, and thus rendered a cripple for life.

Disaster and Timely Rescue .- Tho ateamer State of Maine, which left Bangor on Monday morning, fell in with steamer Huntress, from the Kennebec for Portland, about 25 miles from Portland, disabled in her machinery and driving out to sea, from the force of a strong wind blowing off shore. The State of Maine had some four hundred passengers, and the Huntress had as large, or a larger number, but the latter were taken off, and the steamer taken in tow o Portland.

Child Burned to Death .- On Monday evening, some hildren lighted a fire of shavings in a vacant lot, between Fifth and Sixth atreets, and while they were playing around it, the clothes of a child, about seven years old, named Margaret Sulliman, caught fire, and she was so badly burn-

ed that she died on Tuesday. Take care of your .Matches .- The residence of Mr. A. C. Van Epps, in the upper part of the city, was set on fire a few evenings since and came near being destroyed. The fire commenced in a hook-case, where the only possible origin must have been by a mouse nibbling some wax apers deposited there.

Taking the Veils-The Catholic (Cinchanati) Telegraph saya: The reception of two young ladies, Miss Mary Malony, and Miss Ellen Lynch, natives of South Carolina, into the Ursuline Convent, in this city, took place lately in the Convent Chapel. A large number of visitors, including Protestants as well as Catholics, were present, and all were edified by the ceremony. The Rr. Rev. Bishop Purcell reached on the occasion.

National Pauperism .- Seventeen per cent. of the population of Great Britain and Ireland receive parochial relief. In Great Britain alone it is ten per cent. only. The poorratea of Grea! Britain are nearly forty-two millions and a half of dollars-more by one-third than the expenses of the government of the United States. The Yellow Fever in New-Orleans .- The New-Or-

leans Commercial Times of the 14th contains a list of all that have died of Yellow Fever, at New-Orleans, during the last summer. The record occupies five columns, and contains the names of 703 persons, of whom a very small proportion are of American birth.

Emigrants for Texas .- A Dublin letter in the London Chronicle announces the approaching departure of an emigrating bedy of superior class for Texas, including "some persons in the rank of gentry," one gentleman who has been a mernber of Parliament, three justices of the peace, persons retofore connected with mercantile or banking establishments, and a number of well-to-do farmers. A clergyman of the established church will accompany the party, with the design to become their pastor in the new home to which they are going, where the lands intended to be occupied have already be en purchased.

Salt Rock in New Mexico .- The salt rock, 300 miles westwardly fro m Fort Gibson, is according to the Santa Fe Republican agreat curiosity. The salt is as white and fine as table salt-and can be obtained with as little labor as scraping up sand.

A Son who Beat his Pather .- Moses B. Corwin, the Democrat elegated to Congress from the Fourth District of Ohio, beat hise own father, the Whig candida te, full 300.

Electoral Tickets for 1848,-On the eve of the Presidential election, it may be interesting to our readers to know the list of candidates for electors in the several States, which we take from the

carefully compiled tables of the N. Y. Tribune. Taylor MAINE—9 Electors.

Car. 8 Da. 108 F. Cast.

Gideon Tucker Eleva I. Orgond John J. Perry

Tios A Deblois Oliver I. Sanborn James Anjeton

Jas H. Brainard Thos D Robinson Esskiel Hotmes

Joseph B. Hridge Andrew Masters Calva Gorban NEW-HAMPSHIRE-6 Electors.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE-6 Electors.

Cas. Fin Buren.

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Bridger.

MASSACHUSETTS—10 Electors.

MASSACHUSETTS—10 Electors.

For Buren.

Jacobas Cont.

Local State State State State State

Description.

Descript VERMONT-6 Electors.

Cass. Vun Burch.

Cass. Casternants **Ridges John Roberts Chas K Field Trace Royal Hatch Win Sarborn Catlin Philip C Tucker Law've Brainerd Seveland Geo C Cahoon Moses Fisk

Total Vote in 1841: Clay, 26,770; Polk, 18,011; B. lay's maj. over Polk 8,729; over Polk and Sirney, 4,775. RHODE ISLAND-4 Electors.
Cast. Van Buren. TOTAL VOTE IN 1844; CLSY, 7,222; POIX, 4,867. CLSY 'END 2,418.

Taglor. CONNECTICUT—6 Electors. Gerrit Smith.

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TOTAL VOTE IN 1844; CLSY, 22.824; Fofx, 22.811; Birdy, 1,913; CLSY OWN FILL 1945; CUST POIL, 2201.

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DELAWARE -3 Electors. NARYLAND -8 Electors.
Cass. Van Buren.

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V Thouseon Farscis I Steem virght Lindew Jeans Burnett s L Johnson RI Stiffer Son Williams I Hatter Son W Lie James F Bates nos W Lie James F Bates nos W Lie James W Stone et contemplated. In Chernalt James W Stone et contemplated. The Chernalt James Gulfridge James W Stone Son Steem Contemplated. The Chernalt James W Bhore In Charlad W T Roid Trumbo James W Bhore In C Marshall W T Roid Torat Vors Ix 1844: Clay of 1255; Pols, 51,988. Clay's maj. 9,307.

TEXAS-4 Electors.

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Edwd H Tarrant W C Young M 1 Wa B Ocminarië II Ferranco V J Vong M Dooley

Tapfor.

OHIO—32 Electors.

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S Staturaguras Navih Lawren G H Hong M Dorra Livan M Gerrit Smith Morris Aaron Harim Jonathan Kenneny Wiitim Mills Jon Carles Samuel M Young Chas M Godfrey John Paul Louis Samuel M Young Chas M Godfrey John Paul C A Cooley Samuel M Young Chas M Godfrey John Paul C A Cooley Samuel M Young Chas M Godfrey John Paul C A Cooley Samuel M Young Chas M Godfrey John Paul Louis M Cooley Dorras Charles M Cloud S Diffenderfer Zeb W Heagler H Sage Sherman Fine Stephen M Littlibuseph R Swan J W Leach Kolim C Hurd Daniel Klockeril James McComell H Huddeon Charles M Cloud S Diffenderfer Zeb W Heagler H Sage Sherman Fine Stephen M Littlibuseph R Swan J W Leach Kolim C Hurd Daniel Speiner J March M Cooley Daniel Klocker, William I Fr J Isaac Holloway N Sway er Nath Huddeon Hong Louis M Lawrence John Craig Daniel Klocker, William I Fr J Isaac Holloway N Sway er Nath Hong M Cooley Daniel Klocker W M M Chould Hobert George B Down Friend Cook N D Bartlett Folio W Allen Henry B Paine Reub Hitcheck F Barry Twent W M H Craig Lawren H Lawren B Paine R W M H Craig Lawren H Lawren B Paine R W M H Craig Lawren H Lawren B Paine R W M H Craig Lawren H Lawren B Paine R W M H Craig Lawren H Lawren B Paine R W M H Craig Lawren H Lawren B Paine R W M H Craig Lawren Lawren B Paine R W M H Craig Lawren Lawren B Paine R W M H Craig Lawren B Paine R W M H Craig Lawren B Paine R W M H Craig Lawren B Painer M M H Lawren B Painer R W M H Craig Lawren B Paine

y's noil, 5,942. Polk and Birney over Clay, 3,110.

MICHIGAN—6 Electors.

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Fy Waldron Locerazid Manon I P Christiancy Jorg B LathropHor C Thurber S B Treadwell and L Miller Wun T Howell Wim Ginnour Oral. Vote in 1841: Clay, 24,267; Folk, 27,762.

K's maj 3,412. Clay and Enriey over Folk, 2176. MISSOURL -7 Electors.

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The South of Wallington of the Hall

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Total Vore in 1844: H. Cley, 31,251; Polit, 41,269; Polit's ma [O,18]

INDIANA—In Electronic
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J. Massant: R. Dals Owen H. L. Elleworth
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Gondon's State E. M. CLERERICH MORNING H. Elleworth
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Gonge W. Cart Milton Short
E. W. McGaughey-James M. Manna Albert G. Coffin
James F. Seit.
James H. Seit.
J. Daniel More.
Total Vers en 1841: Clay 67, 767; Polit. O, 181; Birney, 2,168.
Polit's man, 2,14—cover all, 258
MISSISSIPPI—6 Electors.

Total Vote is 1841: Clay 67,807; Polk 70,181; Birney, 2,10x.—
Folk's may, 2,14—ever all, 20x.

Taylor & Fillmore.

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TOTAL VOTE IN 1864: Clay, 10,300; Folk, 10x.

TOTAL VOTE IN 1864: Clay, 45,505; Folk, 10x.

ARIEKANSAS—3 Electors. Pols a maj. 12,002—over all, 8,002.

All KANASA—3 Electors.

Taylor & Fellimore.

John V. Ocche

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Total Voran Elski (Eug. 5,504; Polt, 9,546. Polk) maj. 4,

100VA— Illectors.

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Some and the selection of the selection of

B B Sielleday Laron cuar wa maner Gen. Van Aurer Gen. Van Arrwar, na a Government officer, was obligicine or lose his place. Among the contingent Electors, an Varussey of Fort Madison, and Mr. Insust. of Marjon. Arransey of Fort Madison, and Mr. Insust. of Marjon. Toylor & Fillmer. Case & Batler. Jackson Mosros San L Srances Jose Marins C H Dero J H McIntobh

J H McIntob) G R Fan
WISCONSIN—H Electors.
Cass. Fon Buren.
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Rures Kres.
Jacob J Roos.
Sam'l F Sichols Jan D Reymert
James Maxwell David F Mapes: Edw'd A Tappan

Ecclesiastical.

Rev. Gordon Hall, late Tutor in Yale College, was ordained and installed as pastor of the Congregational church in Wilton, Ct. Oct. 25th, by the Consociation of Fairfield West. Mr. Munson, of North Greenwich, offered the introductory prayer; Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, preached the sermon, from 2 Cor. 7: 3, last clause; Dr. Linsley, of Greenwich, the moderator, made the consecrating prayer; Mr. Atwater, of Fairfield, charged the pastor; Dr. Hall, of Norwalk, addressed the people; Mr. Merwin, of Southport, presented the right hand of fellowship; concluding prayer by Mr. Rich, of Stanwich; benediction by Mr. Hall.

The day was pleasant, the council unanimous, the house crowded, the sermon worthy the best days of the author; the exercises, both severally and collectively, well sustained, appropriate, impressive, and happily fitted to be long gratefully remembered and felt.

Rev. Joelah Leonard was installed pastor of the Preshetters.

Rev. Joshah Leonard was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Malden, N.Y. June 27th by the Presbytery of Columbia. Sermon by Rev. H. G. Ludlow, e Poughkeepsie; charge to the pastor by Rev. Dr. Judd, cattskill; charge to the people by Rev. Tyrrell Blair, e Centreville.

Mr. HENRY E. NILES, late of Princeton Theologic Mr. HENRY E. Niles, late of Prinecton Theological Seminary, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, and installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Valatir, Columbia, Co. N.Y. on Tuesday, Oct. 24th, by the Presbytery of Columbia. Rev. H. Darling, of Hudson, preached the sermon; Rev. T. Woodbridge, D.D. of Spencertown, presided, proposed the constitutional questions, and offered the ordaining prayer; Rev. Mr. Porter, of Chatham, delivered the charge to the pastor; and Rev. G. N. Judd, D.D. of Cattskill, the charge to the people; benediction by the pastor.

Mr. Sylvestea Hine was ordained to the gospel minis y, and installed pastor of the Cangregational church in leenderoga, Sept. 28th. Invocation and Reading the eriptunes by Rev. J. F. Goodhne, of Shoreham VI.; introdecorptures by Kev. J. F. Goodline, of Shoreliam VI.; intro-ductory prayer, by Rev. Azariah Hyde, of Benson, VI.; intro-sermon by Rev. S. G. Coe of Middlebury, VI.; ordaining prayer by Rev. Ebenezer Newhall, Willstorough; charge to the pastor, by Rev. C. C. Stevens of West Crownpoints, right hand of fellowship, by Rev. G. W. Barrows of Salis-bury, VI.; charge to the people, by Rev. Azariah Hyde; concluding grayer, by Rev. Cyrenius Ransom, of Moriah; benediction by the pastor.

Marriages.

On Wednesday evening Oct. 25th, at the Chrystie street Congregational church, by Rev. Henry T. Cheever, Mr. JAMES L. DAVIS to Miss JOSEPHINE HUMBERT, youngest daughter of Jonas Humbert, M.D. beth of this

Oct. 25th, by Rev. S. G. Buckingham, Rev. JOHN G. HALL, of South Egremont, Mass. to MARY B., daughter of Thomas Bond, Esq. of Springfield, Mass. Oct. 11th, by Rev. A. B. Crocker, Mr. JOSEPH SFA-GRAVE, of Woodstock, Ct. 10 Miss ABBY FRANCES, youngest daughter of Hon. J. A. Fenner, of Scituate, R.I. Oct. 26th, by Rev. John Hughes, of Gilbertsville, JONAS OLMSTEAD, Esq. of Columbus, Ga. to Miss MARIET-TA, eldest daughter of Calvin Hyde, Esq. of Otego, N.Y. At Whitesboro', Oct. 25th, by Rev. Walter R. Long, Mr. SHELDON SCOVILLE, of Vernon, to Mrs. ANNA R. BRADLEY, widow of Elder Bryant Bradley, of W. At Hujon, Broome on N. V. Oct. 11th, by Rev. M. Nelson, Mrs. At Hujon, Broome on N. V. Oct. 11th, by Rev. M. Nelson. At Union, Broome co. N.Y. Oct. 11th, by Rev. M. Wake-bian, Mr. CHARLES S. MANNING, of Berkshire, to Miss MARY JANE GRAY, daughter of Arthur Gray, Esq. At Kirkland, Oct. 25th, by Rev. E. H. Payson, of New Hartford, Mr. J. H. ROYCE, of Albion, Orleans co. N.Y. to Miss HARRIET A., daughter of James Wells, Esq. of the foregraph.

Oct. 7th, by Rev. N. E. Pierson, of Sparta, Mr. ALPH-EUS ELLETT to Miss MARY MINTON, of Monis co. Also by the same, Oct. 28th, Mr. A. H. GRIGGS to Miss ANNA J., daughter of Moses Woodruff, Esq. all of Sparta.

Deaths.

At South Amenia, N.Y. Oct. 20th, COLLINS BART-LETT, son of Rev. A. Cogswell and Lavinia B. Frizzell, aged 1 year and 4 months. At Malone, Franklin co. N.Y. Aug. 9th, ELECTA SMEAD, aged 30 years.

The decensed was born in Weybridge, Vt. but has lived for the last 17 years in the family of her uncle, Elisha Kellogg, of the town of Malone. She was a worthy member of the Congregational church, especially exemplifying the religion of the gospel in her final sickness and death. Malone, Franklin co. N.Y. Aug. 9th, ELECTA At Hawley, Mass. Sept. 23rd. Hon. THOMAS LONG

At Hawley, Mass. Sept. 23rd, Hon. THOMAS LONG-LEY, aged 74 years.

A patriotic citizen and an active, consisted Christian, General Longley filled a long life with usefulness and honor. Few men possessed such military accomplishments. Ho was a safe counselor in the State Senate, a Presidential elector, and it is a great dealer. elector, and it is supposed hastened his death by arduo labors the present year in the House of Representatives. At Norway, Sept. 26th. Mrs. JENNET S. BURT, wife of Rev. Seth Enr., aged 48 years.

She was the daughter of the late Mr Josiah Smith, of Whitesboro', who was for many years a resident of Norway, and one of the early settlers of that town. After spending many years of her life in the southern part of the State, in the neighborhood of Chennago valley, she returned with her family in 1840, to live again in her paive town. with her family in 1840, to live again in her native town, and enjoy the society of many old and valued friends, together with others of later sequaintance. Ever ready to attend upon the slex, she fell a victim to disease eccasioned

ministry at the age of 26 years—commenced his labors a Southold, L.I.—was paster of the church of Aquebogu

"Asleep in Jesus! blessed sleep, From which none ever wake to weep." At Tehensha, Calhonn co. Mich. Oct. 6th, Mrs. JANE E. MARSH, wife of Rev. Justin Marsh, late pastor of the Presbyterian church of Stoney Creek, and now a home missionary at Tehnsha, aged 38 years.

Mrs. M. united with the Presbyterian church in Westfield, Chaut. co. N.Y. about the age of 26. Soon after this the marriage connection, which is now dissolved by death, was constituted. She was ardent and persevering in her was constituted. She was ardent and persevering in her labors to do good to the people to whom her husband has ministered (most of the time as a home missionary) until within a few years. Disease, which no medical skill was found capable of removing, in a great measure prostrated her powers of body and mind, producing at times intense suffering, and has at length terminated her earthly existence, and with it, we have reason to hope, all her sufferings and papered her immortal spirit into the glories of the

ngs, and ushered her immortal spirit into the glories of world above.

At Pitcher, Chemung co. Sept. 15th, suddenly, of an affection of the heart, Mr. RUFUS ROSE, uged 71 years.

Mr. R. was a native of Granville, Mass. About forty-five years since, he removed to Sherburne; and there he professed the religion of Christ, and united with the First Congregational church. Sixteen years since he removed to Pitcher, and united with the Congregational church there. He was a man that seemed to have but little confidence in his own picty or faith; was rather disposed to despondency of mind. Yet he manifested an andent attachment to God's word; took a deep interest in the benevolent operations of the day, and was a warm friend of the slave. He also manifested a deep interest in revivals of religion, and he failed not to remember the wants of the world in his and he failed not to remember the wants of the world in his will—several of the benevolent societies have shared in the distribution of the competency which he had accumulated

NOTICE.-Rev. Mr. BRIDEL will make some statements respecting the religious condition and wants of Paris, at the Tabernacle, next Sabbath evening at 71 o'clock. His address will be in the English language.

NOTICE.—The monthly prayer-meeting of the New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Association will be held at the Missionary Rooms, 150 Nassau street, on Monday Nov. 6th, at 4 o'clock P.M.

The friends of missions are cordially invited to attend.

A. MERWIN, Rec. Secretary. Rev. George Thacher having removed his residence from Derby, Ct. to Nantucket, Mass. his friends and correspondents rerequested to address him at the lat-

NOTICE .- 'I'me Presbytery of Delaware will hold its semi-annual session at the Presbyterian church in Andes, on the second Tuesday (14th) of Nov. The session will be opened at 2 o'clock P.M.

ISAAC D. CORNWELL, Stated Clerk.
Stamford, Oct. 25th, 1848.

ANNIVERSARY.—The Sunday School con-

ANNIVERSART.—The Soluday Section con-nected with the Refd Dutch church in Avenue B, corner of Fifth street, will hold its Anniversary next Sabbath after-noon 5th inst. at 3 o'clock (postponed from last Sabbath.) Several addresses will be delivered, Hynns sunz by the children, and a collection taken in behalf of the School.

PERSECUTED PORTUGUESE .- On next Sabbath evening (5th.) in the Rel'd Dutch church corner of Blacker and Amos streets, the Corresponding Secretary of the Am. Protestant Society will give a brief history of the persecutions at Madeira—of the sufferings and the faith of the converts—and of the state of the Portuguese refugees now in this city, under the care of the Am. Prot. Society. One of the Portuguese sufferers will address the congregation. A collection will be taken for the Society. Services nce at 7 o'eloek.

CARD.—The undersigned hereby desires to acknowledge gratefully the kindness and liberality of the Preshyterian church and congregation of Holland Patent, N.Y. in constituting him an honorary member of the American Board of Commissionera for Foreign Missions, by the payment of Service of the M. MORRIS Missions, by the pay-H. W. MORRIS. ment of \$50. Martinsburgh, Oct. 27th, 1848.

NOTICE.—An adjourned meeting of the Long sland Consociation will be held at Wading River, L.I. en Tuesday Nov. 7th, at 1 o'clock P.M. Ordination services re expected the following day.

C. YOUNGS, Stated Clerk.

Upper Aquebogue, L.I. Oct. 17, 1843.

THE PEARL OF DAYS .- The subscriber will THE PEARL OF DAYS.—The subscriber will publish about the lst Nov.

The Pearl of Days; or the Advantages of the Sabbath to the Working Classes. Written by a Laborer's Daughter.

The circumstances which have produced this volume are highly important and interesting. A wealthy gentleman of Glasgow offered three prizes for the three best essays on the privileges conferred by the Sabbath, to be written by laboring men. Three months produced more than 950 compositions on the subject. Amongst the essays was one by a female, which the adjudicators thought so describing of publication, that they wrote for the author's permission to do so, and also requested a sketch of her life to accompany it. With both these requests she complied, and the volume was by permission dedicated to the Queen, and has already had a very large sale in England.

of publication, that they wrote for the author's permission to do so, and also requested a sketch of her life to accompany it. With both these requests she complied, and the volume was by permission dedicated to the Queen, and has aheady had a very large sale in England.

The book will be issued in 18mo, form, about 130 pages, and will contain the original illustrations, and an Introduction by an American clergyman. It will be put up in neat paper covers at 25 cents; in cloth at 37½; and in cloth, gilt edges, at 50 cents, with the usual discount to the trade.

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Nov. 1. 971—21

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AND FA ply sustained. Correspondents of talent and taste have en gaged to give us their aid, and our own efforts will be re doubled in contributing to the pleasure and improvement of the work. Each number, as heretofore, will contain a least one steel, and one colored engraving, and music bi monthly. Any Agents, Travelers, Tenchers or Clergymen who may desire to procure subscribers for this popular work, can address, post-paid, their testimonials to Mrs. D. Newell, office of the Family Circle and Parlor Annual 126 Nassau street, New-York, when a printed commission of accency, with specimen numbers, will be promptly mailed. bly sustained. Correspondents of talent and laste have en of acency, with specimen numbers, will be promptly mailed to them. Sets of the "Family Circle and Parlor Annual," in elegant and plain binding, are kept constantly for sale at the above mentioned office. This work forms a highly valuable presentation book for the approaching holidays
Nov. 1st, 1818.

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The Department of Mathematical and Natural Philosophy is nuder the care of Mr. Jacob Abbott; that of Belles Letters, including History and Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, is superintended by Mr. John S. C. Abbott. The French Description is under the care of a restrict Professional Philosophy. superintended by Mr. John S. C. Abbott. The French Department is under the care of a native Parisian gentlemen. The most thorough and systematic course is pursued in all the studies of the Institution.

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THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, Predient Yale Colle e.
Thomas A. Thacher.
THOMAS A. THACHER.
N. POETER. From Rev. John Todo, D.D.]
Mr. Samuel Brace has been known to me from child?
Lineated by a most feithful father, graduating the firchelarship in a large and powerful class, having been
mily successful as an instructor, as an educator
left. His reboot will be stated. in promising; and for a thereus.

reality. In Mrs. Brace, the pupils will find such a person a mother would like to commit her child to, who will see lat the wardrobe, the health and the food of her young iends are all cared for, appropriately and abundantly.

Pittsfield, Sept. 25th, 1348.

J. Topo.
From Ex President Humphrey, D. D. Hon, J. Rockwell, Gov, G. N. Briggs, Hon, H. H. Childs and Hon, T. F. Pinnkett.

Piunkett.] We regard Mr. Samuel Brace as a gentleman highly qual-d for the responsible daties of a teacher, and in whom the public may repose the most entire confidence. H. Hemphry. JULIUS ROCKWELL. GEO. N. BRIGGS. Pittsfield, Sept. 24th, 1948. Thomas F. Plunkett. Oct. 7th, 1848. VOUNG MEN ADMONISHED .- A book de dicated to the Young Men of New-York, in a series of tures by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, pastor of the Broad-

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A Insurance Company, upon the Mutual system, with
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GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary. May 17. 947-11

New-Dork Cattle Market. For the week ending Monday, Oct. 30th 1848. At market 1400 Beef Cattle; 70 Cows and Caives; and

4000 Sheep and Lambs. PRICES. . Beef Cettle sold within the range of \$5 to \$7 er ewt. 200 would probably be left over. A let of 40 head were shipped to Bermuda, for, the Eastern and the remain-there. Half of the supplies were Southern, and the remain-der mostly this State and Eastern cattle. Cows and Calves - All sold at from \$22 to \$28.50, to \$14 a \$58. . MATE ON A J.

Sheep and Lambs-Prices of sheep, \$1.121 to \$2.621 a \$4.374, as in quality. Lambs, 874 cents to \$1.50 a \$2.624. 963-tf Unsold 700.

New-Pork Evangelist.

Notices of New Publications,

Duff's North American Accountant. Embracing Single and Double Entry. Harper & Brothers.

The system of double entry is very concisely and perspicuously set forth in this volume, in well-constructed rules, illustrated with such various and copious examples as to make it easy to be learned. Every business man needs to be familiar with double entry, and we have never seen a system more free from objections, and more comprehensible than this. The Messrs. Harper are continuing at regular in-

tervals, the issue of their beautifully illustrated edition of the Arabian Nights-Part XI. of which has

A New and Popular Pictorial Description of the United States. Illustrated with Engravings. Edited by Robert Sears. R. Sears.

There is more than Mr. Sears's usual enterprise and taste observable in this splendid volume. Copiand taste observable in this splendid volume. Copious engravings, some very costly and beautiful, and taken from original designs, adorn every page, and the nomination of M. Visschers, who represented M. Rogier, the Minister of the Interior of Holland, as of the work as to its embellishment. There are upwards of two hundred of these engravings, comprising views of all the principal places, public buildings, remarkable localities and scenery in the whole land. and forming a collection of great interest and value. The literary part of the work consists of statistical an accurate descriptions of the geography, history, resources, scenery, and general character of each of the States of the Union, written in a pleasing and perspicuous style, and dealing with those facts with which every citizen ought to be familiar. It is a work particularly adapted to instruct and please young readers.

Mr. J. S. Buckingham proposed as Secretaries—MM. Bourson and Lehardy de Beauliue, for Belgium; Mr. Edmund Fry, for England; and Mr. Henry Clapp, for the United States. M. Alvin seconded this perspicuous style, and dealing with those facts with

THE GROSBAPHY OF THE HEAVERS, and Class-Book of Astronomy. By Elijah H. Burritt. Revised and corrected by O. M. Mitchel, A.M. Huntington & Savage.

This work, so long the standard treatise on this subject, for schools, appears in this new edition, under the auspices of that accomplished astronomer, Prof. Mitchel, of Cincinnati. Its perspicuity and comprehensiveness render it an unusually good school ciples of permanent and universal peace. He adverted also to the various forms in which, during for heavens, giving all the constellations in a very clear

WREATHS OF FAIRNDSHIP. By T. S. Arthur and F. C. Woodworth. Baker & Scribner. A very beautiful and agreeable work, written for of the day, in that department of composition. It contains a great variety of brief articles in prose and verse, all of which illustrate some useful principle def from the progress and triumph of the peaceful arts. He concluded with an eloquent peroration in favor of universal peace, and resumed his seat amid of morals or education, and are so written as to engage attention and impress the memory and the heart. Beautifully engraved cuts accompany the articles, and add to the interest and value of the work. It is doubt, among the various claimants of the public notice, this will prove to be a popular, as we are certain it will be an useful work.

THE WOMEN OF THE BIBLE. Delineated in a Series of Sketches of Prominent Females mentioned in Holy Scripture. Edited by Rev. J. M. Wainwright, D D. D. Ap-

The outward adornments of this splendid volume exhibit a richness and taste which we have never seen surpassed in an American book. The binding. which first arrests attention, is in massive gorgeons arabesque, with designs which have an antique, ecclesiastic aspect, not only beautiful in themselves, but in admirable keeping with the work, and altogether new in American workmanship. The letter press is so of a faultless kind, and the plates truly beautiful finish; and as designs, idealizing some of the most finely depicted characters of the Bible, possess a grace and sentiment which we have never seen equaled in the same field. They realize one's finest conceptions of those characters, and never fall beneath the dignity of the subject. The sketches are eighteen in number, and the articles correspond with them. They are these: Hagar, Rebekah, Rachel, Potiphar's Wife Pharaoh's Daughter, Deborah, Jephthah's Daughter Delilah, Ruth, Hannah, Abigail, the Queen of She-Judith, and the Mother in Maccabees. Each of these is accompanied with a sketch of the character, by to the Annuals, as the execution of the work is supe rior. Among the writers are Dr. Sprague of Albany. Dr. Cheever, Dr. Dewitt, Dr. Vermilye, Dr. Potts, Bishop McIlvaine, Bishop Burgess, Bishop Doane, Dr. Higbee, Dr. Kip, Dr. Wainwright and others, well known as eminent divines, as well as able and polished writers. The whole design and influence of the book so well accord with the subject it illus trates, and that subject the highest and best, that we are confident it will be as useful as it must be popu lar. It is a work which exhibits in its embellishments thy, and possesses an interest so enduring, that it will be prized, by cultivated and thoughtful readers, as much for its literary merits and useful character, as for its great elegance and worth as a gift.

Rev. Mr. Bouton's discourse before the New-Hamp shire Association, has been published, and is a very useful and interesting document. It gives a great variety of statistics respecting the ministry of News Hampshire from the earliest times, and condenses in a brief space, and presents in an agreeable form, a most important chapter of the history of the State The sons of the Granite State will be refreshed by perusal of these memorials of their fathers.

of an eloquent and manly discourse by Rev. Mr Thompson, of the Tabernacle, lately preached at tha place, and now published by S. W. Benedict. It deals with the political duties and obligations of citizens in a fearless, Christian way. The spirit and the principles of the sermon are alike commendable; and we wish its sensible views and important truths could be placed before the mind of every man charged with

FOR THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST.

dently in a very happy state of mind, grasped the hand of one of the missionaries of the New York City Tract Society, and said, "I have never for gotten your words." As he did not recollect hav ing seen her before, she assisted his memory by mentioning a visit he had made her when she was in straitened circumstances. On that occasion, having provided her with temporal aid, he spoke to her concerning her soul. She was living in negtion, that she saw many inconsistencies in professors, while her morality and rectitude of character thought impossible, but the words constantly recurred to her mind, and she felt constrained to atshe was given to see, in some mensure, the defile-Instead of pleading her own merit, she now regarded herself as more vile than others, and too great a sinner to be forgiven. In this state of mind, she recollected that the missionary had advised her to go to the long neglected house of God. There she went. Her convictions became more deep and punready to perish. It was the Sabbath, but she found tinued until the evening of the next Sabbath.—
Then, while she was bowed in the sanctuary, the Lord, who is rich in mercy, enabled her to see that Christ was her peace. She then felt that she was a new creature, and having given herself to the

Lord, she resolved, without any avoidable delay, to give herself to his people, according to his will.

PEACE CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.

A congress of the friends of peace was held at Brus sels on the 20th and 21st ult. The first sitting of the congress washeld at the Salle de la Societe de la Grande Harmonic. All around the hall were hung the banners of Holland, England, Germany, France, the United States, and Young Italy.

M. Bourson, secretary to the Belgian committee read a list of the Belgian and continental delegates, which included a large number of distinguished men, from various countries of Europe. Mr. Scoble read a list of the English and Ameri

can delegates, and announced that the following members of the British parliament, though unable personally to attend, had expressed their cordial concurrence in the object of the congress:—Jos. Brotherton, Esq. Lawrence Heywood, Esq. William Brown, Esq., Charles Pearson, Esq., Reginald Blewett, Esq. John Ellis, Esq., Dr. Bowring, Richard Cobden, Esq.

Mr. Scoble proposed, "That, before proceeding to business, the assembly should, for a few moments, in silence, implore the Divine blessing."
The President then delivered his inaugural address.

in which he gave a rapid historical sketch of the rise progress, and operations of various societies, formed in England and America for the diffusion of the prinbook. It is accompanied with a new atlas of the mer times, it had been attempted to embody the same principles, such as Amphictyonic Council in Greece, the league between Achaians and Lycians, the Teutonic league, and the Helvetic union, as well as the vast projects entertained by Henry IV. of France, to unite all European States into one great federation. He then passed in review the history of some of the A very beautiful and agreeable work, written for leading European nations, in relation to the wars young readers by two of the most successful writers they had waged, and compared the results they had obtained from their wars with those they had realize

the loud plaudits of the assembly.

The first subject formally considered was the proposition "that war is iniquitous, inhuman and absurd, as a means of solving the difficulties of nations." It was eloquently sustained by M. Bouvet, a member of finely printed, for a gift book for the holidays, and no doubt, among the various claimants of the public noingham. It was finally adopted unanimously, with

The next proposition was as follows:—" The utility and necessity of the adoption by all Governments, in their international treaties, of a clause by which all differences arising between them which might lead to an appeal to arms, should be submitted to arbitration, and arranged by friendly mediation." This was discussed in an animated manner for

Another proposition was:—"That it is desirable to establish, as speedily as possible, a congress of nations, composed of representatives chosen by each amongst themselves, in order to draw up a code regulating international relations, and that the establish M. Ramon de la Sagra, a Spanish delegate, was voted

general disarmament, and to cause an exchange of offices, both of which measures would have the effect of assuring pacific relations between people, as well as the well-being and progress of humanity." This

was subsequently amended so as to read:
"That the attention of the Government should be alled to the necessity of entering into a general and imultaneous measure of disarmament, which, while would reduce the expenditure of the State, would at the same time remove one great cause of irritation and alarm. The reciprocal confidence and the ex-change of good offices were equally favorable to the peace and prosperity of all nations."

For the second time in their history, the Jesuits have rendered themselves so odious and intolerable even to their Catholic brethren, that the Pope has even to their Catholic brethren, that the Pope has been forced to drive them from Rome, and to put upon them the brand of his displeasure. Intrigue, immorality, oppression, and every evil work, persisted in with a skill and an energy which rendered their presence incompatible with the peace, or the existence of the nations, have, time and again, expelled them from every country in Europe, and they have been pronounced by the universal voice of Christiendom, friends and foes, to be too dangerous to be allowed a place in civil communities. Of any other body, society, or individuals, whose history discloses such an unanimity of censure and reproach, we should necessarily feel a dread which would put us on our guard against their encroachments. Is there not some just reason to fear the influence of a society which has experienced a treatment like this? From the year 1555 to 1773, by heathen, as well as by Christian states, by Romish far more than by Protestant, they were expelled from the following places, not before, but after, fair trial of their conduct;—

Saragossa. 1555

Venice. [1606] The Valteline. 1566

Antwerp. 1578

Moravia. 1612

Vienna. 1567

The Valteline. 1566

Sargossa. 1578

The Netterhands. 1622

To Portugal. 1579

The Nusla. 1637

Antwerp. 1578

Malta. 1634

Avignon. 1570

Bohemia. 1616

Antwerp. 1578

Malta. 1634

Avignon. 1570

China and India. 1634

Avignon. 1580

From the descendand simple manner as possible, some of the matine as condensed and simple manner also possible, some of the most interesting portions of the History of the Animal kingdom. It is intended as a Read-ling and Recitation book, and is already extensively used in the first class of public schools.

Guennsey's History or The United States in the first class of public schools.

Guennsey's History or The United States in 1655; of Aboriginal America, and of Mexico; with plant states, by Romish far more than by Protes

•	but after, fair trial of their	conduct :
	Saragossa······1555 The Valteline·····1566	Venice
t	Vienna1568	Japan
	Avignon 1570	Bohemia
	Antwerp 1578	Moravia
1	Segovia 1578	Naples
	Portugal1578	The Netherlands
	England	China and India
•	England 1581	Malta
ı	(1580	Puggia (1
	Japan	Russia ·····
1	Hungary 1588	Savoy
3	Bordeaux · · · · · · i589	Portugal
	The whole of France · · · 1594	France
	Holland1596	Spain
t	Teurnon 1597	The Sicilies
8	Bearn1597	Parma
8	England	Malta
,		Rome and the whole of
1	Dantzic and Thorn 1606	Christendom

The whole of France . 1584 France . 1762
Holland . 1596 Spain . 1767
Bearn . 1597 Parma . 1768
Earn . 1598 France . 1767
Dantzic and Thorn . 1606 Christendom . 1773
To this list may be added their last expulsion from Russia by the Emperor Alexander, in 1816; the remonstrances against their restoration in 1814, by Portugal, Austria, Naples, and Switzerland; and their recent expulsion from the continent. What a testimony is this, to the dangerous character of the Jesuits—to the incompatibility of such a society with the peace, morality, and liberties of any people.—

Am. Protestant.

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M. Rousel, a Belgian advocate of distinction, proposed the following gentlemen as vice-presidents:—W. Ewart, Esq., M. P., for England; M. Francisque Bouvet, member of the French National Assembly, for France; Mr. Elihu Burritt, for America; and M. Suringar, for Holland. This was seconded by M. A. Van Hoosebeke, member of the chamber of representatives.

Mr. J. S. Buckingham proposed as Secretaries—MM. Bourson and Lehardy de Beauliue, for Belgium; Mr. Edmund Fry, for England; and Mr. Henry Clapp, for the United States. M. Alvin seconded this motion.

Mr. Scoble proposed. The Appearance of the Interior of Holland, as president of the Congress, and warmly expressed their sense of the eminent services which that gentleman had already rendered to that of a child. He is made to understand whith telegent to that of a child. He is made to understand what helearns, and elegant type: in bold, effective, and is large, open, and elegant type: in bold, effective, and is large, open, and elegant type: in bold, effective, and is large, open, and elegant type: in bold, effective, and is large, open, and elegant type: in bold, effective, and is large, open, and elegant type: in bold, effective, and is large, open, and elegant type: in bold, effective, and is large, open, and elegant type: in bold, effective, and is large, open, and elegant type: in bold, effective, and is large, open, and elegant type: in bold, effective, and is large, open, and elegant type: in bold, effective, and is large, open, and elegant type: in bold, effective, and is large, open, and elegant type: in b

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Property of the state of the voice and chest, with dull, oppressive pains or feelings in that region; also, with difficulty of breathing, short cough, and bleeding at the hungs. Pelpitation of the heart, especially on exercising, accompanied with dizziness; a sinking, or all-gone feeling at the stomach, lungs and sides, dull dragging pains in the sides, imitation of primary affections of the liver and spleen, dyspepsia, constipation and piles, pains and weakness in the back, female weaknesses, bearing down, with weakness of the hips and lower extremities, and other analogous of the pips and lower extremities.

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