# Our Correspondence.

Foreign Correspondence of the New-York Evangelist. RELIGIOUS STATE OF GERMANY. BY BEV. PHILIP SCHAFF, D.D. Reaction of Infidelity.

Sunday, introduction of family worship, the promo-

tion of temperance, the improvement of prison dis-

everywhere the sacred fire of evangelical faith and

Future Prospects.

These are some of the facts which show a change

n the religions aspect of Germany, brought about

within the last ten or twenty years. In some cases

there is danger even of injuring the cause of sound

religion by extreme high Church tendencies, which

nay ultimately work into the hands of Romanism.

ouservatism and reactionism, which might in the

end excite a new revolution more dangerous that

On the other hand, it can not be denied that there

is yet an immense amount of infidelity and smoth-

ered hostility to all authority in Church and State

vaiting for a new chance of outbreak. Many

regions have been so terribly devastated by the archi-

There are not wanting excellent and highly intel

ultimate fate of their fatherland, who are disposed

to fear, that the recent improvements may be swept

away sooner or later by a new flood of Anti-Christi-

anity more terrible than any which has gone before,

Such pious pessimists, however, may be found in

Correspondence of the New-York Evangelist

HOMER, Feb. 26th 1856.

GOV. CLARK AND HIS ENEMIES.

Governor because it can amount to nothing "

I cut the above from the Evanoguist of the 7th.

You will not wonder that I am disappointed at find-

penned the article might have learned, by reading

the history of the proceedings in the Assembly, (1.)

cited and unprincipled political opponents and jour-

nals all that can be said to traduce him and render

yet that can do him more injury than your article-

ttempt at the exercise of malice.

The intention of the article eo

countenance are brought vividly to recollection;

What is it that lulls the infant to repose? It is

no array of mere words. There is no charm, to

the untaught one, in letters, syllables and senten-

ces. It is the sound which strikes its little ear.

to the cradle? No, it is diffused over every age,

to her son harshly, does but give to his conduct

the sanction of her own example. She pours oil

laying the passions of the child, it serves direct-

ly to increase them. Every fretful expression

awakens in him the same spirit which produces it. So does a pleasant voice call up agreeable

would encourage in a child, the same we should

Whatever disposition, therefore, we

if uttered

rent who is endowed with a pleasing utteran

the mover before you said anything about it.

with an air of candor and of neutrality, you put the

the Church and of society.

amongst the middle and the laboring classes, only

the one of 1848.

"In Germany," says the late Archdeacon Hare, "the mighty intellectual war of Christendom has been waged for the last half century, and is now going on." Neology had entered so deeply into the various ramifications of society, and especially the the same proportion in which Orthodoxy and true religion revived, the enemy, disturbed in his pos- in the German Church Diet, which was formed session, rose in self defence, and invented new modes | the revolutionary year of 1848 over the graves of

Pantheism. The old deistic Rationalism of common sense, represented by such men as Paulus, of Heidelberg, Rohr, of Weimar, Wegscheider, of Halle, and Bretschneider, of Gotha, gave way to a more refined. and dangerous Pantheism, arrayed in the armory of the Hegelian philosophy. Strauss, the represen tative of the left wing of this system, as applied to theology, resolved, in his famous "Life of Christ," (1885,) the entire gospel history into mythological fables, and recommended the worship of human genius, as the only real divinity! His more cautious friends, Baur, Zelier, Schwegler, (the so called and by identifying it too much with political ultra-Tubingen school,) applied this destructive work of criticism to the whole apostolic and post-apostolic literature, and arrived at the conclusion, that all the books of the New Testament, with the exception of five, were the fabrications of the second century, and that the Christianity of the Church, far from being the product of Christ himself, resulted as a compromise from the protracted conflict of the early heresies, in which Gnosticism plays the most promient part. The "Halleselie Tahrbucher" tanght this Pantheistic philosophy and destructive theology without any reserve, denying the existence of a personal God, of the personal immortality of the soul and deifying poor sinful man. Feuerbach employed

of the buman fancy. It seems to be impossible to carry the opposition cChristianity further than this infidel wing of the | until the coming of Christ will bring about, in a su-

all his ingenuity to prove that theology was only a

reflection of anthropology, and all religion a dream

direct blasphemy, or madness. especially the Tubingen critics, to whom must be power of combination, and a certain moral earnestness, have done perhaps more good than harm, by ever be mindful of the truths, that man disposes, bringing matters to a crisis, by drawing a sharper line of distinction between the opposite parties, and by eliciting an extensive apologetic literature relat- day, with the Germany of the past generation, is cering to the history of primitive Christianity, and the tainly calculated to fill an unprejudiced lover of the on the Life of Christ, alone called forth a host of joyons hopes for the future. replies, direct and indirect, from Neander, Tholuck, Ebrard, Lange, Hoffmann, Lucke, etc., some of which are of permanent value, and mark a great progress in the scientific understanding of the gos pel history.

While this contest was going on in the theological and philosophical world, a new school of poetry the name of the Young Germany, headed by Heine Boerne, Gutykow, Mundt, and Wienbarg. It united the German Pantheism, or rather atheism, with French wit and frivolity, and proclaimed, in poems, ing it in the Evangelist. The gentleman who

Young Germany.

novels and literary criticisms, the downfall, not only of the Christian religion, but also of the Christian morality, and the triumph of the infamous doctrines of "the emancipation of the flesh." It exchanged more than the image of man, and from the dizzy of brutish licentionsness. It is characteristic tha the principal preachers of this infernal gospel were vestigation into the acts of the Governor. (4.) That Jews, who crncifled the Messiah afresh the very opposite of those pious Israelites of our age, like tison withdrew his resolution-and that Bailey's Neander and Stahl, who embraced him as the only

Fortunately, these champions of the flesh, with all their brilliant talents, found an insurmountable barrier in the moral seriousness of the German people. They were thrown out of decent society and found a more congenial home in the atmosphere of Paris. Some of them have since turned their attention to more worthy pursuits. Even Henry Heine, the most glfted of them, after long keeping swine, like the prodigal son, seems now, on his hopeless sick bed in Paris, to think of a return to his forsaken God. Governor could do. His memoirs, published in 1854, contain some very

remarkable confessions on the bankruptcy of his

former views, and the beauty and grandenr of the The Friends of Light. The German Catholics Although the ordinary Rationalism was long considered dead and buried, even by the Hegelian Panheists, it suddenly rose again in the movement of the so-called Friends of Light, headed by Uhlich, of leadership of Ronge. The former originated in the anotion and demanded, in the name and by authority bosom of Protestantism, the latter seceded from of the Governor, that the investigation should be Romanism. Both were purely negative, and run

revolutionary politics. Yet they made an immense his place. commotion amongst the middle classes in Northern Germany, between the years 1844 and 1848, and might imbibe an undue prejudice against Governor filled all the newspapers with their noise. The Revolutions of 1848. In the midst of these intellectual conflicts, the in February, 1848, gave the signal for the outbreak of the Congress of Vienna, and were nourished by

sudden downfall of Louis Philippe's government of the revolutionary forces in Germany, which had been gathering ever since the reactionary measures for him.-EDS.] the Rationalistic and infidel literature of the age. EFFECT OF THE VOICE ON CHILDREN. This Revolution, which brought even Austria and Prussia to the brink of dismemberment, gave a fair chance to all the spirits, discontented with Church and State, to show whether they were able to con struct a new and better order of things. But Rationalism and Pantheism exposed their utter incompetency for any positive work of social reform, and | words so uttered as to counteract entirely its in covered themselves with disgrace. Even the National Assembly of Frankfort, which embraced a great deal of the professoral wisdom of Germany, and raised for a while the most sanguine expectations of a great national regeneration, refused to open its ssions with prayer, and decreed a separation of the State and School from the Church, not in the and so also is her voice; and blessed is that pa-American, but in the infidel sense of an emancipation of the German people from Christianity. No wonder that it broke up at last in confusion and

that soothes and composes it to sleep,. A few notes, however unskilfully arranged, if uttered The follies, abuses and distractions of the radical and infidel parties, caused the failure of these revolutions, and called forth a successful reaction. Princes, statesmen, lawyers, and the higher classes gen- and ceases not while the child remains under the parental roof. Is the boy growing rude in manerally, who had been very indifferent, or even hostile to the Church, before 1848, learned wisdom from sad experience, and, either from honest conviction instrument so sure to control these tendencies as the gentle tones of a mother. She who speaks or from political motives, favored religion as the only safeguard of public order and cure for the disin the recent commotions. The conservative party in nearly all the German States, especially in Prusting a threat is expressed to unchildren. Perhaps a threat is expressed to the standard of Christianity of which is closely in the sanction of the dample. She pointed in the sanction of the dample. In the pressure of duty, we are liable to utter ourselves hastily to our children. Perhaps a threat is expressed in the sanction of the dample. sia, raised the standard of Christianity, of which in a loud and irritating tone; and instead of al-

many had been ashamed a few years before. The places of high influence and trust were filled with pious men. Rationalism disappeared from near y all the theological chairs in the universities, feelings. and is fast disappearing from the teachers seminaries and the management of common schools. The manifest in the tone in which we may address students and candilates for the Gospel ministry him.

# The New-York Evangelist.

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know now that much more is required for them than Religious Reading. coretical learning, if they are at all to succeed in heir high calling. In 1853, the German Church For the New-York Evangelist liet, consisting of two thousand ministers and lay- SHALL WE HAVE ANOTHER WAR nen from all parts of Germany, solemnly professed WITH ENGLAND? anew the Augsburg Confession, in the city of Berin. This fact alone shows a gigantie progress of

This solemn question has lately assumed an importance all its own; and both patriots and evangelical 1ruth and religion, and has effectually given the lie to the assertion of the Catholic Count Christians, Whigs and Tories, Anglicans and Montalembert, that the adherents of the Augsburg | Americans, statesmen and philosophers, have Confession all over Germany would hardly fill a widely entertained it, as if some approximate mall room. The interest in philosophy and specu- and actual necessity demanded its public considlation which had occupied the German mind for so eration. One thought has often impressed us, many years almost to the exclusion of practical in all the documents we have read on the sulpursuits, declined so rapidly, as to give now room ject; and that one is of no good omeu in referfor complaint of the opposite extreme. The rising ence to its permanent and wise adjustment. It generation of philosophers are mostly believers in is this—the practically atheistic character of the Christianity. Practical questions now engross the several and the general manifestations. How attention. Societies for the better observance of old must the world be in sin, before it becomes tolerable, or common, to honor God in our national and our international negotiations?

cipline, the care of dismissed convicts, Young Men's Christian Associations, useful libraries for the peo-I do not say that the exceptions are not num ple, benevolent institutions for the laboring classes, erous; and the more illustrious because they are colliers, sailors, emigrants the poor and the orphans, so few, and often so inferior in sway, and in establishments for deaconesses, and all those efforts state, and in effect. We refer to the fact that higher literary circles, the seats of controlling power and means for the religious and moral reform of they are, on the whole, every way and vastly, and influence in Germany, that it required years of society, which are comprehended nuder the name the minority. Alas! that our Christian nation the most persevering labor to turn the current. In of Inner Missions, are multiplying in every direction should not more fully, and more manfully, action. All these operations have a common centre knowledge the reigning God, in all their ways, and do Him homage, as the King of Kiugs and Lord of Lords. A truly Christian view of the Luther and Melancthon, and has since travelled as a subject, especially as it respects the question powerful evangelist over the leading cities of Gerstated above, may be at least approached in the nany, gathering to its meetings the most distinguished divines, ministers and laymen, and kindling

following admonitions. 1. The popular sentiment in both nations can preent it; and the obligations of the masses therefore are mighty and tremendous. Let them say -veto, and the Tribune of the people will disarm the Senate, and limit its power to do evil. There never was a time when the people, there and here, were so ascendant and so commanding. Tyrants cannot despise them.

War is a game, which, were their subjects wise, Kings would not play at—lest it play at them !\* 2. War is generally, and often wholly, and here pre-eminently, UNNECESSARY, as well as terrible, with all disaster and impiety in its train. Let men keep cool, govern their passions, crush their pride, forget all partizan regards, despise a sordid and short-lived popularity, and feeling in all their ACCOUNTABLENESS TO GOD, let them negotiate like true Christian philosophers. But alas! tects of ecclesiastical ruin, that it will require many they get Cain into their diplomacy, and Abel years of the most self-denying labors to rebuild the cannot enter: hence the earth becomes an Aceldama, that is to say, the field of blood.

3. The issues of war, its reverses and its contin igent men, who entertain but little hope for the gences and its victories, are not to be calculated, or any one foreseen; the horrid avalanche can too easily be started; but how vast, and how pro- at hand, and are, probably, as favorable in relonged, may be the wake of its desolations, who sults as in any portion, or all of New-England can compute? Who but God can know? Nor And judging from reports of ecclesiastical bodies Hegelian school has done, without running into pernatural way, the true and lasting reformation of is it any palliation at all that sometimes good is other branches of the Church would not differ known to result. Even if this were fact, it is essentially from Connecticut. Is this all that the not argument. The resulting good is induced by gospel is adapted to accomplish? If so, when any country, even the United States, which seems to the everlasting providence of God; when he will the world be converted to the Lord? If not, accorded the credit of a rare amount of learning, be emphatically a land of hope and promise. We calls the sword, as one of His own sore judg- who is guilty for retarding its progress? Is 11 I? are no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, and would ments. We have no wright to do wrong-on the presumption that God may counteract the but God disposes, and that his ways are past finding tendency of our own wickedness. In a sense out. But a comparison of Germany of the present true and sublime and glorious, He counteracts, and overrules, and infallibly manages, all the fundamental articles of faith. The work of Strauss, kingdom of Christ with deep gratitude to God and wickedness of men and devils, to His own excel-

reason for us to sin against Him? into the conduct of the Governor in the appointment selves to be shot at-for about a shilling a day! consness. Shall the sword devour forever? Shall the daugh-

That Mr. B. Barley, a rum Democrat, moved a resolution of censure upon the Governor, for certain the Bible doctrine that man was created in the image of God, for the blasphemous notion that God is no Law. (2.) That Mr. Mattison, a rum Hindoo moved ence in prayer, and action, forever to pre-(3.) That Judge Foote and other friends of the overnor pressed the passage of a resolution of inafter slandering the Governor ad libitum, Mr. Matknown to each other? Our common Christianesolution passed. The New-York Daily Times of

> itors, from the fact that I have received this light. a Temperance Law odious. But I have seen nothing week, two excellent letters, relating to this subworst side of a great wrong to your readers and tacitly endorse all that the bitterest enemies of the measures of great importance." Whereas the history. of this shows it to be simply a mean and cowardly 2. You speak of it as then before the Assembly. first year, but "strong for service still," though That was not true-for it had been withdrawn by 3. You say "the inquiry seems to be opposed by the friends of the Governor," &c. So far is this truth. His septuagenarian honors well consist the dying hour—thousands have experienced the her girlhood, we are working our way towards the coming on the earth of the kingdom of gospel imparts to man. Christ, and devoted piety to do what he can for had-that Mr. Mattison be compelled to prove the charges be had in so cowardly a manner made in Fearing that some one of your namerous readers ical welfare of the nations of the globe. He es- Jesus Christ our Lord. Clark, I could not do less-in justice to him and to pecially appreciates and esteems our country. He prays for us. He is ever our liberal, noble cordial friend; and there are thousands like him there, at least in respect to a kind and large and condent was the reverse of what he ascribes to it. We did not suppose the boasted investigation would take place, but, like Mr. Foot, were perfectly willing that it should. generous estimate of their own Christian daughmainly all our friends; and they are becoming. potential there, in church and in state, in uni-It is uscless to attempt the management of hildren, either by corporeal punishment, or by tledigentry know, and often have to ownaddressed to the senses, or hy word alone. There is one other means of government, though some, and I would hope many of these ence to spiritual enterprises. he power and importance of which are seldom are Christian men, who see God in all, and are egarded. I refer to the human voice. A blow not our enemies. As for the very low classes, may be inflicted on a child, accompanied by alas! their pauperism, their sordidness, their tended effect; or the parent may use language, in the correction of the child, not objectionable in itself, yet spoken in a tone which more than destroys its influence. Let any one endeavor to recall the image of a fond mother, long since at are in this relation of little or no account. rest in heaven. Her sweet smile and ever dear

their superiors, and I think, very justly, they Let this be THE SIGNAL OF THE LETTER you, next week. I am charged to make it public, and especially to give it all ecclesiastical circulation among ministers and churches of our country; plain and wise, generous and kind, seasonable and good, we cordially and gratefully welcome it, and pray that its mission may be as excellent. SAMUEL H. COX.

\*Pardon the audacity that adds five words to what Cow Vesper Cliff, Owego, N.Y., Esb. 22, 1858. ners, and boisterous in speech? I know of no

REVIVALS. Rev. Jno. T. Avery has been aidng the pastor of the Plymouth Church, Chicago, in a protracted meeting, preaching every evening. The meetings, we learn, are well attended there are many inquirers, and some forty hope-

ful converts. joyed in Louisville, under the ministrations of Rev. W. W. Everts, formerly of New-York. Some sixty or seventy have indulged hope, among whom are two theatrical actors, and one professional gambler.

THE PREACHING OF THE DAY.

Is the preaching of the gospel in our country plish? It is not enough, that the labors of the aud laborious men, I am well satisfied." ministry and the Christian Church should produce good morals and order in the community, walk in the truth."

The early laborers in dispensing the gospel, the churches.

Why are there comparatively so few converchurches in Connecticut are furnished with a for my name's sake, shall receive an hundred ministry, and deacons, and Sabbath School fold, and shall inherit everlasting life." teachers, as well qualified for their work, probably, as any other evangelical churches in ou country; men of as much conscientious piety, as laborious, and devoted to the work of building up the Church as any other men. But is the success as great as might be expected from the amount of labor performed? From the Minutes of the General Association in Connecticut there are 280 churches, and though they have not all pastors, yet seldom are any of them without oreaching on the Sabbath, and much other labor n the week, and yet the additions on a profes sion, for the last five years, have averaged but our persons annually to each church; and the total number of communicants is not as great now as it was four years ago. The number added to the Lord on the day of Pentecost, was nearly equal to all that these churches have received on

profession of conversion in these years. I have taken these statistics because they ar

For the New-York Evangelist. THE LIBERTY OF THE GOSPEL.

What is it? 1. It is freedom from the dominion and con-

2. It is freedom from the bondage of fear. ter and the mother country, ever foment a third Thero is a slavish fear of God that is peculiar to that she has left us—that to us she can "never will blame his opposers. Or if the guilt rests His pain was intense, his a sons of relief very internecine war, to the scandal of the universe? wicked men. This is the result of sin. It is 5. Our common duty as Christians, here and full of bondage, and exceedingly oppressive, and vent it. If it cannot be prevented between is also a fear of man, which bringeth a snare. It shut down beneath the coffin lid. So we can and at last it becomes impossible for all to be and I was near his own age, she said, and that Great Britain and the United States of America, destroys all cofidence, takes away all courage, never remember loving glances from beautiful between what two national parties, besides them, and leads man to hush the voice of conscience eyes, like other orphans. But we have a picture can we hope to see it prevented? Turks, Sav- which clamors so loudly in behalf of duty and -a mental picture, only, of her-a shining figure it with an under current, before whose increasages, Pagans, men of another speech and un- a godly life. From this oppressive burden, the clad in flowing white, and hovering around usgospel furnishes deliverance. In its rich expeity is in the argument, and God thinks that a rience, the Christian may "boldly say, the Lord hair-with large and loving blue eyes, and a powerful consideration, and such he will make it is my helper, I will not fear what man shall do I have been led to these remarks, Messrs. Ed- | The yoke of Christ is easy-His burden is

3. It is freedom from the oppressive forcbodject, from good and true men in England, or ings of death and the realities of eternity. Death UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES, which from its liberty of the gospel. It comes not with alarm. excellent contents, may be justly ranked as a It brings no darkness into the soul. It dashes national document. The other is a private one, no hopes-it destroys no expectation of future from that worthy favorite of the Christians of joy. But peace pervades the heart, faith tri-America, REV. JOHN ANGELL JAMES, of Birming- umphs in the maturity of its power, and eternity ham. This venerable man, now in his seventy- opens a boundless sphere of glory for our enjoyment. Hence said David, "Though I walk possibly not "unimpaired," adorns his place, for through the valley of the shadow of death, I will follies and mistakes of that wasted time! ore than fifty years the beloved pastor, the fear no evil." Paul said, "For me to die is gain." friend of the species, and the preacher of the Thousands have attested the power of faith in Perhaps, in some busy city, far from the home of

Come then, ve wandering souls, to Christ, and

For the New-York Evangelist WILL IT PAY?

children of the world," and repeat it in refer-

tablish a Sabbath school in every village and setral, and no religious project should be entertained not rescue ourselves from poverty?" is the ques- How self-denying she must have been. How unless there is a reasonable prospect of a full tion we ask. "The same road is open to them- teuder and loving. How thoughtful for the comrecompense. But I protest against judging spir- | why should they not enter it, and why will the | fort of all about her. own denomination. But it is meant for all our itual things by a worldly standard. A carnal struggle injure them, more than us?" mind, being unable to discern spiritual things, is utterly unable to appreciate the gain of a spiritgold or the most precious pearls. Their price is gold of Ophir, California and Australia. If your done their work, and our names are spoken far make him a freeman of the Lord: if it can be hear them calmly, and then the old restless longwho shall say that it does not pay? The mind grave. of Bayard Taylor apppreciates many things

life and talent which they exact, is a question all, if she were only with us once again! concerning which I have strong doubts; but that they have accomplished good in India, and lying there, an angel looks down upon thee with accomplishing all that it is designed to accom- that their ministers are conscientious, zealous mild pity, and would almost weep, but that they

It is gratifying to find this frank acknowledgeif Christ died for our sins according to the in favor of these worthy missionaries. But it is Scriptures. He saves his people from their sins; sad to find these strong doubts, whether the peaves them by the washing of regeneration, and cuniary expense and talents and life given to till the end came, of mothers, who watched that the renewing of the Holy Ghost. Christ in his those missions will ever be repaid. If this trav- onward course, with angelic eyes, and who see, directed to a passage in the prophecy of Jers teachings regarded a vital union to himself as the eler could only set such a value on the good acbranch is united to the vine, and living by him complished as do those "conscientious, zealons, golden crown well won! What meetings, and hatcheth them not; so he that getteth riches, and for him, the bearing of much fruit, as the laborious men," how soon would his strong work to be accomplished. The mere moralist, doubts vanish! We learn that many thousands, the self-righteous, doing many things to be seen in India alone, are now constantly receiving inof men, having a name to live but yet spiritually struction which is able to make them wise unto dead, had no complacency in the eye of the salvation. Many hundreds have become the Searcher of hearts. The apostles did not rejoice humble followers of Christ, and have the promin the form of holiness without the power; but ise of an immortal crown. When these ranthat their converts stood fast in the Lord; that somed spirits, and millions more converted their fruit abounded to the praise of God's through their influence, shall be seen in their loneliest child, in heaven? grace. "Ye are our epistle written in our white robes, and heard singing the song of the hearts, known and read of all men." "I have Lamb, will any one longer doubt that all the no greater joy than to hear that my children money and talents and life given to redeem them are repaid? Such expenditures are great gain. While millions are freely spent in war, and thouhath forsaken houses, or brethren, or sisters, or tions at the present day? The Congregational father or mother, or wife or children, or lands,

> For the New-York Evangelist. THE ANGEL MOTHER.

BY MARY W. S. GIRSON. es-but in the quiet evening, when the study influence to acquire, in scenes of joy and sorrow. fire burns low, and the shadows wave and at the burial and the bridal, and when he is preflicker on the wall—when we sink into the great | pared to be most efficient, the great wheel has urn chair, weary and worn, and heart sick, and turned, and obedient to the tide of the times. lose our eyes, and long almost for the blessed he must leave for another field. How much is lumbers of the grave—then she is with us— thus wasted. then we seem to feel a gentle hand upon our hair, and watch, and listen, with a beating heart, add, perhaps, unoccupied ministers. Amid so to hear the dear voice speak, that has been silent

The angel mother has our sweetest thoughts. | the settlement of another. But a vacant pulpit We may be busy and ambitious, we may be is a destitution of the preaching of the gospel, or earnest, and strong, and "loving much"-we may a dependence on casual supply. think we have given up our whole hearts to

selves too willing too indulge. War is a sinful lyzes the force of temptation—turns the heart though our lives may seem filled up with happidwelling is built on wheels, full oft are diverted of several officers—intimating corruption, &c. The matter—and they who make it, would think so, to higher objects of love and pursuit, and imparts ness—though dear friends may surround us, and to pursuits that they hope will secure to them riage, I arose after the French Revolution of 1830, under inquiry seems to be opposed by the friends of the if they had to do the fighting themselves; or if to them a joy that is pure and lasting. Here is true hearts grow truer in our behalf, there will that character and influence which perseverance they had to pay for it; or, if they loved and a freedom to follow the truth—the dictates of be moments when we feel an aching void within alone in a community insures. pitied the poor detailed victims, who hire them- an enlightened conscience, and the way of right- our hearts, and go away alone, to gaze upon that pictured face, and weep, and sob, and pray, forgetting all our boasted strength, and only feeling his departure rests with the society, those friends church, and converse with him. His father was religious or academic anniversaries; reports of

come again !" Perhaps, on earth she was unknown to us Perhaps our baby eyes gave only one unconscious glance into the pallid face, before it was with a sweet sad faco, shaded by curls of sunny mouth whose smile is melancholy, but beautiful. unto me." Duty then becomes a pleasure. As we grow up, from childhood to womanhood, we hear those who knew her, say to us-"You have your mother's face-and you must be as deeper gray—we are sadder yet, when, after a constancy of the domestic life of Henry VIII. few years, we study that face again, and see how the strife with a careless and wicked world has

effaced the cherished likeness. Only the smile, now remains, to speak of her-and well may it be mclancholy, when we look back upon the We may be homeless, friendless and alone,

Magdeburg, and German Catholicism, under the from being true that Judge Foote seconded the with calm and mature vigor of mind, desire for divine freedom—the glorious liberty, which the a mortal goal, unaided and unknown. We may wear a careless air-we may speak lightly of all the dear and familiar ties that bind true hearts the prevention of war. True to the land of his let him strike off the chains which bind you to to home, and yet the glimpse of some happy nativity as a patriot must be, he is no bigot of insu- the service of sin. That service must end in death, family group, seen through a half closed curtain, lar interests against the continental and ecumen- while the gift of God is eternal life, through when we face the crowded streets, as the twilight shadows come on, will make us turn and sigh-the sweet voice of a child, saying "mother," will make a pain within our lonely hearts-the low cradle-song of the young wife, in the room In every project of a mechanic, or engineer, above our own, will make us lay aside our books, or merchant, or any man of business, one of the and listen, half tenderly, and half impatiently, at Gov. C. has nothing to fear on the subject—nor his friends ter, our country. The middle classes there are most earnest questions is, Will it pay? No first, and at last, with quick dropping tears, and worldly scheme will be entertained for a moment a passionate longing for the tranquil rest upon gradually, (slow coach, But sure,) more and more unless a suitable remuneration can be anticipat- that bosom we have never known! All things yard bears this brief inscription, "She always him?—American Messinger. ed. It is very natural that "the children of will speak to us of her-all things show, more made home happy." versity and in popular literature. This the ti- light" should catch up this inquiry from "the plainly, as we grow older and wiser, that such a loss can never be made good, or even partially band, after sixty years of wedded life. He forgotten? It may be, as we grow stronger, and might have said of his departed wife, she was more conscious of our own powers, that state and | beautiful and accomplished and an ornament to When it is proposed to build a house of wor ship, or maintain a minister of the gospel, or es- fortune are not unkind to us. We grow worldly society, and yet not have said she made home -we watch and calculate the chances in the squalidity and common wickedness, how much tlement, or put the Bible into every family, or great game of life, and seize the right one, as it tian, and not have been able to say, "She always soever of the guilt of it heaven may assign to send a missionary into every dark place in our comes. We grow rich—we have a countless troop made home happy." land, and to every benighted tribe on the earth, of "Summer friends," we revel in the luxury | What a rare combination of virtues and graces nothing is more natural than the inquiry, How that has been so long denied us, and we, like this wife and mother must have possessed. How shall this great expense be repaid? I believe many another, grow carcless to the suffering wisely she must have ordered her house. In which I will endeavor to transcribe and send the question is fair and proper, as well as natu- around us. "Were we not poor, and did we what patience she must have possessed her soul.

> The sweet face of the angel mother beams upon us-more melancholy than ever. And we joyment at home. feed the hungry, and clothe the naked, for her notes, nowever the naked, for her fluence. Think we that this influence is confined grand and happy, as itself is well-conceived and vation are possessions not to be estimated by await us in the better memories of our softened as home. There was their mother thinking for above rubies. The immortal life of one soul hearts. Perhaps we are famous. The words we them, and praying for them, and longing for outweighs all the pearls of the ocean, and the have spoken, the book we have written, have their coming. religious enterprise can be expected to break and wide with praise or blame. Here are many from one slave of sin his galling chains, and to flock around us, and rejoice in our joy, but we home: they could not die away from their dear expected to promote wisdom, virtue and piety, ing comes up, and we journey away, with our mother. and extend the Kingdom of the great Redeemer, dearly earned success and fame, to our mother's

The grass is green and fresh above her headiting some of the missions of India, he writes side. We shrink from it-we lay our faces down

And oh, faint hearted! Even while thou are

never weep in heaven! A vision comes before me, as I write, a glorious ment of good accomplished, and this testimony vision of the last great day! Of mothers, who went before" but for a little while, of mothers. author gloried: "It is understood that Barnum who left their helpless infants to struggle on alone is entirely ruined. \* \* \* Claims must be with rapture, the fight well fought, and the miah: "As the partridge sitteth on eggs and

> what partings, will mark that awful day! My eyes are full of tears, for I, too, have an of his days, and at his end shall be a fool." The angel mother! And I think, if the trials and same sentiment is expressed in Proverbs: "A temptations are all safely passed, if the sins and follies of this life are all forgiven, because of the earnest faith in the "blood of the Lamb," ir this weary heart finds rest and peace and happiess at last, oh will she know her youngest,

For the New-York Evangelist EVILS OF PASTORAL INSTABILITY. Whatever imaginary good arises from an occasional change, is vastly counterpoised by the and abundant reason for rejoicing in the success sands of lives are offered up almost without a evil of its frequency. If the old rule of life-long of their work. The number of the disciples mul. grudge, shall we hesitate to expend a few thou- settlements, was in general too rigidly adhered tiplied rapidly, and there were daily added to sands, and give a few lives, that we may send to at one time, the present prevalence of so frethe Lord such as should be saved. True converts; abroad the gospel of peace? Does any one cau | quent changes is fraught with even greater disasgenuine Christians; such as are now needed in tiously enquire, Will it pay? let the words of ters. And the evils are traceable, as we have Christ furnish the answer: "Every one that seen in a former number, to both pastors and people, who bear the guilt of this sad state of

things, together.

One of these immediate evil consequences, i the waste of local experience. The longer one remains in a place, the better is he acquainted the old and young are more intimate with him, and give his opinions more weight. His silent influence is spreading wider and wider. He is acustomed to the peculiarities of his positions She is a memory and a prayer apart. To an knows the sources of good influence, and of evil, arthly parent, we might go in our hours of and his power to do good accumulates with the hildish trouble, or womanly grief, and grow length of his pastorate. But when he removes calm in the light of her loving smile-to the he throws away all this moral power and opporangel mother we cling most closely, in our better tunity. He begins anew, and he who follows oments, when we are near the shining gates of him must begin anew also. Never can the suc-Paradise. We do not think of her, in the harry cessor enter into the work where it was left and bustle of the day-her memory is too sacred and carry it forward with the vigor of a fresh and pure a thing to be mixed with the perplex- worker. He must lay the foundation anew. He ities of business, and worldly strifes and jealous- has a character to form, acquaintance to make,

> Another evil is, vacant pulpits. We might incessant changes there must be an interim fre quent, between the dismissal of one pastor and

This evil leads to another, viz: Scattered another, and glery in the gift-but one small | Congregations. People will attend church, who corner has been overlooked. No dream, be it have been accustomed to it, and will go where ever so bright and dazzling-no purpose, be it there is preaching. Others, who have not fairly ever so great and noble-no love, be it intense formed the habit, will drop away entirely, and and passionate as it may, can ever usurp or fill the congregation in a little while becomes scattrol of sin. Man in his unregenerate state is in that place! To no human being can we give tered, and never entirely rallies. In this way, bondago to Satan. He is led captive at his will. such thoughts-before no human eyes can we flourishing societies, by vacillation, waste away, the N.Y. Legislature. One is a proposal to inquire countrymen, or some of them, may show them- Him. His grace breaks the power of sin-para- eye of God watches like a mother's." And lightly they are accounted of, and that their

> Another evil is, increase of dissension. The with him, the hearing of candidates is a most short, and the present half hour was one of com of opinion and choice engenders serious division, ing power he must at length be carried away.

When my name was told him, and that I And this suggests another evil, that this instacome to direct him to the Saviour, he said faintly, "I cannot see her, but I am glad she will talk with me." Would that all who put off rebility is self propagating. It perpetuates itself by the permanent divisions which it causes. If the formerly disaffected are suited with the next good as she was," and we gaze at that face, day another, and that another, until in one short after day, getting it by heart, till it seems no life, a generation will see as many ties of paster lifty to make his peace with God. rather, one of them, from the Congregational is no longer a terror to those who enjoy the full longer ours. We feel sad, when the hair grows and people severed and new ones formed, as darker, and the eyes change from blue, to a shamefully distinguished the cupidity and inagainst God, and especially his sin in refusing s

Another evil is, the want of systematic pastoal work. A man to be a good pastor, must feel that there is a permanent union between himself and his people. If he is to stay but a little while, he is not so desirous of forming acquaintances as I spoke of his guilt in refusing the Savier so which will soon be left; friendships, soon to be sundered. How can he lay out extensive plans, of sermons, or pastoral work, or catechisms, or of neighborhoods? The greatest usefulness is con- the penitent thief he would be received at that nected with extended projects of earnest and late honr. systematic labor. A brief ministry can never accomplish this, a dissolution of this relation breaks in upon all these plans. A minister needs | was pastto live in a congregation long enough to receive into the church in youth, those whom he has baptized in infancy. We propose in our next the Christian—the "frnits" by which "ye shall and last to speak of the remedy for this fluctu-

For the New-York Evangelist. "SHE ALWAYS MADE HOME HAPPY." A plain marble stone, in a New-England church

This epitaph was penned by a bereaved hus happy. He might have added, she was a Chris-

for a little while, when you knew they were gone to make up your crown.'

Her husband did not seek happiness in public places, because he found purer and sweeter en Her children, when away, did not dread

When tempted, they thought of her. When in trouble, they remembered her kind voice and her ready sympathy. When sick, they must go

This wife and mother was not exempt from the cares common to her place. She toiled; she the throne of grace. I could not have shown suffered disappointments and bereavements; she levity at such times. It would have been imwhich he sees in foreign lands, far better than the daisies grow around the stone—the birds was afflicted in her own person, but yet she was the glorious work of evangelization. After vis- sing sweetly, and all is life and beauty on every submissive and cheerful. The Lord's will concerning her was her will, and so she passed these words, "Whether Missions in general reupon the turf—we water it with our tears, and away, leaving this sweet remembrance benind They form, as it were, a part of my very constipay the vast pecuniary expense and sacrifice of feel, in our deep despair, that we would give up her: "She always made home happy." M.

WHOLE NO. 1354.

MR. BARNUM'S FAILURE.

an autobiography, which so recently created

hoods and deceptions which it contains, the

Mr. Barnum wrote his life as an example

For the New-York Evangelist.

Bible was not like the Catholic, which taught

different. I held that they are substantially the

same. But the Protestant Bible was to him and

them a dead letter after this, and he read no

other, for they had none. But he repeated their

Catechism to them which he had well learned.

One day he put into my hands a Catholic Sab-

bath School book. On reading it, I came to

ought to understand as well as the priest, and

you can't enjoy it without understanding it.

Aye, said he, but the Devil can't understand

write well, had been taught a lie by the priests.

I said the Devil is an apt scholar, and has had

opportunity for more than 2,000 years to learn

it of the Romans. But the man cleaved to the

treacherons Church, and has since gone down to

the grave deceived. Is not Papacy the deceiver

THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

I never shall forget a scene I once witnessed

ouse. All seemed quiet and subdued.
Soon my aunt came out, and said one of the

brothers was very ill, and could live only a

a worldly man, and had neglected his request.

mised to be our strength, I entered the house.

pentance for a sick bed, could have seen hin

long the offers of pardon through Christ.

when there was life left to

A JEWEL FOR THE CROWN.

ome one was making a beautiful crown for you

o wear; and you knew it was for you; and that

ome, and, in order to make the crown more

eautiful and splendid, were to take some of

our jewels to put into it, should you be sorrow

THE PRAYING MOTHER.

Richard Cecil records the following as his ex-

erience:-" Nothing used to impress upon my

nind so strongly the reality and excellence of

religion, as my mother's counsels and prayers.

Frequently she retired with her children to a

private room; and after she had read the Bible

with us, and given us some good instruction and

advice, she kneeled down with us and offered a

prayer, which, for apparent earnestness and fer-

sons were always pleasant to us : and sometimes

we looked forward to them with impatience.

My mother seemed to me then almost an angel:

her language, her manner, the very expression

of her countenance, indicating great nearness to

possible. I felt then it was a great blessing to

have a praying mother; and I have felt it much

more sensibly since. Those prayers and coun-

sels time will never efface from

and unhappy because they were taken away

come, his moments of reason might be

to the world because of offences."

eautiful valley we had just outow.

Honesty is the best policy."

The following expressions in the New-York

For the New-York Evangelist

THE WEST. The readers of the Evancuist already know hat there is a West; but few can begin to realize, unless they have been on the ground, how much is implied and included in the term. And vet it is not the vast extent of country that impresses and astonishes us most; but it is the people and their institutions; it is the more than gigantic strides they are so fast making in all substantial improvements. Figures can hardly express the progress, in numbers and wealth, the West is now making; and, of conrse, figures cannot represent the improvement in religion and Tribune, are very suggestive in connection with in social refinement. Take a few illustrations of material growth, beginning with Chicago, which quite a sensation, and over the unblushing falseis well chosen for the centre of this department,

for it is the very gate of the West.

Chicago Department.

Four years ago there were but 85 miles of railroad completed in all the State of Illinois; presented in sixty days." My own thought was now there are 2400 miles. Four years ago, there vere but 40 miles of railroad leading into this city; now there are almost 3000 miles. Four years ago the total earnings of all the railroads and not by right, shall have them in the mids eading into this city were \$40,000; now they are over \$13,000,000! Over a hundred trains of cars are arriving and departing daily. The righteous man hateth lying; but a wicked man lines of continuous road stretch away Eastward, is loathsome, and cometh to shame." Indeed, Westward, Northward and Southward. These the truth is conveyed in the universal adage, lines are measured by thousands of miles. Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg. Cincinnati, St. Louis, Burlington, Dubuque, Madison success for American youth, too soon. To a reflecand Milwankie, and all the intermediate places, tive mind there is an instructive contrast be are in direct communication with this. Passentween Barnum's career, given with a flourish of gers from each one of these distant cities are exultation, and the modest memoirs of Amos arriving and departing daily. Ten thousand Lawrence, which were permitted to see the light strangers sometimes enter this city in less than of public perusal, because the beautiful lesson twenty-four hours. And they do not all leave of probity and Christian philanthropy, were deit. Ten years ago the population of this city manded by the admirers of that "merchant was 15,000; now it is 85,000. And surroundprince." We hope the young men who were ing places are growing in like proportion. Ten fascinated with the romantic adventures of the years ago Milwaukie contained 10,000 inhabigreat mountebank, until the sacredness of trntl tante; now it numbers 40,000. Racine 3000; lost its lustre in the glare of his apparently trinow 8000. And the surrounding country is inimphant falsehoods, will turn to the calm radireasing with the same rapidity. Indeed, the ance of such a history as that of Mr. Lawrence. arming interest is rising more rapidly than any-And more than all, go to the oracles of God, and thing else. The long continued high prices of learn there, of Him who "cannot lie," how to provisions have induced this. All Wisconsin lowa and Minnesota are rapidly filling up; and great portion of the produce raised in all west of this point must pass through this city. Over PAPACY "THE DECEIVER OF NATIONS. 15,000,000 bushels of grain arrived and departed I gave a Catholic neighbor a Bible which he from this port in 1855. Over a million dollars received with apparent thankfulness. I often

visited and read to his family, and made remarks. four hundred vessels arrived. Over 300,000,000 Soon they learned from the priest to say this feet of lumber were received. These facts we gather from a recent article of great value, in the Daily Press of this city; and there are corresponding educational, social and religious interests. There are large and flourishing churches. There are others springing into existence. There are flourishing schools: and yet many more places where flourishing schools are needed. We hope in these columns their Mass, or common service, and said this is fairly to present all these interests, and to give Latin. You cannot understand it, which you from time to time such information, in regard more particularly to the Western Churches, Ecclesiastical bodies, educational and religious intitutions, as may interest both Eastern and Latin." Here this man who could read and Western readers. We intend to give to the readers of the EvangeList an Eastern and a Western paper combined; such a sheet as they can feel is in part theirs, while at the same time it comes from the great commercial and religious centre of the whole county, freighted with the more important matters which may be gathered

worth of beef was packed here. Five thousand

of the nations? And how can any one be converted to the Faith, by her instruction? "Woe We have given some idea of the Western field as it now is; it needs but a thought more to show what it must be in the next five or ten years. Six thousand miles of additional railroad, centering in Chicago, are projected, and to ne bright morning in early spring, my aunt | be completed in the next five or eight years. If reason for us to sin against Him?

4. The probability, which we all rejoice to believe, that there will be no war, is no excuse for any live, that there will be no war, is no excuse for any live, that there will be no war, is no excuse for any live, that there will be no war, is no excuse for any live, that there will be no war, is no excuse for any live, as before the power of the power of the pure air, and the speed with which we were hurried along, for a half deriul rapidity without these railroad facilities, reckless or provoking or passionate sentiment, disobedience. From this bondage the Gospel of seeing every mad, rash action of our lives. No the ministry. Young men of the church, per- hour, when as we were passing a plain house in a what may we not expect in the next ten years, said, if I would wait a moment she would go and so rapidly extending still farther. The in and inquire after the sick-some of the fami y having been very ill. As I sat in the car-iage, I noticed the stillness in and about the

Northwest is a kingdom, a world by itself. In this department we invite the co-operation of pastors, teachers, agents and others in the West. We shall be glad to receive early notice short time. He had expressed a wish, two or of the founding of churches and important schools revivals, or other matters interesting to the Christian public. We shall be glad also to reunhappy and difficult matter as respects its in- parative freedom from pain. My aunt asked me ceive on this field, including Michigan, Illinois, fluence to disturb existing harmony. Difference if I would go in and talk with him—the time and all North and West of those States, the was precious to him; before a minister could names of a great many new subscriber-, which may be sent, with other communications in tendunited in any man that the society can obtain. might influence him more.

When the rentures upon the pastorate does

Oh, how I felt my weakness to guide in such gelist office, Chicago. Those also wishing to see a matter, but with a prayer to Him who has pro- the Editor for the West, are invited to call at his office, 16 LaSalle street.

GETTING ON TO THE GROUND.

MESSES. EDITORS: Some incidents of personal experience, and facts picked up by the way, as He was quite stiff, only moving at times, pastor, those who were before pleased are now and with pain, his hands and feet. He was wast- your new Associate journeyed westward, may in turn uneasy. And so one change hastens ed by disease, his face was very thin, and his not be uninteresting to some of your readers. eyes were grown glassy and sightless. In an- Wo might well entitle this chapter, the pursuit wer to my question, he expressed a deep anx- of a new home under difficulties. Railroad travelling at this season of the year may be a Carefully I pointed out his guilt as a sinner duty, but it can hardly be a privilege or a pleas-I ure. We were twenty-four hours from Norwich showed him as plainly as I was able, that his to New-York; five days from New-York to Chltrust must be wholly in the Savior, and how to trust Him then. His conviction of guilt, his cago! We ran just one side or the other of various mishaps and frightful accidents, but ourorrow for sin, and his readiness to trust in Christ, all seemed sincere. The tears streamed selves suffered no harm. On the New-Haven from his sightless eyes and down his pale cheeks, road the next train after us broke an axle of the engine. Near Syracuse the train that followed for the power was his no longer. He had received us was run into by another, and two or three but very little religious instruction. His father persons were killed. On the Michigan Central never went to the house of God. As I knelt at the train which preceded us ran off the track. extending his acquaintance to new families, and his bedside and prayed, I felt some loope that like At London, C.W., we were roused, at midnight, by the fearful cry of fire in and through the His pastor visited him two or three times hotel. And, to go back a little further, we afterwards, but could gain nothing satisfactory floundered all one very cold day in a snow bank about his preparedness for eternity. The time ten miles from Buffalo, on the Lake Shore road. Two engines could not draw our train. Fifteen by pain and the opiates used for his relief. His red or twenty men with shovels could hardly remove expressing his willingness to die; but the life of the snow as fast as it blew upon the track. Although the sun was shining clear a few feet above us, yet the snow was blowing with such violence around us that one could hardly see a car's Who would wait for such an opportunity as the one described, as being a favorable one? length. Another train was in a worse condition about a mile from us in advance. Five hundred And who would risk the welfare of eternity on the uncertainty, the fearful uncertainty that even passengers thus passed an uncomfortable day. an opportunity as favorable as this may be left One by one, however, the passengers themselves literally putting shoulder to the wheel and aiding, our cars were backed by hand out of the drift; and just at night two more engines were The late Dr. Payson, when engaged in paying sent out from Buffalo, and drew us back to the pastoral visits to his spiritual flock, happened one city, where we considered it prudent to remain a couple of days before starting again, and then there he found a disconsolate mother, whose dartook another route. ing child had just been taken from the evil to ome, whom he thus addressed: "Suppose, now,

But that snow bank was not without interest after all. There, amongst three hundred strangyou were to receive it and wear it as soon as it ers, we met only one familiar face—that of a should be done. Now, if the maker of it were to dear friend, one of the converts of the great rcvival in Rochester, in 1851. He was the bearer of good tidings. That highly favored city-that city of revivals, is again refreshed by the presence of the Lord. The meetings in the Brick Church, the Washington Street Church, and the new Plymouth Church, to which Mr. Finney is preaching, are througed night after night with nost solemn assemblies. Christians are aroused; sinners are inquiring; sinners are converted. Favored city! In 1831, when it was but a small town, 800 were supposed to be converted. In 1842, over a thousand, beside many smaller revivals, which the place has enjoyed at different times. May the blessing continue to descend

At Buffalo we had the pleasure of looking in upon the Female Academy, of which Professor West, formerly of Rutgers Institute, N.Y., is the principal, and virtual founder. It seems to us to be a splendid institution, well arranged, ample in its accommodations, elegant in location, and every way just such a place as judicious parents would wish for their daughters. And, as showing that it is so appreciated by a discriminating public, we may add, that about two hundred and fifty young ladies are there seeking a substantial preparation for the active duties and high respon-

twenty-five or thirty into his own family, where they have more special care, and enjoy the comforts and privileges of an elegant and Christian

At London, C.W., after taking supper as we supposed, with an entire stranger, conversing as strangers would, we found that we were old ads and fellow students. We had not met for twenty years, and the mutual recognition worship. Several find employment as choristers, amongst entire strangers and semi-barbarians at and in singing in the church choirs. a Canada hotel, was as delightful as it was surprising. It served much to relieve the tediousmass of the rest of our journey. Our friend was so far from being a hindrance in the preparation Il the way from Kansas. His family are there, country. He is now returning to them, prepared to defend them to the last extremity. He is a class of men, whom, as a minister, he sught to knives, even for self-defence, much less for the Free state men. No one reckons the propertion at less than three fourths. And yet a pack of lawless ruffians on their borders are madly intent on carrying the State by fire and sword for slavery. The calm, sober settlers of the territory are just as determined that it shall be free. bine both. This the Union Seminary is trying They anticipate warm work, but feel confident of a glorious result. O, why should not the students of the Seminary shall be engaged in actual settlers be protected by Government? such missionary labors, during the whole of their in it from mere vacuity of thought-simply be Why should not this overwhelming majority be three years' course. We are very sure that it cause their heads are empty. Notoriously those permitted to rule in their own land?

Our friend has laid out a town; set off a portion for schools; is establishing a press, and ina year ago the primeval forest had hardly been blossom as the rose if the actual settlers are per-God the sword of authority were a terror to evil doers.

The Mayor of Chicago has requested the liquor dealers to close the doors of their dram shops on the day of the coming municipal election, for fear that strong drink shall inflame and madden the multitude. How wise a suggestion; how reasonable a request! But will they do it? Ought not the State to command it?

# The A. H. Ebangelist.

NEW-YORK: THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1856.

MR. C. W. JAMES, No. I Harrison street mati. O., is our General Collecting Agent for Iowa Tiseonsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kentucky and the south-sections of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, assisted by H. J. FROMAS, WILLIAM H. THOMAS, THOMAS M. JAMES, Dr. A. L. CHILDS, GRORGE MORRIS, and RICHARD LEEKS. Receipts of either will be good.

### WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

We sommence this week, a separate department Chicago Editer, with his assistants, which will contain the intelligence tran from that region. The office of the Evangelist in Chicago, is No. 16 LaSalle street, where communications designed for the paper may be addressed.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY The Union Theological Seminary of this city

ls engaged in a work, which, it would seem might naturally attract the sympathies and ensure the approbation, of all who have at heart the best interests of the Redeemer's kingdom It was established to meet a want, which, it was supposed, was not fully met by any existing institution. It proposed to train young men for the ministry, and to give them such facilities for their special training, and for their self-support, as this city offers. It has been eminently favored in doing this work. It has increased every year, in its means and facilities; it has attracted students from all parts of the land, and gained the confidence of our churches. It has sent out on an average, about twenty-five ministers a year. It has furnished a larger proportion of mission aries to the Pacific coast than any other institution in the land Many have hailed its rapidly increasing prosperity with gratitude.

This Seminary has no controversy with any and Andover; and are glad that Auburu Seminary has been revived under such favorable auspices, with its excellent Professors and large number of students. If East Windsor and Newmake a strong institution at New-Haven, they would welcome such a result. What is most needed is to have all the best Seminaries in the land strengthened well endowed, and offering adequate facilities to young men in pursuing their studies for the ministry. These Seminararies have no good reason for jealousy of each other. Their relative advantages will of course micrepresentations ought to be scrupulously

avolded. It has been alleged that the students in the Union Seminary are unable to prosecute their studies vigorously and successfully, because they are so distracted by the scenes of a large city, and because so much of their time is occupied in teaching. We propose to meet this statement by a carefully prepared account, from authentic

sources, of what the students are actually doing. The whole number of students on the catalogue of the Seminary the present year, excepting the Resident Licentiates, is 90. Of this number, 36 are engaged in teaching in schools and private families, most of them in this city, two of irreligion. All the restraints of reverence or three in Brooklyn. The average number of and decency are broken down. No man's child hours per day which they employ in teaching, is is safe. In spite of all his vigilance, the piou only about one and one-third (1t). Several of father may hear his son rise up and curse him them teach two hours; but this is the average. to his face! Under such influences what is to Many of them get their needful exercise in going and returning from their lessons. Surely this is not a large amount of time abstracted from the day; it leaves enough for thorough study. There is not a student in the Seminary who cannot spend 6 or 8 hours a day in study, in addition to the two hours devoted to lectures. And from their teaching they obtain enough compensation to support themselves, and in many cases, to purchase a goodly number of theological and other books. We have seen two and three hundred volumes on the shelves of the students

But teaching in schools is by no means the most important part of the aid and discipline, which are here offered to the student. They visit in the most destitute and neglected parts of the city, in the service of the churches and of the American Sunday School Union, and of the district Tract Societies. A much larger proportion of the students is engaged in this work than in that of teaching. Some of the results of our inquiries in this matter have been surprising and grateful to ourselves, and will be so, we doubt not, to the friends of the Seminary.

rooms, all procured in this way.

Under the superintendance of Mr. R. G. Paremployed in visiting the different Wards of this Schools, distributing tracts, and becoming familiar with the wants and necessities of the German, Irlsh, and other portions of our population. These students during the year, visited 41,449 families, and gathered 4,663 children into Sabbath Schools. During the year 1854, more than 50 of the students were thus employed; ther visited 46,132 families, and gathered 5,202 children. Besides this, they converse with the families upon their temporal and religious wants,

to attend upon the services of the sanctuary.

work by different churches in New-York and and devil. But soon they bring in the name of daughter, with a heart fluttering with her new Brooklyn, visiting during the week, and instruct- God, and become fully accomplished in the art. found joy and pride, laid before his wondering ing on the Sabbath. Others are engaged in the Then they wish everybody to know how big they eyes. From that moment the name of Curre Sunday Schools in connection with the different can talk. They hang around depots and taverns, churches. Others labor in the boys' schools, to show how bravely they can swear. How often English literature. She afterwords wrote Shir-Some are employed by Tract Societies in visiting. Most of them attend the regular lectures and prayer-meetings of the churches with which they

Now, all this labor in missions, tract distribution, Sabbath Schools, and church meetings. for the ministry, is one of the best helps. It fits pledges of his interest in that tried and agitated the student for his practical work. He is laboring, while in the Seminary, among the very pious man; never carries pistols and bowie know how to win. He acquires facility in conversing with the destitute, the careless and the purpose of butchering his neighbors. He is a irreligious. And nowhere in our land are greater man of peace. Nevertheless, he feels that he facilities offered for such labor than in the city has a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of of New-York and its vicinity. Thus the Seminhappiness, for himself and for his family. And ary helps to benefit the city; thus the city helps cannot peacefully enjoy these inalienable to fit men for their future ministerial labors. rights, then he must fight for them. If border And at least two-thirds of our students are thus ruffians will molest him in his home, then he employed, while pursuing their studies. This is a ably take to swearing to show that he can be as sketch of these three gifted sisters, does not infeels called upon to defend himself. And this, part of their studies. When they leave the he tells me, is the feeling of pious people around | Seminary, they are ready to go to work among him. Seven eighths of the people of Kansas are just the class that most need the labor of the minister of the gospel.

Study is one part of a minister's training for his work; practical training also, while in the Seminary, is another not less important. A true theory of a Theological Seminary will comto do. We hope to see the time, when all the would make them better ministers. And we know that our churches feel this, too. If all are stage drivers, and men who lounge about the New-York churches will only take up this tends at once to start a church. All this, where missionary work, as they might and ought, and the sun, and doze for half a day without the as some of them are now doing, the Union Sem- faintest twinkle of an idea in their heads, yet invaded. And thus the wilderness will bud and inary will, we trust, be able to furnish them with when the stage drives up, they feel called upon mitted peacefully to do their work. Would to zeal in their service, doing good to others and to say, what can they do but swear? Who has themselves. A Theological Seminary ought to not heard the most disgusting oaths poured out practical training. Thus will such men as the remark!

> s missionaries over tho land. As to the distractions of a city life, this is a point that can only be decided by experience. swear to make intenseness of expression conceal It is boldly said, that many or even most of our students fail in obtaining a competent prepar- conversationist who resorted to profane language. ation for the ministry. This is something worse than a mistake; it is a groundless charge. Without entering into any comparison of our graduates with those of any other Institution, we | They are the natural outburst of strong passio know the students, as a whole, to be faithful in their studies. Some of them are as earnest and ripe scholars as can be found anywhere in the country. Their annual examinations are pronounced creditable, by competent persons. Their daily preparation for lecture and recitation, we will venture to say, from our own knowledge, is as good as is to be found in similar institutions. The lives and characters of our graduates bear out this testimony. And it is a remarkable fact, which we are justified in placing over against such reproaches, that in no Institution is there more missionary feeling than here, both for Home and Foreign Missions; more than fifty of our graduates are in the foreign field. And this misionary feeling is kent alive by the locality of the Institution. From immediate, personal converse, our students know the wants and doings of our missionary and benevolent associations, and be-

with their best spirit. We have made these remarks and statements not at all by way of comparison with any other came they to form such a habit? There must misrepresentations. A plain statement of the facts is all that we have intended, and this is due to the Institution and the Christian public.

## PROFANE SWEARING.

We are fast becoming a nation of swearers. One can hardly walk through the by-streets, or oaths and blasphemy enough to chill his blood with horror. And not only men, but boys, abound in this foul and disgusting language. Around the corners hang groups of young vagabonds, who salute the cars of every passer by with horrid imprecations, in which the names of other Theological Institutions. Its friends we God and of Christ are repeated at every sentence. doubt not, rejoice in the prosperity of Princeton | The same is true in other places. Follow the great routes of travel, and you hear it everywhere. All along our railroads, and our lakes and rivers, the voice of cursing comes upon the wind. Foreigners who visit this country are Haven can be united, on the proposed basis, and appalled at this general habit of speech. It strikes profane language without instantity setting him he would seek to have exist in others, is all the Goldsmith's village pastor, them as a national characteristic, and they ask if this is one of the fruits of our boasted liberty,

that our nation has utterly cast off the fear o Nor is this vice confined to cities and large towns. In quiet and secluded villages, which are held up as models of peacefulness and purity, the poison has spread. Even pious New Engbe canvassed; but in so sacred an interest, all land is blighted by it. The days when a profane swearer was tied to the whipping post, or locked in the pillory, or driven from the town by the magistrate, are gone by. These are days of liberty, and now in those peaceful villages there is hardly a boy who does not think it an accomplishment to take God's name in vain! Could the Pilgrim fathers arise from the dust, where their bodies rest in hope, and walk through the

streets on a day of town meeting, or even lister to the troops of boys returning from school, would they not be shocked at the impiety o their descendants. In truth, this evil habit has become so con mon that it threatens us with a general deluge

become of the next generation? That to take the name of God in vain is n ight offence, is plain from the fact that it is for bidden in the same catalogue with theft and nurder. The foundation of all authority is laid n the respect paid to God and to parents, and hence our Creator enjoins that reverence and bedience, before he lays down laws for the pro-

tection of society.

But profane swearing has one pre-eminence over all other sins, in that it is committed without temptation. Other vices attract men by the ntoxication by a powerful appetite. But what appetite is gratified by cursing and swearing? To take God's name in vain does not quicken the blood. It does not impart even a momentary thrill of intoxication to the nerves. It is an unimpassioned, cold-bleoded ebullition of impi-Robert Hall called it "a pepper-corn rent to the devil," that is, a voluntary gift from the serf to his master, in token of allegiance!

We are often puzzled to know what can be the ot commit sin without some motive. So we find at last that there is a secret motive for all this dee, during the last year, 42 students have been shocking impiety, but it is the lowest and most contemptible that ever allured a man into sin. city, and gathering children into the Sabbath Only to mention it is enough to make every profane swearer hang down his head for shame, if he is not wholly dead to such a feeling.

Who would believe it? The common motive which lead men to swear are, vanity, a wish to magnify their importance, a desire to show their bravery in throwing off religious restraint, or nere emptiness of mind! Any body can see this by noting who are the persons that swear most. First are big, impudent and ungoverned They wish to appear men, and they take and are often successful in winning the parents for their models the noisy, swaggering and swearing rowdies that they see lounging about public In addition to these 42 students, there are 10 places. At first they are timid, and only dare to

sibilities of life. The principal receives some or 12, who are employed in regular missionary swear in a small way, using such words as deuce of it was in an English review, which the have we heard boys on the ball ground raise ley, the scene of which was laid among the hills their voices as a carriage rolled by, and bring of Yorkshire, and the incidents evidently taken out an oath to let strangers know who they were.

> strangers regard them. They think they appear silly, conceited fools. If there is a beautiful sight on earth, it is that of a bright, intelligent, manly boy, with a frank, open countenance and modest behavior. But these brazen, filthy chillren we loathe. Almost the lowest specimen of umanity is one of these juvenile men, saunterhis cigar, and venting his oaths!

In older persons, profaneness is often prompted by a wish not to appear religious. A young companions in a store or factory. They laugh the firmness to withstand a sneer, he will probwicked as they. In this case profaneness is a proof of cowardice. Where the motive is apparent, as it often will be, such a man will be secretly despised even by those who lead him into heart, are now laid in the grave. vice. Thus men become swearers from a mixture of vanity and fear. A proof of this is that they seldom use profane language when alone. It is only when they get among their old companions that they put on an air, and begin to bluster and blaspheme.

When once the habit is formed, men indulge who swear most are those who think least. Such taverns, stupid and drunken. They will sit in one hundred young men, ready to engage with to make some remark, and as they have nothing mite the most thorogh study, with constant when there was nothing which called for any Church now needs, be raised up, to be scattered

Among men of a higher standing in society, profane swearing is almost always a screen for ignorance and vulgarity. Men without brains the poverty of ideas. We never knew a brilliant

Some try to apologize for this habit by making light of it. Oaths, say they, are only exclamation points, used to give intensity to language. and to be condemned gently as a thing which men cannot always restrain. Were this true, that men utter oaths and imprecations only when to have others be. borne away by uncontroliable passion, then, though we could not justify it, we might extenuate the guilt by pleading excitement of mind. But ordinary swearing is remarkably cool. It is more often used in sport than in anger. It is not only when men are mad with All this will bring that infinitely lovely characrage that they take God's name in vain. But ter the more clearly and distinctly before his they swear with little motive, or with no motive own mind, and beholding himself the glory of at all. They swear for mere pastime, or idle-

Others who use profane language will som times say as a half apology, It is a habit. We do it without thinking. We mean no evil. Well, grant it is a habit. It is a vile habit, of which come, we are thankful to say, largely imbued what is thought of such characters? But how soul. to break it?

vestige of natural piety. It interferes with do- fully toward his own eternal home above. mestic government. Irreverence to God is quicky followed by disrespect to parents. Children s bad.

down as a low and foul mouthed man. Profaneness is naturally associated with other vices. Obscene language leads to licentious conduct. A reckless swearer is easily led on to be a drunkard or a gambler. Of course it is one of the most fatal means of corrupting society. It is now rapidly vulgarizing many communitie once famed for their good order and piety. It is ruining the young men of the nation, and threatens to deluge the land with infidelity and

#### every form of wickedness. THREE GIFTED SISTERS.

In the brilliant Lectures of Mr. Curtis on Conmporary English Fiction, nothing has interted us so much as the lecture on the position of woman in this crowd of authors. Mr. Curtis evidently does not think very highly of the com- for engaging earnestly in saving souls? mon run of lady writers. He paid a noble tribute to Hannah More, as a benefactor to her race by her books, and by her deeds, in which she practised the virtues and the charities, which she enjoined upon others. But among the later female writers of England, he named but two of very remarkable power. One was Mrs. Gaskell, the author of Mary Barton, and Ruth; and the other was the author of Jane Eyre. To the latter writer he gave chief prominence-a subect which derives a sad interest from the recent leath of this gifted woman. Some of the incilents of her life were new to us; and we glean a

few of them, as of interest to our readers. Charlotte Bronte was the daughter of a poor England. Rev. Patrick Bronte was an Irishman, who married an English lady against the wish of her friends, and settled down over an obscure parish in Yorkshire. Here they lived in extreme poverty. At length the wife died, leaving six prospect of sensual pleasure. A man is led to ther to the grave. A son and three daughters feeble organization. The old man loved books, and lived in his study, often not descending to share the poor meal of the family. The daughters were left to themselves, and spent their time in the humble duties of the household, and in poring over the few books that were within reach. With their delicate physical organization they had inherited a fine poetical mind; and here in solitude, they walked and talked, and tone, will often be saying something ill times notive of this gratuitous wickedness, for men do dreamed, and read and wrote. Out of their and unwise. He who talks about religion in nusings came the project that the three sisters should each write a story. "But," said the two do good by chance now and then, but in nine eldest, "you cannot have a heroine, unless you cases out of ten his labor is lost, because he has make her beautiful," to which Charlotte, the youngest, and who was so small that she was one who is plain and poor, and who shall yet be sinner it is right to speak in a voice of solemn nteresting." So saying, she began Jane Evre. Sitting by the fireside in the long evenings, she poor widow in her grief, he must use more genwrote with a pencil in a series of little paper books this tale-the story of her own humble, struggling, suffering life. And thus appeared in gling towards the light, needs to be trained very due time, what Mr. Curtis pronounces " the most gently. It is a sensitive plant which cannot be prodigious work of fiction ever written by a woman." We have seen it stated elsewhere that who should threaten this young spirit with all

Bell, under which she wrote, was eminent in from her own life. She had once been a teacher Poor boys! would that they knew how those for two years in Brussels, and there passed turns gentle and severe; how to use the stern turer, should insure a good attendance. The through the experience which she reproduced in and awful language of judgment and retribution; manly. But really, others look upon them as Villette. All these stories were, like her own and how also to speak of repentance and forgivelife, painfully real and sad. They present the ness. "He that winneth souls is wise,"-wise

picture of a woman, poor, alone, struggling with in understanding of the truth, and in knowledge the position to which she was doomed by her of the human heart, and in adapting one to the poverty, and by the hard social distinctions of other. England. The sisters, who wrote under the names of Ellis and Acton Bell, were less dising along the walk, swinging his cane, puffing tinguished. But all found their sphere among the literary spirits of England. Alas, that they could not enjoy it long. Death soon fell upon their household. Charlotte died about a year man of serious disposition is thrown among bad ago. The other sisters, we believe, are also gone. All sleep side by side in the churchyard chief object in life. But he who is so absorbed at him for his sober face. Now, if he has not of the humble village, where they passed their in a single thing, that he has neither eye, nor short life. We mistake if this brief and simple

## SPIRITUAL SYMPATHIES.

vest their writings with a new and melancholy

interest: and if many will not be sad to think

that all that genius and purity, and nobleness of

There is no principle of moral government caor directly for, the conversion of souls, can in no tality, they cannot restrain their censuring nent of salvation. But it is of the highest imortance that this should all be found in himelf, in order that he himself may be saved. And

the Christian's mind, for they furnish the argu- the leaner and more puny they grow. ments by which he would persuade men to repentance. But these great themes, passing before his own spiritual vision, will produce the same the Church, and they lament its indifference to which he longs to promote penitence in his friend, will secure the deepest sincerity of his own. He cannot honestly and heartily urge they remind you that the sugar has been raised another to be what he is not himself. He can- by slave labor. If you wear cotton cloth, they

think intently of Christ, must dwell on the beauty and excellency of his character, and then he will speak tenderly of his Divine Lord. the Lord, he will be himself transformed into can be no method of giving one's own soul more clear and delightful apprehensions of Christ, than by lovingly and faithfully endeavoring to describe the genius of his character to another. they ought to be heartily ashamed. So stealing for the purpose of awakening love to him. Such is a habit among thieves. Lying is a habit. Some speaking of, and for Christ, will heap fuel on the persons are very much in the habit of defrauding fire of one's own love. Christ, commended thus their creditors, and others of getting drunk. Yet to others, will be Christ exalted in one's own

have been some weak spot in their composition. heaven, it must be thought of, and spoken of, by Strong men do not form habits without know- that Christian. His own soul will dwell upon ing it. At least, if they deplore this vicious custhis and that feature of that blessed world. There is War that new demands tom, why do they not set themselves resolutely And as he honestly and lovingly does this, he is thousands of bloody sacrifices, and that covers in fact taking the most effectual of all measures It is hardly possible to estimate the mischief to make heaven sweeter to his own soul. He of this single vice. It breaks down all reverence gains by giving. Imparting heavenly thoughts for the Supreme Being. It extinguishes the and sentiments, he acquires them. He rises himfeeling of religious obligation. He who takes self, in the attempt to raise others. In seeking the name of God in vain will soon throw off all | to give wings to others, his own become stronger restraint. It will root out of his breast the last and he soars upward the more boldly and joy

This then is our position. Tender love and faithful labor for souls, from the very nature of vine love, the heart of a true Christian is a sphere who will swear will do almost anything else that the laws of our own moral nature, react most large and round-receiving and radiating warmth Profaneness rapidly pollutes the whole character. It wears away fineness and delicacy of it. By all his efforts to promote the most im- of babes, the laugh of children, or the wail of feeling and of language. It leads to vulgarity of portant of all religious emotions in other minds, the widow and the orphan, alike touch a chord conversation and manners. So uniformly is this he is securing their greatest and happiest power of sympathy in his bosom. He is alternately a the case that we can not hear a stranger use in his own. Every Christian grace and virtue reprover of wrong and a consoler of sorrow, like more certain to exist in his own.

And how abundant the compensation of this easoning in the history of saints. Lovers and laborers for the salvation of souls-truly honest more of heaven in their hearts, than they who that caresses him. have longed and sought to put others in the nathway there?

So shall they get good that seek to do i Cannot every reader find, in the reaction above described, a most precious and blessed motive

#### CHRISTIAN TACT. The art of conversation depends, not so much

n great talent, or ponderous learning, as on a certain indefinable grace, expressed by a little word, Tact. This is the instinct of catching at a glance the state of mind of others, and joining with ready sympathy in the current of their thought and feeling. The same person is very different at different times. Now he is gay and light of heart; and now he is very sad and decharming in the former mood is intolerable in the latter, and he who pays no regard to these altered states of mind, will be both rude and ountry clergyman, living in a retired part of repulsive. He who rushes into a sick room, or little voices, and eat their bread in silence and visits a friend whose heart is heavy from recent affliction, and begins to rattle away with a strain of frivolous talk, is a wearisome intruder. This would be avoided by a little consideration and delicacy of feeling. Of this gentle grace, women children, two of whom soon followed their mo- have much more than men. There is a womanly instinct which detects concealed grief. Their emained, all of whom had inherited a frail and observation is quicker, and their sympathies more ready; and hence they are the most sympathizing of friends, and the best consolers in

serrow. Nowhere is this quality so necessary as in re ligious conversation. Here its object is not to please, but to do good. So wide are the differ ences among men, in character, in taste, in di position, that he who addresses all in the same precisely the same way to all sorts of men, may

more zeal than knowledge. A Christian minister is to be at once a son of tle tones. A young mind, that is working its way into the Christian life, like a plant strugtouched too delicately. A rough, harsh man, the old man, in his study up stairs, knew what There are good men, who have the best intenhis girls were doing, and the first anneuncement tions in the world, who yet are so awkward, so doubt not, will be treated with ability.

coarse by nature, so wanting in refinement and While speaking of this, we cannot but say a delicacy, that they are utterly unfit for this nice | word for the Young Men's Christian Association work. They know not how to gather in the This Christian League comprises a large body of lambs of the flock. God himself is not thus the noblest young men in the city, and in that steru and unfeeling. He is angry with the wicked class are doing immense good. As the renting every day, and yet, as a father pitieth his chil- of their rooms involves some expense, they wisedren, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. ly prefer to realize a sum by a course of Lectures A Christian pastor needs to drink in the spirit than by appealing to the public for aid. An obof Christ, and then he will know how to be by ject so noble, besides the excellence of the lec-Lectures will be delivered in Dr. Cheever's Church on Union Square, and will commence on Monday evening next.

#### MEN OF ONE IDEA.

It is said that nothing is made in vain. So we suppose that men of one idea must be good for something. But to tell the truth, they are a dreary set. We can respect a man who devotes himself to one great work, and makes that his ear, for aught on earth beside; and that cannot talk, nor allow others to talk, of but his sole and perpetual theme, becomes an annoyance in society, that is hardly to be borne.

For example, take that minute class of re formers, who think to revolutionize the world by a system of dietetics. They are men of "a lean and hungry look," with complexions sour and sallow, who cast an evil eve on every comfort pable of stronger proof, than the return of good that may approach to luxury. Even when ino him that does it. And the lover of, and labor- vited to sit at your table, and share your hospiother way so effectually advance the good of his tongues. Every article of food, that is placed own. He wishes to promote certain states of before them, is regarded with a suspicious look. hardly do they glance at the coffee urn, or hissfolly and wickedness of using these hot drinks! they will be promoted in his own bosom by the Here a good intention is carried to such excess sincere and earnest effort to promote them in as to become ridiculous. No doubt gluttony and for sin, the lover of souls will reason on those done by an incessant pecking at every article of great and solemn themes suited to awaken peni- food. Better not regard it at all. A man who stances of the Protestant Armenians in Contence, such as God's goodness to sinners, the eats strong meat, will be more full of lusty life power, the shame, misery and ruin of sin-the than these mawkish, mincing carpers. Their death of Christ in atoning for it. These great very carefulness may lead them to an extreme themes will move clearly and distinctly before of fasting, and the more they prate of health,

There is a higher grade of reformers that can think and speak of nothing but slavery. Talk of result in his own heart. The very agency by human bondage, and propose to make a tour among the congregations to stir them up on this subject. If you sit down to take a cup of tea, not but be, what in true faithfulness, he seeks call before your affrighted vision the toiling African who has produced the raw material. So So, to produce a living and joyful faith in the world must be clothed in linens or wollens, Christ, in the bosom of a sinner, he must himself and use beet sugar! This habit of censure they indulge to such an extent that it becomes a nature. They do not think it wrong, thus to judge and reprove. They feel bound in conscience to ping to think whether by speaking in unsuitable times and places they may do more harm than good. That is no concern of theirs. "God will the same image by the Spirit of God. There take care of the consequences." And indeed lie must For left to themselves these men would tear society to peices.

All these reformers start with some right ideas. They have got hold of a truth-or a small end of one, and they never advance beyond that. Holding their eyes close to one plague spot of society, they never survey the immense mass of human misery. Thus they narrow their influence by narrowing their views. True, Slavery is a great—a tremendous evil and we would join heart and hand with all who would fight against it. But it is not the only evil in nations with mourning and woe. A large spirit of humanity would not look at either alone. Besides, this incessant hammering on one point defects its object. It wearies out the patience, and exhausts the sympathy of mankind. How different from this, is the spirit of Christianity. which surveys all human ills, and administers to each as it requires reproof and rebuke, or sym pathy and consolation. Animated by this Di happily upon the laborer himself. He is on all sides. He can enter into every human getting good as really, and as fast, as he is doing feeling, whether of joy or sorrow. The prattle

#### "Who watched and wept, who felt and prayed for all." BAD TEMPERS.

There are natures so inherently vicious, that and earnest-and who have been more richly they seem born for hatred and strife. Some adorned with all the Christian graces? Who men cannot be pleasant if they try. Their very have been more deeply penitent than those who souls are gall and wormwood. They are such have sought the most earnestly to lead others to | Sons of Belial that a man cannot speak to them. repentance? Who have had nobler and more Approach them ever so gently-employ the most oyful views of Christ, than they who have loved | coaxing tones-they are sure to give you a short to labor to lead others to Him? Who have had answer-like a surly dog that bites the hand

Almost as bad as this ill tempered bear is the moody man. He perhaps does not hate anybody, nor speak angrily. But he is always down cast and gloomy-and by his looks more than by his words chills the joyous life of all around him He may be prosperous in his business. He has no reason to be out of temper with the world But prosperity cannot elevate him. He walks with his eyes cast on the ground. If you speak to him, he hardly looks up. Very commonly this melancholy man thinks himself afflicted with some internal disease-and his chief consolation in life is to repeat all his symptoms to whoever

has the patience to listen to him. Is such a man to be pitied? Perhaps so, Bu he is still more to be blamed. There is a great deal of selfishness hidden under that moody expressed. The conversation which might be terfor. A man has no right to be thus gloomy What! Has the father of a family a right t make all his children unhappy, because he has a headache or rheumatism? Must they hush their in fear, whenever his solemn visage makes it appearance?

Sick persons are proverbially nervous and irritable. From them impatience may be borne. And yet even they may resist it. We have known persons, whose sunny spirit made even a sick room cheerful; who, even when suffering extreme pain, suppressed every murmur, and conversed with those around with animation and gaiety. How beautiful is this spirit. Let those who suffer at least be patient and cheerful, and not add to the anxiety of others by a constant repining, and they will find that sympathy is ore freely given, the less it is exacted.

# Mr. Lord's Lectures,

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city have engaged the Rev. John Lord to deliver for their benefit, a Course of Five Lectures or the Christian Fathers. The names chosen are the most commanding in the early history of the Church; Chrysostom, Jerome, Ambrose Augustine, and Leo the Great. These five char called "a wee woman," replied, "I will make thunder and a son of consolation. To a daring acters are taken as representatives of the great powers, or influences introduced by Christians warning, and even of denunciation. But to a ty; the Pulpit, the Priesthood, the Monastic orders, the Episcopal chair, and the Papal throne Chrysostom is well chosen as the Prince of Preachers; Jerome as the Monk; Augustine as the Theologian; Ambrose of Milan as the model Bishop, and Hildebrand, or Pope Leo, as the embodiement of Papal power. These topics, it will be seen, open questions of great and universal init was sent off to London and published, before the terrors of the law, would instantly crush it. terest, which from Mr. Lord's extensive historical reading, and high reputation as a lecturer, we

#### MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE. At the Monthly Missionary Meeting held i

he Tract House, on the 3d inst., Rev. Mr. Wood Secretary of the American Board, communicated the following among other recent intelligence from its missionaries:

The Nestorian Mission. The opposition of the

Persian Government from which much hindrance and serious apprehensions have been experienced, of late has relaxed. The acting Governor of the English Ambassador soliciting his friendly fices in behalf of the American Missionaries Threatened prevention of a re-opening of the Female Seminary and village schools, after their vacation, has not been executed. A demand that the issues of the press be submitted to pre vious examination by an agent of the Govern , has been disregarded, and not enforced. Dr. Pratt, of the mission to the Armenians reports the organization of a church of six mem-bers (five men and one woman) in Oorfa. "The faith of Abraham is revived in the home of his childhood." The Armenians have their own way in that city; and consequently, under the igation of the priests, severe persecution is earried on against the seceders fro ian Church. A young man there was converted own. He wishes to promote certain states of before them, is regarded with a suspicious look. mainly through the instrumentality of books mind in an impenitent friend, which are the elelissionary Society's mission in Calcutta. Dr ing tea pot, before they begin a harangue on the Pratt represents an urgent need for the occunancy of Oorfa as a missionary station. In Bi as, (near ancient Selencia) sixteen men have just been enrolled as Protestants: they are erecting a building for religious worship, bad diet are evil things, and the common way of Aintab the work prospers. Seventcen were ad-In seeking to secure, for example, penitence living may be greatly improved. But this is not mitted to the church at its last communion, and Mr. Hamlin writes that the temporal circum

> antinople, were much improved. It is expected that in another year they will assume the entire support of at least one of their pastors. ospect for building churches is also good. One Hasskeuy will be built without aid from the Board; also the one in Brocks, and the heavy lebt of the former one, which was destroyed by the earthquake be cleared off." With respecto actual conversions among the Mohammedans, Mr. H. uses the following language:—"If the stances were only two or three isolated cases, they might have no great significance. But when ney are scattered along from Macedonia to the igris, and embrace men and women of different and conditions, and when the cases of opeful conversion are accompanied by a wide pread desire to read the Scriptures, can we fai see in all this the finger of God pointing to e great events which are casting their shadow

The admirable memorial addressed by the U Minister to the Porte by Mr. Spence: the favor able reception, by the Minister of Foreign Af-fairs, of an address from the Constantinople ranch of the Evangelical Alliance; and th ferences in progress between the Porte and he Ambassadors of the European Powers, or his subject, portend the abrogation of the death enalty for apostacy from Mohammedan

The Connecticut Seminaries. The Hartford Courant publishes a card fro

the Rev. Drs. Clarke and Cleveland, and Mr. Tyler, in reference to the union of the East Windser and New-Haven Seminaries which places the matter in a somewhat different light from the representations which have been made. These gentlemen were appointed a committee of the Trustees of the East Windsor Seminary, to from its embarrassments. The plan of relieving it by means of a union with the New-Haven Seminary was suggested to them from quarters and with considerations that made it desirable to ascertain practically whether it could be aecomplished. They accordingly proposed a union to the Corporation of Yale College on this condition,-that the professors of the United Seminary should be nominated by the Pastoral Union (which has the legal control of the East Windsor Seminary,) and be elected by the Corporation of the College. This would secure the united choice of both institutions, yet preserve for the East Windsor the supervision of the Pastoral Union, required by its charter. The Corbut substituted one to the effect that the two Boards of Trustees should constitute scparate houses of convocation, an election in both being ecessary to incumbency. They added that lay in the way of union, on their part, other and very obvious difficulties must necessarily arrest further action at present. The negociations are thus at an end, and the Trustees of the East Windsor Seminary are about to take care of it where it is-which will prove, we think, much

#### the wiser way. Revival in Marietta College,

A letter from President Andrews to Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Sccretary of the Western Collego Soeligious condition of that Institution, which

"God has graciously remembered us, not withstanding our unfaithfulness, and this College is now experiencing a precious outpouring of His Spirit. A few are already indulging the hope that they have passed from death to life, and others are thinking on the great question of peronal religion. In all my connection with the College, I have never known appearances more favorable-all the students are ready to converse, and almost all attend meetings. The pious students are very active in their labors for About half of the whole number of college

tudents are professors of religion, and a large najority of them have the ministry in view. All the churches are enjoying precious revi-vals, and Marietta was never before so shaken. I know you will rejoice with us, as well as all hose kind friends at the East, who have done so much to establish this Institution. Oh pray for us that we may all be blessed; that we may be consecrated anew for the work of God; that every young man in this College may become a abject of this gracious work.

There are some sons of godly parents, most excellent students, perfectly exemplary in their outward conduct, noble high minded young men, who yet lack one thing, without which, all their other excellencies will in the end pass for noth-

We are desired to state that a lady re iding near New-York, in a beautiful country resdence proposes to take into her family a few young children to be educated with her own children, by competent teachers. From our knowledge of her competency and admirable skill in the management of the young, we know we shall be doing a favor to any parent or guardian who may desire to unite a judicious and thorough education with careful Christian supervision, and an affectionate interest in their welfare. Application may be made at this office.

AMERICAN BOARD .- The Journal of Missions gives ifteen years, which discloses some unexpected facts. There has been considerable advance in the annual ncome of the Board during this period; yet the reatest amount given in any one of the years was n 1842, when the donations amounted to \$277,495, The largest amount of legacies occurred in 1846. when it reached \$63,437. The greatest debt existed 1848, when it amounted to \$59,891. In 1851 the donations in all this period is \$3,544,314; of legacies \$471,195. Though there has been an increase, the amount of donations in different years have been very fluctuating.

DEGREE CONFERRED. - Washington College, Tenn, of Missions in the South-west.

# Religious Intelligence.

Ministers and Churches. Rev. M. Thacher, having received and ac epted a unanimons call from the congregation at Pitcher, Chenango Co., N.Y., desires his correspondnce hereafter to be addressed to that post office. Rev. Geo. F. Wiswell has accepted the call the Hanover Street Church in Baltimore and

entered upon his ministry about the first of the present onth. Though separating from his people with great difficulty, the indications of usefulness and uccess in the new field to which he has been called are so decisive that the question of duty seemed of his ministry in his chosen field.

We regret to learn that on account of connned ill health. Rev. B. G. Riley has been compelled to resign the office of Principal of the Genesee Model School, at Lima.

A generous donation visit was recently made to the Rev. George M. Maxwell, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in Indianapolis, by his people, enriching him by some \$250.

Rev. Edward Taylor formerly of Lansing urgh, was installed pastor of the Congregational hurch in Kalamazoo, Mich., on the 21st ult. In roductory services by Rev. O. P. Hoyt; sermon by tev. H. D. Kitchell. Other parts by Rev. Messrs. indrews, Jones, Huggins and Hammond. A deep eligious interest exists in the church and community, which imparted an unwonted solemnity to the

We see it stated that Rev. Dr. Cheever, pasor, of the church of the Puritans, is to have a colleague.

Stoughton. alled to the Salem Street Church in Boston, of which Dr. E. Beecher was formerly pastor. Rev. Willard Brigham has been called to the

irst church in Ashfield, Mass.

Rev. William Barrows, late of Grantville. Mass., has been installed over the First church of South Reading.

Messrs. Alfred Ingalls and J. D. Houghton Governeur, N. Y., last month, as cyangelists.

and other miscellanies has attained literary celeb-

Rev. John Bowers, for eighteen years pastor of the Congregational church in North Wiibraham, Mass., has asked a dismission The Pearl Street Church of Hartford, have aised \$4,000 for an organ.

Rev. J. B. Wheelwright was installed Vestbrook, Me., on the 19th. Sermon by Dr. Dwight of Portland. Rev. William M. Scott was installed pastor

the Seventh Presbyterian church, (O.S.) Cincinnati, on the 29th ult. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Biggs. Rev. Frank M. Braly, an O. S. pastor at Cave Hill, Ark., died on the 2d nlt. The First Presbyterian (O.S.) church, Steu-

his enfeebled health; and they have resolved to conompensate supplies. Mr. Andrew B. Morse was ordained on the under appointment as a missionary of the Presbyte-

with his wife for Siam in a few days. Rev. H. H. Cambern has been called to the . S. church in Rushville, Ind. An O.S. church was dedicated at New Cum-

#### erland, Hancock Co., Va., on the 3d ult. Sermon by Rev. Thomas P. Gordon, of Wellsville.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE-Peter Cooper Esq., has iven official intimation of his intention to present he costly edifice he is constructing to the city. He has given notice of an application to the Legislature for an act of incorporation of a Board of Control to whom the property may be conveyed, to found and maintain an institution to be denominated The Union for the Advancement of Science and Art." So far as is known, Mr. Cooper's intentions poration of Yale College declined that condition, are to secure something in the nature of a University. In noticing this benefaction, the Evening Post | cipline of the Methodist Church to the effect; "no says: "This will be the first institution approach. ing to the grade of a university, we believe, ever | Church hereafter, where emancipation can be effected founded by private munificence. Cardinal Wolsey without injury to the slave." The amountment while no insurmountable theological hindrance enjoys the credit of having established England's pleases several of the anti-Slavery papers oldest and most eminent institution of learning, but he is no more entitled to the credit of it than Clinton to the credit of digging the Erie Canal, to which he of the N. Y. Episcopal Tract and Bible and Prayercontributed nothing, so far as we know, from his book Societies, some facts respecting their execuprivate funds. Mr. Cooper, en the other hand, from tive management. The fund of the two Societies the fruits of an industry which has been wonderfuily blessed through a long and useful life, has testified his acknowledgment to a bountiful Providence, by which the journal in question thinks demands restablishing an institution of education, with capaciies for usefulness, which promise in time to make it second to no other on the globe. For this he has

asked no human aid; he has not sought to warp eiety, brings cheering intelligence respecting the legislation from its legitimate channels; he has coveted no notoriety; he has not even given his will be apposite to the present time. Ho name to the institution, but modestly asks the Legslature to appoint a Board of Control to receive the property and take charge of it." PRESBYTERIANISM IN NEW-ENGLAND .- Rev. John

M. Whiton of New-Hampshire, at the request of the Londonderry Presbytery, is preparing historical sketches of Presbyterianism in New-England, with brief biographical notes of many of the prominent members of the Church. REV. DR. DE SANCTIS .- This well known ecclesi

astic of Piedmont, has been named Professor of the Italian Language and Literature at the University of Zurich in Switzerland. De Sanctis was, in coninal Court, Count Arabella d'Afflitto, the first who based upon the free perusal of the Bible, and with the view of establishing an evangelical Italian Church. Congregations now exist in Turin, Nizza, of each succeeding year. and Genoa, by whom the Bible is read freely. His conrse, though earnest and liberal, has not conciliated the Waldenses; and his removal from Italy will be likely to remove some unpleasant embarrasments.

THE BATAVIA CHURCH .- The dimensions and cost of the new Presbyterian Church in Batavia, whose field, New-London, N. H.; and two Female Semidedication we recently noticed, are as follows: It naries, Charleston and West Townsend. The last recost \$18,000, and is probably superior in size and port states the Institutions to be generally in a prosbeauty to any church in a village of the same popuation in the State. It is to be lighted with gas, and the upholstering has been done in a beautiful manner, each slip being cushioned in the latest style and s an unprecedented demand for slips, about \$17,000 worth of them having been already sold. Rev. I. O Fillmore is at present officiating as supply.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The annual report of this excellent charity shows it to be in an efficient and prosperous condition. During the year, the number of persons who received its benefits as medical or surgical patients, was 3,013: the number discharged, luding deaths, 2,857. The number of insane paients at Bloomingdale is 234-104 having been adnitted during the year. The aggregate receipts of statement of receipts of the American Board for the City Hospital were, \$247,117-those of the Bloomingdale Asylum, \$48,261.

BIBLES AND CATECHISMS.—A presentation of Bibles to Sabbath School children who had repeated the Shorter Catechism at one recitation, took place in Manchester, Pa., on the 17th ult. Thirty children, from six to sixteen, received the gift; and ore who could not read, but had learned it entirely at the knee of his faithful mother. These gifts are belebt amounted to \$43,999. The total amount of becoming frequent, and must be incalculably useful.

FIVE POINTS MISSION .- Mr. E. Allen, one of the

HARVARD UNIVERSITY .- Rev John L. Sibley, for nany years Associate Librarian of Harvard College. has been appointed Librarian, in the place of Dr. Harris deceased. Mr. Ezra Abbott, Assistant Librarian of the Boston Atheneum, has been appointed to the post in the College Library, made vacant by Mr Sibley's promotion. As a bibliographer, Mr. Abbott has no superior in Massachusetts. The Professorship of History in Harvard College, which has been vacant ever since Mr. Bowen's ejection from It by the Board of Overseers, has been filled by the appointment of Henry W. Torrey of Boston, who form erly occupied the post of Tutor in the University.

REVIALS .- We learn that an interesting revival plain. We doubt not Mr. W. will make full proof has been enjoyed in the Presbyterian church in Dar. ville, Ill., of which Rev. Mr. Kingsbury is pastor, in connection with a protracted meeting, as the result of which some eight have united with the church. The Christian Herald has a letter from Rev. Mr. Evans of Delhi, O., which notices a revival in that place, the result of a protracted meeting in which the two Presbyterian churches of the place united

There have been about eighteen conversions. The Herald has also a letter from Rev. J. E Vance, of Sandy Spring, O., which notices a protracted meeting in that place, with some pleasant results. From the Chicago Press we learn that a very exensive revival is in progress in Fond du Lac, Wis. The Congregational church was unable to accomme date the crowd who came to the house of worship. The religious interest was very deep, and was prevailing generally throughout the town and the surrounding country. A very considerable number had been hopefully converted, and many more were expressing ther determination to "seek till they shall

We learn that a very interesting revival has commenced at Orange, Conn., near New Haven. It be-Rev. Thomas Wilson was dismissed from gan in the outskirts of the town, and under circumrestford, Mass., on the 15th, to accept a call to stances of peculiar interest. The church is at present without a pastor, but Rev. W. Raymond, to Rev. G. W. Field of Brewer, Me., has been whom they have given a call, is now laboring with them. The religious interest pervades the schools, and is spreading throughout the parish.

Missionary Loss. - Rev. William Hayden, a laborious and self-denying missionary in Upper Rev. Daniel R. Cady was dismissed on the Canada, suffered a severe loss recently in the th, from the pastorate of the Congregational church burning of his dwelling house and outhouses, at Cold Spring. His loss was about \$2,000, without insurance, and he is nearly seventy years old

WHY NOT?-The Christian Freeman, Universal ist, favors a revision of the English Bible, by a convention of delegates from all denominations of were ordained by the Black River Association at Christians, to be selected from their learned scholars by the denominations respectively. In respect Rev. Leonard Withington, D. D., pastor of to those words on which are rested the proof of dishe Oldtown Congregational church, Newbury, has puted doctrines, it would have the Greek and Hebeen induced by the urgent desire of his people to brew words retained and Anglicised, thus, for inwithdraw his resignation, and enter upon the second stance: "And these shall go away into aionion half century of his pastorate. Dr Withington is an punishment, but the righteous into aionion life." original and earnest thinker, and by his Pnritan The example of our Baptist brethren is thus bearing fruit; and what these denominations demand, all others have an equal right to demand-so that to be consistent each denomination must have its Bible, t

> which others pay no respect. ARTS AND THE CLERGY .- The Rev. Dr. Magoon, who unites with his theological erudition a cultivated taste in art, lately gave a social reunion to the artists of New-York, which nearly every member of the profession attended. Dr. M. displayed French. German and English masters, which he has been gathering for many years. Other treasures of art were displayed, indicating in their possessor a rare degree of taste and devotion to art.

DEACON SAFFORD .- The Journal of Missions pays a fitting and affectionate eulogy to the memory of this good friend of missions. He joined the Tabernacle church, Salem, at the age of nineteen. Four years enville, O., has declined accepting the resignation later, he became a member of Park street church, of Mr. Comingo, new in Europe, seeking to recruit Boston. He belonged subsequently to Salem street church, Central church, and Mount Vernon church : inue his salary, as though he was present, and to and it is no slight praise that each regards him as one of its founders. His life was in harmony with his profession. "He seems to me." remarked a hult, at Princeton, by the Presbytery of New-clergyman who had known him thirty years, "to Brunswick, as an Evangelist. He graduated at the have lived as nearly in accordance with the spirit Princeton Theological Seminary in 1854, and is now and precepts of God's word, as any person I have ever known." Many will say. "This witness is true." It was not till three or four years since, h that he ascended to the higher regions of Christian experience. Then "the joy of the Lord" became his 'strength." During his last sickness, he was often upon the very threshold of the upper temple. "Leave me alone with Jesus," was the feeling of his heart not only, but the utterance of his lips. During that first year in Boston, when he had but little to give, he heard of an aged widow, stricken with poverty. and living in an attic. He bought a load of wood hired a man to saw it, and with his own hands carried it up to her humble abode. He had now struck the key-note. "I suppose it can be demonstrated," said his partner, "that he gave away twice as much as he retained!" And all through his life, as he believed, he found that Scripture verified, There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth."

SLAVERY IN THE CONFERENCE .- Dr. Kingsley, or Allegheny College, advocates a change in the Disslaveholder shall be eligible to membership in our

AGENTS' SALARIES .- The Protestant Churchman eliminates from the forty-sixth and seventh reports amounts to \$5,559; and the amount paid for sala ries, rents and contingencies, \$2,101-a proportion trenchment and reform ab ovo ad usque mala.

LIQUOR PROSECUTIONS .- We learn that a new effort has been commenced by the City Temperance Alliance, to diminish the terrific evils of the dramshops, by enforcing the Corporation ordinance, passed in March, 1855, imposing a penalty of ten dollars, or ten days imprisonment, for each sale of iiquor without due authority of law. To test this ornance, complaint was made against James Mc. Cormick, who keeps a liquor store in 2d av. and 22d street. The case came before the Special Sessions on Tuesday, 28th ult., but it was heard before Hon R. S. Capron, City Judge, at his office. An abie argument relative to the validity of the ordinanco was made by C. J. Warren, of the City Alliance This is a very important case. If the ordinance is valid, his Hon. the Mayor will have full employment for his police army, without waiting for the Court of Appeals to pass upon the law of prohibljunction with the Neapolitan counselor of the Crimhave no more dram-selling in New-York, and but promulgated the confession of a new faith in Italy, few of the many thousand crimes that now fill the city with dismay; and at least one million dollars will be, by this means, stricken from the tax bills

BAPTIST INSTITUTIONS IN NEW-ENGLAND,-The Nathan Baptist Education Society, has under its care in New-England, the following institutions two Theological Seminaries, Newton and Fairfax; two Colleges, Brown and Waterville; five Academies, Middleton, Worcester, Shelburn Falls, Snfperous condition, some of them with a large number of Students. The Seminary at Newton is reported as in a more satisfactory condition than ever before. The late Endowment fund is mainly col-

Bible Union .- William Colgate, Esq., who has been treasurer, and a most liberal supporter of the Baptist Bible Union, has resigned his office, in a letter expressing his devotion to the "cause of pure versions." Rev. Dr. Maclay, who has been one of the most efficient agents of the Union from its beginning, has also resigned.

Austrian Lutherans:-The severe persecution which the Protestants in Austria have endured since the reign of Francis Joseph has driven a considerable number of Lutherans to this country, and settlements have recently been made in Cape Girardeau and Perry Counties, and near Jefferson City, Missouri, where churches have been constituted, which are supplied hy ministers of the Missouri Synod. Another colony of emigrants from the vicinity of Lins, has been made near Jonesborough, Union Co., Iii., and is served by Rev. A. Lebanan, of the same Synod. These poor refugees are represented as humble and sincere followers of Christ, who have left all for Christ's sake and the Gospel.

The rumor that the President had determined pioneers in the work of purifying the Five Points to dismiss Mr. Crampton immediately, and that a neighborhood by religious influences, presented at letter for that purpose had been written, is entirely the Mission House on Monday last, with exercises by unfounded. The ultimate determination of the Adhas conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the children, his plan for circulating portions of ministration on the subject, will depend on the tenor Rev. E. T. Baird, at present agent of the Q.S. Board the Bible among the masses in the form of a news- of the next foreign advices, unless Mr. Crampton should previously withdraw.

# The A. U. Ebangelist.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. cooply in General, and a Preliminary view of the Rea-

The treatise on Logic published some years ago by Dr. Tappan, is here re-written and much enlarged. It is more than a text book of technical logic; that term is used in its broad, original sense, embracing not only the process of reasoning from presources of knowledge, and of the structure and cious fruit. powers of the mind by which these processes are rried on. It first takes a general view of philosophy-of the sources of knowledge, and its scientific classification. In this, Dr. T. takes nearly the ground of Cousin-indiciously transcendental, and classification of intnitions as well as of philosophy generally, is very clear and beautiful. His snr vey of the reason is confined to the explication o its elementary ideas, and its functions. In treating of logic proper, the author divides it into Primordial Logic, Inductive and Deductive Logic-giving to each division a book. The first embraces metaphysical ideas, ethical ideas, ideas of the Beantiful, and the elassification of these and other cognitions Inductive logic is the first step beyond cognition or intuition, or the formation of premises; deductive logic is the infinite use made of these premises in forming conclusions-logic proper. These several parts are described with fnlness, and in a beautifully lucid style. The work is very comprehensive, and has the advantage of presenting the whole subject at a glance. It is a work of careful scholarship, of broad, comprehensive views and judicious reasoning. Whether its doctrines be accepted or admirable style will place it among the best of our native contributions to philosophy.

a. History of Philosophy in Epitome. By Dr. Alber Schwegler. Translated from the original German h Julius H. Seelye. D. Appleton & Co. 12mo. pp. 336. Dr. Hickok and Prof. Smith give high commer dations to this work, and to Mr. Seelye's performance of the not very easy task of translating l Though very concise, it presents a clear outline of all the principal phases and schools of philosophy from the earliest time. It is particularly full in its exposition of the different schools of Greek philosophy, and impartial. In this it brings to bear imment. In describing modern Philosophy, commencing with Descartes, Malebranche, Spinoza and Locke, the anthor evinces extraordinary analytical acumen, as well as truly German learning. A disciple of Hegel, whom he considers to have closed the parallel in contemporary literature. tory of philosophy-having solved all problems and leaving nothing more to be done—his criticisms are of course unfair The disciples of Locke, for instance, would by no means accept his view, of this philosophy. But the gist and essence of every system are luminously evolved. The work has a high repute in Germany, and as an outline survey of the whole field, it probably has no equal for clearness of statement and accuracy of analysis. It will be an invaluable text-book.

GLIMPSES OF THE TRUTH AS IT IS IN JESUS. By the Rev. Octavi us Winslow D.D. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 12mo, pp. 273. The writings of Dr. Winslow have a grand distinction in our contemporary religious literature, in the earnestness and unction with which they dwell upon the character and offices of Christ. Every truth experience duty and hope stand related to Christ: and it is a great excellence that places Him in the center of every exposition of truth. This new work peculiarly exemplifies this trait; it treats of several of the fundamental duties and principles of religion, as repentance, faith, prayer, communion &c., but exclusively as they stand related to the Redeemer. It breathes also, the same earnest tone. of spirituality of his other books-and we are constrained to say, the same diffusiveness of style and n consequential method of reasoning. Yet there are but few books better fitted for the uses of earnest meditation and personal religious culture.

LIFE IN BRAZIL; or a Journal of a Visit to the Land of the Cocoa and the Palm. With an Appendix, &c. B Thomas Ewbank. Harper & Brothers, 8vo. pp. 469. It is not often that from so reliable, clear-sighted interesting disclosures, it makes more than an or-

from the history and tendency of mechanical inventions. The discoveries of science have been often adduced as proofs of the Divine being and attributes : search and minute acquaintance with the subject.

son, the design of which is to explain the principles a brief suggestion in the delusion of this Winof Natural Philosophy. They are ten in number,

three hundred drawings. These illustrate all the ished politeness of one who scarce ever frowned; in the Science, in a very striking manner. They but whose every act was graceful and complete? supply the place of costly apparatns, and bring the One whose highly wrought flattery seemed genan interest and distinctness to lt which nothing else but elaborate apparatus could effect. Their economy and value will make them popular and useful.

This is a service in Episcopal form, for the Sab- cheered by that beaming smile." bath, for private use, consisting of prayers, selections the sermons are very clear, sound and practical exand we trust this judicious and tasteful execution of sure of finding all you need? Do you know

spirit, and aim at presenting the comforting aspects of religion, rather than its duties. There is a meditative, self-communing air pervading the work that profit. There are many of its trains of thought

The Shoenac is a Canadian snow-shoe, in voone early sett'ement of Detroit, and the subsequent clear, cold moon." number of curious facts and reminiscences are bound

THE GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE, intended especially for the American climate, By William Choriton, A COMPLETE MANUAL for the Cultivation of the Cranberry, with a description of the best varieties. By B. Eastwood. C. M. Saxtou & Co., 140 Fulton Street.

The information which Mr. Eastwood presents respecting the culture of the cranberry is both rare and valuable. It can easily be made a source of profit, as well as gratification, and the needful instruction supplied with clearness and fullness by this little eatise. The work on grapes is very valuable, and is particularly full in describing the process of growing grapes in hot houses and cold graperies. It is full and minute in its instructions of planting, pruning, &c .- and will prove an admirable hand-book for all mises to conclusions, but an examination of the who desire to possess this most healthful and deli-

> Parisian Sights and Farner Principles, seen through American Spectacles. By James Jackson Jarves. 2nd Series. Harper & Brothers. 12mo, pp. 277. The first series of these piquant sketches appeared nonymously; their parentage in so respectable and rust-worthy a writer as Mr. Jarves enhances their value. These are superior in fluish, tact and quality of the information imparted, to the first; and with the nmerous and suggestive engravings, which Mr. Jar. Middle States, and well deserving of extended ves' accomplished pencil furnishes, give a very strik- eulture. The Algerian flint wheat has a remarking and instructive picture of the gay metropolis, its ably large berry, and weighs 70 pounds to a eople, institutions and life. Mr. Jarves writes very

easantly, touching with grace and precision, the characteristic points of his subject, without fatigning the imagination with too minute details. His pen and his pencil have both been put to useful service in this sketch. ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY; a Year Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1856. Edited by David A. Wells, A.M. Bostou: Gould & Lincoln—New-York G. P. Put-nam & Co.

This is a continuation of a most nseful series, by Mr. Wells, condensing and methodizing all the diseoveries in art and science during the year. The not, its symmetry of plan, guarded qualifications and amount of information that is collected is nnexpect. coal which supplies the body with heat. If we her what the colleges are to men, to aid in seedly great; and most of it very valuable. It is a are exposed to cold, it is burnt up in our lungs curing to American Women a liberal education convenient book of reference to the scholar and me- as fast as it is deposited by the blood; but if chanician, as well as of interest to the general we are kept warm by shelter or clothing, it is reader. Mr. Wells has experience and facilities for deposited throughout the body, as a supply on the family, to society, and to God. making his book at once comprehensive and accn- hand when needed. Warm stables and pens are rate. This volume is adorned with a portrait of the Printing-press king, Richard M. Hoe.

The third volume of Ruskin's Modern Paint ers has recently been published in England, and is the subject of general notice, and criticism. An American edition is now in press, and will soon be issued by Mr. Wiley. Mr. Ruskin is certainly one learning, acute criticism and candid judg- of the first writers of the present day; and however bold and startling his positions, he will always command attention from his earnestness of conviction from his extreme knowledge of art, and from an affinence and power of language, that has hardly any

> For the Nsw-York Evangelist COME TO THE CONCERT.

BY REV. PHINEAS CAMP. Come forth to the concert—our concert of prayor A greater than human is pledged to be there: A world-wide petition goes up to the King; Thy prayer with thy offering O fail not to bring O'er peoples and kingdoms Messlah shall reign, The power and dominion the saints shall obtain, Sweet peace shall descend from the regions above

And earth shall be clad in the mantle of jove.

The uatious are waking and call for thy aid; Fulfii for their rescue the vow thou hast made. And come to the concert and mingle tny prayer With the voice of assemblies now gathering there. The harvest is whitenlug, the reapers are few, To pray for more laborers is binding on you. Come then to the concert, and plead for them there, And look for earth's ransom in answer to prayer

By the pangs of the Victim who groaned on the tree By the love he declared for the world and for thee, By the woes of the millions enthrailed by the foe, The Saviour is waiting, the Spirit is nigh. To pour his blessing in showers from on high; In earth's renovation O fall not to share, But jolu with the fulthful in concert of prayer

So shalt thou unite in the final accinim In the Anthem of Moses the song of the Lamb The blood ransomed heathen forhear to condemn. And thou shalt sit down in the Kingdom with them

and impartial a witness as Mr. Ewbank we can ob- blue sky, and sunlight, would be inclined to lay depth of three inches at first, increasing the tain minute descriptions of far-off countries. With aside the furs and robes of Winter, and revel in depth to six. the eye of a keen and practised observer, he has the sunny warmth of an April noon. Surely presented a view of social life, religion, arts and products of Brazil, which with the more than a hunand smoothness, will now begin to yield. Drip- Dayenne. Fine Bartletts were bought at about out exaggeration, yet without fear. He exposes Ro- ping caves and swollen rivulets will soon show signs of stern Winter's surrender to the conquer- in some of the eastern cities, and single speciing power of the sun's rays. This bright day mens are often sold for twelve-and-a-half cents seems granted in kindness as a final opportunity each—sometimes more than triple this amount. have been more faithfully depicted. It is written in for invalids and little children to enjoy their last This sort possesses, eminently, a very desirable a practical unadorned manner, which befits the sub-sleigh ride, and drink in the invigorating air of quality for marketing, namely, that of ripening ject, and imparts confidence in the soundness of the Winter, tempered by the influence of an ap- well and assuming all its delicious flavor, proaching Spring. So I mused, while sitting by picked a fortnight before full maturity, and even resentations. With its beautiful engravings, and its a warm fire in my sheltered room, as I looked if not fully grown. But the Bartlett is quite ing and beautiful must be enjoyed," so putting In these points, the Vergaloo has greatly the adon my hat and cloak I joined the passers-by. vantage. THEOLOGY OF INVENTIONS: Or Manifestations of Deity an the Works of Aart. Ry the Rev. John Biakely. R Carter & Brothers.

But ah! how changed were my feelings. The Carter & Brothers. keen north-west wind, before unperceived, now chilled my frame. The sun, still bright, warmed me not. I found myself the helpless victim of the morning give them a foddering of good hay. cold, relentless, silent winter. The snow, glaof mechanic arts and inventions should be made to ing impenetrable crust, growing harder each rain is first to discover the proofs of wisdom, power | brilliant, was still, cold, and immoveable. Each and goodness in the elements of machinery—the one I met soemed struggling to gain a little power and forces of nature in the faculties of the warmth, and hurrying by to some place of shelviewed from the windows of my snug apartment, proved to be a pitiless tyrant, from whose unrelenting nature I could gain no ray of warmth, or peace, and from whose grasp I gladly fled. clearly stated, in terse and vigorous language, and Beautiful to look upon and enjoy, when in the copiously illustrated by facts which show great re- prosperity and comfort of my warm dwelling, but eruel, piereing, and unmoved by my suffer-

ings, when I placed myself in his power. If we may find "Books in the running brooks," and "Sermons in stones," can we not perceive

hour of need will be the never-varying attentions of such a friend. How soothing the gentle manner, and ever-ready smile. How peacefully would my heart bask in the sunlight of such a friendship in the chill hour of trial. Who can but envy the favored one whose whole life is

Did you ever speak thus, and then find yourself suddenly in the power of that one so admired? The clouds of adversity settling down about your path; with property, health, and influence deserting you, and turn to the ever-polite smiling friend for hope and encouragement, it will carry profit and joy to many an afflicted what it is to feel no warmth, no melting of the feelings, no cheering influence, but all cold, frowith emotion; like the kindly smile of a loving spirit; like the gentle appreciation of a heart full of tender sensibility, was but the chilling Winter sun-light of a cold-hearted, selfish, but smiling and ever-polite man. The world abounds with such characters, who pass for men of feel-

together, making a piquant and instructive picture ties, is like reading by candlelight, with our

For the New-York Evangelis THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

Grape Vine Diseases. At a recent meeting of the Imperial Agricultural Society of France, the diseases of the vine were discussed. In Tuscany, there is said to be a decided improvement in the health of the vine; and in the neighborhood of Paris disease has lessened considerably in intensity, and mildew has almost disappeared. The same fact holds good with regard to the vicinity of the Lower Alps, Burgundy, and Luxembourg-the use of powder of sulphur, applied to the plants, having been found very beneficial.

New Varieties of Wheat.

There have been distributed, through the Patent Office at Washington, several valuable varieties of foreign wheat, which were tried by cultivators in different sections of the country Among these, is the Turkish flint wheat, which Among these, is the Turkish flint wheat, which has proved itself both hardy and prolific in the sex. The great advantage of endowments, of the bushel. The Spanish spring wheat is said to be a beautiful variety, of pure whiteness, and likely the people, an almost fatal omission. a beautiful variety, of pure whiteness, and likely to succeed well as a Winter wheat at the South, and as a Spring variety at the North. The Sanmur spring wheat, and the early Noe wheat, are of society the largest streams of beneficence, both from the central or Southerly part of France, | s and are reported as having the property of ripening some days before the common sorts.

Fattening Animals.

Much depends, in fattening, on outward and mechanical management. Fat is carbon, or the a great assistance in fattening, and should never be neglected. So, also, quiet and peacefulness are important. Every excited action consumes some part of the body which has to be supplied by the food, and detracts from the fat.

Manures for Fruit Trees.

As a general rule, some kind of compost made of manure yard or stable is the best and most reliable for fruit trees. Successive layers of turf, or of muck and turf, in connexion with one-third or one-half manure, and a small quantity of ashes, worked together after lying a few weeks, will be found very beneficial in nearly all cases, if used in proper quantities.

Fall Ploughing.

Fall ploughing is recommended as beneficial n the case of heavy, stiff clay soils at least, and by many it is thought to be a great advantage to land infected with worms, as it causes their destruction by exposing them to the cold and frost of Winter. Some, however, argue that the land will lose much of its fertility by being ploughed in the Fall and lying exposed to the greatest difficulty with them being their com-

Cultivating Water Cress. Phillips advises those having large pieces of water in their grounds, to throw the water cress plants on the surface of the water; they will mature their seed, and soon propagate an abund- hymn-books; and from frequent use, they genant supply. Cuthill, another writer on the sub- erally know great numbers of these hynns by ject, says that few small places are without heart. trench, setting the plants two feet apart in the How beautiful seems this February day, with two inches of clean gravel or small stones, and its dazzling sun! One who looked but at the allow the water to flow in to cover them to the

Market Pears.

The two most highly renowned pears for market are the Bartlett and the Vergaloo, or eight or nine dollars per barrel the past season, out upon the Winter's scene. "A sight so cheer- liable to the fire-blight, and matures quite early.

Feeding Neat Stock.

The greater the variety of food for neat stock that can be secured, the better will they do. In with good hay. In feeding with roots, feed one good upland hay of the first quality to meadow hay, and then to straw, will always be grateful

Farmers are not generally eareful enough to provide for their cattle and horses warm and turned out to drink in winter should, if the weather be cold or stormy, be put into the stables soon after, unless the yard be protected from the uncomfortable severity of the weather. Much manure is saved by having water in the BETTER TO REJOICE THAN TO GRIEVE yard or barn, and besides this, the comfort of the cattle in bad weather is greatly increased

and hay saved. The following is a simple method of analyzing soils for ordinary agricultural tests: Weigh a convenient quantity of the earth to be analyzed, say 1000 grains, dried in the open air; dry the same before a fire on paper, so as not to seoreh the paper; re-weigh, and the difference will be the moisture. Roast the residue, re-weigh, and the difference will be the organic matter. Pour a convenient quantity of muriatic acid on the a chest with three locks. remainder. When stirred and settled, pour it off, and add oxatate of ammonia; the precipitate will be the lime. Mix the remainder with water, and stir it well. When a little settled, our off the turbid mixture, and the suspended

Under-draining lies at the foundation of much of agricultural and horticultural improvement, and it is unwise to expend money in attempting to increase the fertility of a farm that needs underdraining, by ploughing deep and good cultivation alone, or by the application of natural or artificial manures. Under-drained land can be Fall than that which is not drained; and after heavy rains, while the undrained land is too wet for man or beast to work on, the drained soil is sufficiently dry to admit of farming operations.

nesia, potash, soda and ammonia, and all the nitrogen-producing materials required for the production of ammonia in the soil as needed, besides which the earbonaceous matters of their forting, cheering, and sustaining to the drooping needy one, as my bright, but deceptive Winter's fibrine and cellular tissues produce a rich mould charged with nitrogenous matters. In case the morning, the daughter of a fisherman, who fished day. They are like Percival's "gem that shone fish cake is saturated with sulphuric acid, the in the Jumna, said to her father: "Father, the like a fire by night," upon the distant mountain ammonia would combine to form sulphate of thing to eat for two days; let me take them this and scene of the story—Indian life in Canada; the top, but proved to be "a lump of ice in the ammonia, which is known to be a valuable fertilizer. If more sulpurie acid be present than is required to form sulphate of ammonia, it will To confine our studies to mere antiqui- act on the bones of the fishes to form super-

ruby, as I promised." Akbar was covered with The following just thoughts on the great subout when he had heard the story, he ject of Female Education occur in the circular of the American Woman's Education Association,

and are from the pen of Miss Catherine Beecher, to whom this Association owes its origin. They THE PROGRESS OF LIFE. have a grave significance which Christian mer Colleges have always been regarded as the great conservative and civilizing institutions of the nations. They have developed that mental

the revolution of seasons is the decay of human life. Fragments of drift-wood meeting in the and moral strength among men without which civilization sinks to barbarism, religion to superstion, and morality to licentiousness.

Good men for ages, therefore, have labored hard, and poured out their uncounted millions for their endowment. Society accords to no men more honorable fame than to the Harvards and Yales, and Lawrences, who have give largely to establish and endow such fountains of far-reaching beneficence as the Colleges for young But it is a remarkable fact, that, up to this tim

Faculty principle, and an Educational Profession This is a great wrong to woman; a fearful damage to society; and, to institutions depend-

surely institutions for woman, similarly elevated and endowed, would send forth, into all the relations of life, abundant blessings of correspond ng value and excellence. The distinctive object of this Association, then is primarily to develope the *Profession* and elevate the position of *Woman* as an *Educator*; and, by

has been given to man alone.

EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

should consider:

means of endowed institutions which shall be and thorough preparation to meet, successfully the great responsibilities which devolve upon them in the various departments of their duty t The scheme is a noble one, and, in the jude ment of many, solves the problem so painfull felt by multitudes, whether enough of substan

tial virtue and intelligence can be generated among the masses of the nation, to perpetuate our institutions.

We think it is not too much to say, that will be to the moral and higher interests of th nation what railroads, steamships and telegraps

are to our material and pecuniary growth and It is self-evident that the growth of the nation in virtue and intelligence MUST correspond with our growth in wealth and power, or our balance s lost, and the waves of social, political and re ligious corruption will overwhelm us. If this i of the true plan for developing that virtue and

intelligence, what is?

TEACH THE CHILDREN HYMNS. There is a chord in every human soul which s touched by poetry; hence the magical power of ballads, national songs, and religious hymn Listen to the snatches of popular dities which you hear in the streets from you hear in the streets from passers-by, after you have gone to bed, and you will own that metre and music have avenues to human souls, and, consequently, that they should be largely employed in religion. There is reason to believe that versified truth has peculiar force upon the ploughed in the Fall and lying exposed to the sun, and frosts and the heavy rains of Winter; but this cannot be the ease with heavy soils, the ers felt this, and hence arose the wonderfully rich collection of hymns in the German language. to which there is, perhaps, nothing comparable on earth. To this stock Luther himself coutributed much. He was aided by Hans Sachs, the poetical shoemaker. In a later period came Paul Gerhardt, the greatest hymn-writer of Germany, if not of the world. Wherever there are pious Germans, you find them with their beloved

It is an error to confine children to the learnwater, and nothing need be easier than to intro-duce it into a neatly formed trench, two or three feet broad, and to plant the cresses, which may fitness. Why should we not fill our children's be gathered in a seedling state on the margins of minds with the choicest evangelical hyuns in the be gathered in a seedling state on the margins of brooks and streams, where they naturally abound. Plant three rows along the bottom of such a learned once, and then left for others, but repeatdecain and again and sung over in order the old tune, come back to us with indescribable tenderness. Let the pions mother, when causing her boy to learn some sacred song, say to herself, "Perhaps, years hence, my son will re-member the saving truth of this hymn, as having

been taught him by his mother." INTEMPERANCE MAKES CRIME. Judge Capron, in his charge to the Jury, boy. Judge Capron, in his charge to the Jury, boy. "But it is the Sabbath, and the sun will makes the following startling statements, as urset again to night."

gent and overwhelming reasons why the Prohibitory Law should be enforced in New-York :-To exhibit in a strong light the importance of the Prohibitory Law, and to submit an eminentthe Prohibitory Law, and to submit an eminently practical argument in demonstration of the urgent necessity existing for its prompt and lt w thorough enforcement in this City, I will state that during the month of January last, 368 perons were arraigned fer trial in this Court and he Court of Special Sessions. Of this number, 168 were convicted and sentenced, 182 were convicted, but the sentences were suspended for various causes, and 20 were acquitted. Fifty-one of the convicts sentenced were between the ages of 10 and 20 years, and a very large majority of those in whose cases sentence was suspended were minors, and about 100 were under the age At noon, give them a little rough fodder in the yard, if the weather be fair. At night, feed whole catalogue from petit larceny up to murder. Among the whole number, 102 were eon day with one kind, the next with another, and less intoxicated when the act was committee so alternate. Change is essential—one from for which the complaint was made, though 62 professed temperate habits. But it was a shall ment. Other very significant characteristics distinguished these cases. Nearly all of them originated in the night, a large portion of them trophes were laid in fashionable drinking saloons were not unrepresented in this long and mourn ful eatalogue of our doomed fellow-men. About 5,000 other eases of a public character, have been adjudicated in the four Police Courts of this

City, in the same time. IN MISFORTUNE. One day, Akbar-Shah, the Emperor of India and Rajah Beer-bul were sitting together. Akbar said to Beer-bul, "What would you do, if a great misfortune fell upon you?" Said Beer-bul, "I

should give myself up to pleasure." "How to pleasure," said Akbar, "when you were unfortunate?" "Still," said Beerbul, "I should do "Take this ruby, and keep it till I call for it." Now it was a ruby worth millions of rupees, such as there never was in the world, before or since. So Beer-bul took the ruby home to his daughter, and bade her keep it carefully, for it belonged to Akbar-Shah; and she locked it up in Then Akbar sent to the greatest robber in the place, who was condemned to die, and had him

brought before him. "Robber," said he, "I will give you your life, if you can do one thing for me." "What is that?" said the robber. "You must steal from my minister, Beer-bul, a ruby which I have given him to keep," said Akbar-Shah. The robber agreed, and no sooner had he the Gospels and Acts. In 4 vols. oclavo. gone into the city upon this errand, than he sent for a very cunning little old woman. There is now no woman living who is so cunning as she was, although there are still some who would be a match for Ebliz himself. Well, this little cunning old woman went to Beer-bul's daughter and engaged herself as maid, and she gradually so won her confidence, that Beer-bul's daughter showed her the box with three locks and the ruby. So she filehed the keys, opened the locks, took the ruby, and gave it to the robber, who brought it to Akbar. Then Akbar threw it into the Jumna, and sent for Beer-bul. "Bring me the ruby," said he. "Very well," said Beer-bul, and went home to bring it, but behold! it was stolen. "Well, where's the ruby?" said Akbar. "Your majesty shall have it in fifteen days." "Very well," said Akbar, "but remem-

ber that your head is security for it." spend them in festivity." So they ate, and drank and gave feasts and dances, till, in twelve days they had spent many lacs of rupees, and there was not a pice left them to buy food. They refish for breakfast." So she took them the fish, which Beer-bul's daughter received with many thanks, and immediatly cooked. But as they were eating it, there came a pebble into Beerbul's mouth. He took it out in his fingers, and, wah! it was the ruby. The next morning he went to Akbar-Shah, and said: "Here is the phosphate of lime, which is also a well-known wah! it was the ruby.

surprise; but when he had heard the story, he gave Beer-bul two crores of rupees, and said that he spoke the truth, it was better to rejoice than to grieve in misfortune.—Bayard Taylor.

Men rejoice when the sun is risen; they reoice also when it goes down, while they are unonscions of the decay of their own lives. Men rejoice on seeing the face of a new season, as at the arrival of one greatly desired. Nevertheless,

and the separation is inevitable. No mortal can escape the common lot; he who mourns for his departed relatives has no power to cause them or ceturn. One standing on the road would will follow were will follow you. Why, then, should a pers grieve, when journeying the same road which has been assuredly trodden by all his forefa-thers. Life resembles a cataract rushing down with irresistible impetuosity. Knowing that the end of life is death, every right-minded man ought to pursue that which is connected with happiness and ultimate bliss.

The Children at Home.

GEORGE ELLIS AND HIS PLAYMATE. "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath." EPH, iv: 26.

It was just as the sun was setting, that George Ellis, at his mother's call, had left his play, and seating himself on the piazza in front house, was busily engaged in studying his Sabbath-school lesson. The next day was the Sabbath, and George well knew that his mother, as well as his kind teacher, would be grieved if his lesson was imperfectly learned; yet he had read but a few verses, and already his Bible was closed, and with an uneasy and troubled look, he was gazing on the distant hills, and watching the last rays of the sun, which yet lingered around their tops. If we look upon the page which he has been reading, we shall find the verse which is at the head of this story, and this is the

verse which troubled George. The sun was fast sinking, and he could not quite forget the angry words with which he had parted from his little playmate, nor the angry feelings which were rankling in his haert, even as he held the Rible in his hand For a moment kinder and better feelings seemed to be gaining the mastery in his bosom, and he almost resolved that he would run to the house of his playmate, and tell him how sorry he felt for those unkind words. His next thought was,

"No! I will not ask his pardon, for Henry rovoked me, and he is to blame." Still George did not feel happy, and it was dmost with an emotion of pleasure that he be held the sun's last lingering rays obscured by a

The Sabbath sun rose bright and cloudless. nd George had seated himself at the window of his little chamber, and was again repeating the erses which had occupied him the previous night. There was a slight trembling of the voice as he read half aloud, "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath;" and, rising hastily, he closed

"If I meet Henry, I will speak to him." But he did not meet his little playmate, and so he passed on with a slow step, for his heart did not feel light and free, with the weight of those angry words resting upon it.

He took his accustomed seat in the class, and it was not long before the quick eye of his teacher He took his accustomed seat in the class, and it was not long before the quick eye of his teacher discovered that he was unhappy. As he proceeded in the lesson, and saw the quivering lip and starting tear, as the verse was recited which had awakened so many unpleasant thoughts, he took occasion to impress upon the class the necessity of kindness and love, and the sin of allowing hard and bitter feelings to remain ninrepented of, even during one day. As he spoke of the shortness of life, the feelings of George could no longer be restrained, and the tears which had been gathering in his eyes, now rolled down upon his cheeks.

When the exercises of the school were closed, and as the last of the class departed, his hand was laid gently upon his teacher's arm, as, in WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, trembling tones, he said,

"Will you wait a moment, sir? I have somehing to tell you."

The teacher seated himself beside his pupil,
and as he heard the account of all that had

The teacher seated himself beside his pupil,
and as he heard the account of all that had

The teacher seated himself beside his pupil,
and as he heard the account of all that had

The teacher seated himself beside his pupil,
and as he heard the account of all that had

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of price. Address as above. thing to tell you." happiness he had felt on account of it, his tears melted and subdued. A few words of eounsel were concluded by the question. "And are you now willing, George, to ask

pardon of your playmate for all your unkind "O yes, sir; indeed I am," said the sobbing

And he sobbed afresh, His teacher spoke to him of the blessed Savior who did good on the Sabbath as well as on other

It was with a somewhat lighter heart that George stopped at the door of his playmate. Henry was surprised at seeing George; but no sooner did he understand the purport of his visit, than his hand was extended, and in a moment they were clasped in each other's arms. "To-morrow I will tell you all about it," were the words of George as he left the house

ten, and George is always reminded by the seting sun, of those words of holy writ, "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath.

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nappiness he had left on account of it, his tears mingled with those of George—tears of gratitude that his heart had been touched, and thus welted and subdued. A few words of council.

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count of troubles in his family.

wretched runaways.

of steamboats.

and the Sandwich Islands. At the State Fair, at

Sarah Hayeratt, tried and found guilty of

528 Mormons, comprising the whole steer

age passengers of a ship, arrived here last week,

all bound to the settlement of the brotherhood at

Louisiana Penitentiary for aiding slaves to escape

from their masters, has been set at liberty by the

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uary 12th, in full hope of a glorious immortality

liss Lov Farnot, 26, A number of years since she became a member of the reshyterian Church, and has over since maintained thristian walk. Her protracted sickness abe bore with hirstian resignation and fortitude, and ahe died in hope

Aotices.

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rd, Esq., all of that city.

Edited by Benj. J. Wallace and John Jenkins, Brainerd. D.D., Joel Parker, D.D.

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Correspondence of the New-York Evangelist. LETTER FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, March 1, 1856 Our Foreign Relations.

In my letter of last week I aliuded to the conflict between the speech of Lord Clarendon and the mesman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the tion requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any offer of arbitration bad been made of ed. After nightfall, shell and shot were thrown the differences arising out of the construction of the wherever any signs of Indians appeared. By 10 P. Treaty of the 4th of July, 1850. Of course Judge Mason put this resolution before the Senate in compliance with the wisbes of the President. Indeed. the Senate would have adjourned over to Monday but for the request of Judge Mason that they would hold a session to receive the Correspondence held of the whites, only two were killed, both civilians. 000,000 (\$100,000,000.) with the English Ministry in relation to this ques- An attack is feared upon Steilacoom, as a short

Clayton and Bulwer Treaty have tended to the con- bad attacked some whites about five miles from the firmation of public sentiment, that the construction garrison. given by Lord Clarendon is unfair, and one not to e allowed nor to be arbitrated.

The President sent a special message to the House unteers. requesting an appropriation of three millions for armaments and ammunition for our fortifications and to increase the supply of small arms. This looks warlike, but it is said, and by authority, too, that this proposal of the President was in no way prompted by the state of our affairs with England. The language used by the Secretary of War, in the letter accompanying the message, sounds very much proved fire-arms by the manufacture of new ones, rication, including both the United States and State

This looks to an emergency to be met; a conflict ahead, requiring this vast expenditure of money. We have great workshops, containing hundreds of men always at work, making muskets, rifles and cannon, and it is in addition to all this preparation for war, that this new appropriation is asked.

Going to Work. This week has been a busy one in Congress. Both calling of the "Orders of the Day," are occupied in duty free. the preliminary labors of future legislation.

The American Nominations. The result of the Philadelphia Convention, in the selection of the Hon. Mr. Fillmore as their candidate for the Presidency, has quieted the hopes of several very able and distinguished gentlemen now resident in this city. Many here expected that Mr. Crittenden of Kentncky, would have been selected others, Mr. Bell of Tennessee; but few supposed Mr. Fillmore would have been the fortunate man to draw a second time the prize in the political lottery. Of his talent and public and private worth, the country are better acquainted than any candidate that could have been selected. Then be is eminently conservative. He signed the Fngitive Siave Law, and so saved the country from one of those crises which are forever occurring in our political history It was not less by the aid afforded by Mr. Filimore than the advocacy of the great Statesman of Massachusetts, that this bill became a law. The gratitude of Southern political men is not very reliable. The great heart of Daniel Webster was not poured forth in vain. His fate is a beacon of warning to men who seek to reconcile the irreconcilable conditions of liberty and slavery, and in contravention to the wisdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, strive to serve two

It would have rejoiced the hearts of thousands, had the Hon. Judge McLean been the favored candidate, but he seems to have been all but forgotten He received hut 13 votes!

It is a matter of some surprise in reading the speech of Gov. Call of Florida, at Philadelphia, to find him deploring the contest arising out of the question of slavery, which he attributes to the aggressions of the North upon the South! This, in a convention of intelligent men collected in Pbiladelphia, is astonishing!

The Hon. Mr. Jones of Tenn, in replying to Gen Wilson of Mass., on Monday last said, "the cause of tally fired and consumed. No lives had been lost. the present difficulties, is to be found in an earnest, ardent and reckless determination to repeal the clause in the Kansas bill which abrogates the Mis-Percy Walker, who told the members of the Ameri- much dissatisfaction. can party, "that the people of Missouri and the Northern aggressors."

The Hon. Mr. Jones in his reply to Gen. Wilson, very popular in our day. They are always to be the orders being countermanded. deprecated, for if a good thing is to be done-a great duty discharged, it will best be done in the

have been a subject of frequent controversy. The Debate in the Senate upon the Kansas quest after the treaty of peace is signed. tion has been continued by the Hon. Mr. Hale, who made a very able reply to Mr. Jones on last Thursday. When he had concluded, the Hon. Mr. Toombs of Georgia made a speech in which he defended the President's proclamation. He regarded it as fit and proper for the time and objects contemplated, viz: the purity of the elections and the pacification of Kansas. The Hon. Judge Butler of South Carolina then took the floor, and the debate was laid over till Wednesday next.

Mr. Gough. The wonderful orator John B. Gough is here, and his lectures are commanding great attention. A Temperance meeting presided over by Mr. Speaker Banks, was held in the Smithsonian Institute on last

California and the Pacific.

The rogues congregated there have fallen out, which infraction of the laws. Their jealousy on this head to discharge from the service such individuals as conceal his peculations. may bring about the verification of the old proverb. was, therefore, natural. On the 10th inst., a decree was publicly promulgated at the City of Granada, claiming and annexing the late trials in the United States, 1st, that Mr. soldiers of the British army. the whole Mosquito territory, as an integral por tion of the State of Nicaragua, and nullifying the he took mears to evade it; 3dly, that he was sup-Kinney purchase.

after, a diplomatic corps headed by Col. Kinney ar- urged to it by the Home Government. Under these British Government, and that as that Government rived from San Juan del Norte-who obtained an circumstances, Mr. Roebuck contended that the had determined that all proceedings for further en early audience from Gon. Walker; but from subse- Government of the United States were justified in listments should terminate, Lord Clarendon thought queneresults, it appears to have terminated disas- requiring the recall of Mr. Crampton, and that the our Government had no just cause of complaint. trously to the Colonel, who was placed on the fol- apology which the British Government had tend- Mr. Marcy sends Mr. Buchanan, October 1, a relowing day under arrest, for some indiscreet remarks ered was a delusion upon the House and the country. port of the trial of Hertz, saying the disclosures banished from all the Nicaraguas!"

More rain has failen throughout the mining region inst., than in any similar period the present Winter. From every portion of the mines we now hear good accounts of the miners, and the receipts of gold have

election of a Senator by the present Legislature.

payment of the California Indian War Ronds.

National Convention.

tween the Klikitats Indians and the whites at Lea- ica; and, notwithstanding such ebullitions as the York and Philadelphia.

M., all was quiet. It is impossible to ascertain the into the calamities of war." number engaged in the attack. There are various rumors, from which we gather that the Indians were from 700 to 900 strong. It is also rumored that the Indians had 35 killed and 36 wounded; on the side time before the steamer sailed, an express came in-

Gen. Stevens had arrived at Olympia, and is

## Foreign.

The America arrived at Halifax on the 29th ult. with European news to the 16th. No News of the Pacific.

She brings no tidings of the unfortunate Pacific. A gentleman who came out in the America, and like the clangour of the trumpet waking up the who appears to be intelligent and has a good knowlpeople to war. He says: "We should prepare more edge of vessels, states that on the third day ont from rapidly armaments and ammunition for our forti- Liverpool, he saw a steamer without a bowsprit, and fications; we should increase our supplies of im- otherwise resembling the Collins boats, heading towards the St. George's Channel, with a signal set in and by the alteration of those of past dates of fab- the rigging, and as the Baltic (the only other Collins steamer which could have been in that neigharms; and we should provide ample supplies of borbood) arrived at Liverpool some days previous, ammunition, accourrements, and implements, POR after a good run of eleven days, there appear to be THE IMMEDIATE AND MOST EFFICIENT WSB OF THE some slight grounds for hope that the steamer seen may prove to have been the Pacific, working her way back to Cork or Liverpool, in a disabled con-

Important Treaty. The Dutch have concluded an important treaty of commerce with the Emperor of Japan, which gives them privileges denied to England and the United States. By this treaty Dicima is ceded to the Dutch, wherein to form an entrepot for their trade with Ja-Houses during the business hours, which precede the pan, and it allows them to land goods and stores

The Peace Congress. The Conferences were expected to open on Monday the 18th ult., but the non-arrival of Count Buol and Ali Pacha would postpone the Mceting till, probably, Thursday the 2ist ult. Baron Brunow has arrived at Paris, and the Russian embassy is once more brilliant. Marquis D'Azeglia has declined the appointment of Sardinian Plenipotentiary in favor of Count Cavour. Lord Clarendon left Constantinople for there, and Count Buol was hour-

ly expected. The London Advertiser says that Austria and France both wished for the admission of Prussia, but Lord Palmerston absolutely insisted on her ex-

The Vienna correspondent of the Times professe to know that France and Austria have come to an understanding on the Fifth Point, and that England will be ontvoted in the Conferences if she attempt to make, as a sine qua non, the disarming of the Eastern Coast of the Black Sea.

France and Austria are likely to concur with Eng. land, as to non-fortification of the Aland Isles, and will insist on the admission of Consnis into the ports of the Black Sea, but neither France nor Austria consider the razeeing of the Russian Forts on the Circassian coasts as a measure demanded by the interests of Europe. Austria does not consider Nicolaieff as a Black

Sea port. The London Times has an editorial, which, although boasting, betrays anxiety as to England's success in the approaching Congress.

The Sultan appeared at a ball given by the British and French Embassies. "True Believers" wouldn't belleve it. The English dragoon barracks had been acciden-

Turkey.

There had been a fire also at Varna. The Crimea. The Allies have exploded the last of the docks at

souri restriction." This perversion of all the facts in Sebastopol. Fort Nicbolas is mined. The Rusthe case is all natural, for Mr. Jones speaks not, for signs continue to fire heavily from the North. Five the Senate, but for the people of Tennessee, and English regiments were preparing to return home. the Southern States. Not so Gov. Call and the Hon. | The French army received news of the peace with On the 29th of January six boats attempted a sur-

South were driven to the law of self-defence against prise on the North side, but were discovered and repulsed by the French. The peace news caused considerable excitement in the Russian army, and the on Monday last, read the book of the "Kansas preparations which were being made for an attack Leagne," as it is called. Secret societies seem to be on Gen. D'Autemare's Division were discontinued,

The Principalities. Vienna letters state that the negotiations relative face of day; for the daylight must come at last, and to the Principalities are still uncertain, Austria and Foreign Eulistments, and of Central America. They concealment is at war with the character of onr In- France differing from England as to the propriety of are of very grave importance, and place our governstitutions. Even the secret sessions of the Senate according representative institutions. It is said that ment in a clear and consistent light. We are not the point will be reserved for settlement at Paris, able to publish the correspondence, nor even the

> Asla. The Russians gave a fete to Gen. Williams and zen, as we know not what issue this misunderstand-Yuseff Pacha, at Tiflis, Jan. 12. Advices from ing may have. Trezibonde, Jan. 29, state that the Russians had retired to Erivan.

Great Britain. Friday night, the 15th inst.

Mr. Roebuck rose to call the attention of the House to "our relations" with the United States, and | President will be much pleased to learn that the moved for the production of all the correspondence | British Government had not directed the enlistwith the Government of the United States relative ments; but on the contrary had condemned the to the conduct of Mr. Crampton.

House the necessity for the question to be properly stop to the proceedings. understood in Great Britain, and that it should be

Crampton knew he was breaking the law; 2nd, that ported in his evasion by the Government of Nova | fringement of the laws of the United States was enthis question: "What instructions were given to case. Mr. Crampton ?"-next, for an expression of opinion

to this violation of the laws of the United States. Mr. Hadfield seconded the motion, Lord Palmerston replied, defending the Govern largely increased at San Francisco. The farmers ment, and stating that the correspondence would be astonished at the importance their scheme has elicithroughout the agricultural districts have also taken produced as soon as the last dispatch from the ted from the British Government and press." advantage of the rains to commence putting in their American Government had been answered. Lord Palmerston then launched into a flerce invective The Legislature, so far, has failed to elect a U. S. against Mr. Roebuck, whom he styled the mouth- of the regret for any violation of United States law Senator to occupy the place recently held by Dr. piece of the calmmnies uttered in the United States, which, contrary to instructions, might have taken Gwin. Gov. Foote was nominated in caucus by the and as holding a brief from the enemy. Lord place; and her determination to remove all causes Know-Nothings, but the Senate refused to go into Palmerston then continued-"No man could more for further complaint by putting an end to all projoint convention by a vote of 17 to 14. It is believed strongly feel than he did, the calamities which seedings for enlistment, ought satisfactorily and that this position of affairs cannot be changed, and, would arise from a conflict between the British honorably to terminate the difference between the therefore, there is but little probability of the nation and the United States. These were the sentiments of all the people of this country, but it was Her Majesty is imperfect, and direct charges should The Legislature has now pending a proposition one thing to entertain a friendly sentiment towards be made. No offence to the United States was of which, it is believed, will result in obtaining the a kindred people, and another to entertain our feeling of self-respect. It was incumbent upon those should be maintained uninterrupted." The Democratic State Central Committee has who were charged with the public interest to culticalled a convention for the 5th of March, for the vate both these sentiments, for the interests of peace very long letter, recapitulating the occurrence repurpose of choosing delegates to the Democratic were equally great on both sides of the Atlantic, specting enlistments, saying of Mr. Crampton, "his and the calamities arising from a state of war would connection with this affair, has rendered him an un-The Supreme Court of California have made a de- be equally disastrous; that, however, which a Gov- acceptable representative of Her Britannic Majesty's cision, by which the assets of the late firm of Adams ernment had to consider, was the justice of its cause, Government near this Government, and you are di-& Co., are to be divided pro rata among the credi- and what was befitting the honor and dignity of rected by the President to ask her Britannic Majes the country. He was persuaded that this feeling ty's Government to recall him." The instructions was reciprocated on both sides of the Atlantic, were similar with regard to Messrs. Rowecraft, Bargreat battle took place on the 26th of January be- whatever might be said in popular speech in Amer- clay, and Matthews, Consuls at Cincinnati, New

The Chancellor of the Eycheguer has notified England had gone to war against him. capitalists to meet Mr. Palmerston and bimself-on

secret meeting, as to the course to be pursued re- did not forbid this course." specting American difficulties. The Derbyites Mr. Bucbanan to Mr. Marcy, Nov. 9, says: " United States.

Holland and Germany.

Italy. nillions, by fifty votes against seven.

The conduct of the Italian Bishops in taking undue advantage of the Concordat, has given rise to new negotiations with the Pope.

Four Days Later. The Baltic arrived at this port on Tuesday noon. Her advices are four days later than those brought by the America.

She brings no news of the Pacific. She passed a large number of icebergs on her passage. The Peace Conferences opened on the 23d ult. All the Envoys had arrived at Paris. Confidence in the reestablishment of peace continues. The excitement respecting the American difficul-

ties was not so great. A large force of troops is to be concentrated in Canada as a Palmerston bravado. In the cotton market prices were unchanged. an improved demand-also in beef and bacon.

# General Intelligence.

The Maine Law in the Assembly The majority of the Committee on the bill for re-

pealing the Probibitory Law, have made a report in favor of such repeal. The Committee take general London on the 16th for Paris. Ali Pacha had left ground against the legislation that seeks to dictate to man what he shall cat or drink, or to restrain his appetite by laws. The question of constitutionality is not touched upon, other than in a brief paragraph, the constitutionality of the law, entertained by eminent legal authorities, should be considered as sufficient reason for not pressing its enforcement. The bill submitted re-enacts the old excise law, with some session. The Supervisors and Justices of the Peace are made Commissioners of Excise, and the price of licenses is fixed at not less than ten, nor more than one hundred dollars. The fines are for selling in quantities less than five gallons, without license, \$25. egon question." Officers of the law to arrest all persons found violating the act, and require from them a bond for \$100. A fine of \$10 is imposed on persons who sell or give liquor to intoxicated people. Grand Juries present all offences under the act, and also all es where persons shall have adulterated liquors, months imprisonment. Happily the experiment of these wise legislators will have no chance to be

> Later frem Kansas. Information has been received from Kansas dur-State men are armed, ready to give them a warm reception. It is reported that fighting had actually commenced at Easton. It was also stated that Col Sumper, Commander of Fort Leavenworth, had received orders from the President to use the troops under his command to suppress insurrections. It is understood that Mr. Robinson, the Governo

elect, under the Free-State organization, and the other officers elected, have determined to take the oath of offico. It is said that not a single member elected to office under the new Constitution, will refuse to take the oath, even if it does make them traitors. The arrest and trial of some two hundred men in Kansas, for treason, will create some excitement throughout the country.

Our Relations with England.

The President has communicated during the week. to the Senate, all the correspondence which has taken place with Great Britain on the subject of full abstracts published by the papers. The main points, however, should be understood by every citi-

The documents comprise about five hundred foolscap pages-one-third relative to the movements of the Government to suppress recruiting, the orders A debate occurred in the House of Commons on of the Attorney-General, the trial of Hertz, &c. The first letter on the subject from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan, bears date June 9, 1855, and says the conduct of her officers thus engaged, called them to Mr. Roebuck commenced by impressing upon the an account, and taken immediate measures to put a

Mr. Buchanan communicated these views of the ascertained who was to blame for the unsatisfactory | President to Lord Clarendon ou the 13th of July. state of England's relations with America. He re- A letter from Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan of July The steamers Star of the West and Illinois have marked that the laws of the United States prohib- 15, says something more than a disavowal is looked arrived during the week with intelligence from the ited recruiting for foreign service, and that in the for from the British Government, that the latter early days of the Republic it had required a French must not only retrace her steps, but that the Presi-Minister, of the period, to be removed for such an dent expects Great Britain to take effective measures were enlisted within the United States, or who left He proceeded to show, from documents read at this country under contracts made here to enter as

A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy, July To the amazement of the Granadians, a few hours | Scotia, and the Governor-General of Canada, and tirely contrary to the positive instructions of the

on the conduct of the Government, and is now He therefore called, first, for a specific answer to made thereby leave no doubt of the facts of the Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy, October 3, says of California during the two weeks ending the 5th on the part of the Honse, that they were no parties "the enlistment case presents a serious aspect, and remarks that the plots referred to by Lord Clarendon, mean the movements of the Irish Emigration Society of Boston, the members of which must be

> Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton, Nov. 16, says "Her Majesty did not doubt the frank expression

The attack commenced by firing a shot from House had just heard, which savored of anything Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marey, February 1, 1856, a howitzer, which was returned by a volley from but a tendency to conciliate difficulties, he was perthe entire rear of the town, the Indians uttering at the same time terrifle yells of defiance. The firing the United States, that they valued the friendship of the South ult. It was insured for the same time terrifle yells of defiance. The firing the United States, that they valued the friendship of the South ult. It was insured for the same time terrifle yells of defiance. The firing the United States, that they valued the friendship of the South ult. It was insured for the so

was continued until three o'clock, P.M., when find- the people of this Great Empire, and that the inter- ey, bearing date Nov. 2, 1855, in which Mr. Buing that the Indians could not be driven from the woods, it was decided to settle the matter in a different manner. The women and children were sent under such circumstances, persuade himself that him that the most serious difficulties between the sold on order, and widely distributed. In the State on board the Decatur and Brontes, the citizens and these matters of difference, when they came to be two Governments might arise out of the Central of New York, 276, Pennsylvania 87. Massachusetts marines were left in charge of the block-bouse, and laid before the Congress of the United States, as American question. Clarendon replied that when 75, Louisiana 47, Canada 19, Alabama 6, Connecsage of the President. On Thursday last the Chair the officers and crew returned to the ship; the batteries were then opened from the Decatur, and grape, Britain, would not receive the calm, dispassionate of a treaty, the best and most natural mode was to Georgia 11, Maine I3, New Brunswick 3, Maryland Senate, Judge Mason, of Virginia, offered a Resolu- cannister and round shot poured upon the Indians in and reasonable consideration which was essential to refer the question to a third power. At an early 7, New Hampshire 10, Michigan 10, Nova Scotia 3. such quantities that the main body of them retreat. an amicable settlement, and which, be trusted, period of the negotiations Clarendon made this sur- Iowa 16, Delaware 9, Mississippi 2, Indiana IO, Wiswould prevent any intemperate individual, on their gestion, but Mr. Buchanan jocularly replied that consin 22, China 1, North Carolina 9, Texas 3, side, from attempting to plunge the two countries the Emperor of Russia was the only one sufficiently Rhode Islan 7, New Jersey 8, Tennesce 4, Minneindependent to act as an umpire in the case, and sota 2, California 3, besides a number seut to Cuba

A letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy, Nov. Elmira and at the American Institute at the Crys-Monday, the 18th, to hear the proposed terms of a 28, details a conversation similar to the above, ad- tal Palace, they received the first premiums "for the new loan, which, it is supposed, will amount to £20,- ding: "I urged on Clarendon, as strongly as I could, best bell and yoke," and for "the best tone bells." reasons which I thought ought to induce the British The London Times reviews Mr. Seward's speech, Government to relinquish the Bay Islands to Honand says England will not give up the smallest of duras. Clarendon replied that these Islands have The debates of this week in the Senate on the to the garri-on with information that the Indians her rights to mere American clamor. The Derby not the least value to great Britain, and the only on the 11th of April next. Party and the Giadstone Party had each held a question with them was whether the national hono

sued a proolamation calling for six companies of vel- decided to support Palmerston "to rescue English | had an interview yesterday with Clarendon, by aphonor from Republican insult." These were the very pointment. He said the best method to settle the words, as reported. The Gladstone Party decided to question is by arbitration. I replied there was notake every precaution to sbun a rupture with the thing to arbitrate. He said the true construction of the treaty was a proper subject for arbitration I told him I did not consider there could be any Count Montemolino is negotiating a Carlist loan in question as to the construction at all—the language was plain and explicit, and I thought this would be the almost unanimous opinion of the American peo- by bimself for the purpose of self-destruction, on ac-The Sardinian Senate bas voted a loan of thirty ple; but, that in writing to you I should mention what he had said, as I had done before concerning what he had said concerning our first interview or the subject."

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy, Feb. 5, 1856, says Ere this can reach Washington you will have read the speeches of Lords Derby and Ciarendon in the House of Lords, on Thursday, which will speak for themselves. In relation to the Central American question, Ciarendon said: "I lost no time in offer ing to refer the whole question to the arbitration of any third Power, both sides agreeing to be bound by the decision. That offer has not been accepted but I hope, upon further consideration, the Govern ment of the United States will agree to it."

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy, Feb. 8, 1856, says On Wednesday last, 6th inst., I had an interview with Lord Clarendon at the Foreign Office, I told him I desired to ascertain whether the statement he made in the House of Lords on the evening of Thursday the 31st ult .- that the British Government had Breadstuffs slightly advanced, except white wheat, made to the American Government an offer which which has declined one shilling. In flour there is has been recently renewed to arbitrate concerning the Central American question-was founded of what had passed between him and myself in con versation, or whether he had instructed Mr. Crampton to make to you, in writing, a formal proposal to arbitrate. He replied, his statement was founded on our different conversations, and that in these he had several times proposed to me the reference of waters into the canal which empties into Senoca those questions to arbitration, and he expressed the lake. The subtraction of so much water spoils the hope that I had communicated his propositions to Cheming and injures the Susquehanna, of which it my Government. I remarked that this fact had now is a principal feeder. for the first time been communicated to me. If he had informed me of it at the time, this would have which declares that the conflicting opinions as to given his conversation a more serious character, and caused it to make a deeper impression on my lying near him. About \$6,000 in bonds payable to mind. He said be had thought, as a matter of Mrs. A. Cross, and dated in 1823, were found on the course, that I would consider what he said to me body, which was in a wonderful state of preservahad been said after consultation with his Cabinet. tion. The bonds are signed by many of the oldest alterations and additions, and repeals the law of last In reply, I observed I had thought that when one citizens of Alleghany and Bath counties. nation desired to propose to another the submission of an international dispute to arbitration, it was done tract of land in California has been signed by the by writing and in due form; such had been their Land Commissioner.

own course when they proposed to arbitrate the Or-Besides, the President might, if he thought pr per, consult the Sena e on the question, and what would be thought by that body if such a proposition were presented them in the loose form of various conversations between him and myself, which, after all, I might through mistake or inadvertance or sold them when adulterated, which are declared not have rejorted correctly? He then for the first misdemeanors, punishable by fine of \$100 and three time informed me he had addressed a dispatch to Mr. Crampton on the subject, with instructions to him to read it to you. He then sent for it and read Rev. John Jenkins, Rev. Henry Darling, John J. Owen, D.D., Rev. A. A. Wood, Rev. A. A. Rev. A. A. Wood, Rev. A. A. Wood, Rev. A. A. Wood, Rev. A. A. Wood, Rev. A. A. Rev. A. A. Wood, Rev. A. A. Rev. A. A. Rev. A. A. Wood, Rev. A. A. Rev. A. Rev. A. A. Rev. A. Rev. A. A. Rev. A. A. Rev. A. Rev. A. A. Rev. A.

He proceeded to express a decided opinion in fa-▼or of arbitration, and said when two friendly Gov- James B. Pinneo, ing the past week, that another invasion was threatened by the notorions Kickapoo rangers. The Freerefer the question to a third friendly power. He had ever believed their construction of the treaty to be correct. He then requested me to communicate to you their proposals for an arbitration, and how anxious they were that the question might be settled in this manner. I told him I should cheerfully comply with his request, but repeated that my own individual opinions remained unchanged.

I considered the language of the treaty too clear for serious doubt, and such I believed was the opinion of public men of all parties in the United States. This had been evinced by a recent debate in the Senate on the President's Message. Besides, the difficulty of selecting a suitable Sovereign as an arbitrator, seemed insurmountable-but this, I said, was a question for my Government, and not for my

Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marey, Feb. 27, says: Ob serving that some misapprehension seems to exist as to the offer made by Lord Clarendon to Mr. Buehanan, to submit the points regarding the interpretation of the Ciayton-Bulwer Treaty, upon which the two Governments disagree, to arbitration, I think it well to send you the inclosed dispatch which I received from Lord Clarendon on the subject in December last. I regret not having made you this communication before, but the truth is, the last paragraph of the dispatch escaped my attention until I referred to it lately, and as I was aware that the negotiation of the question regarding Central America was in Mr. Buchanan's and Lord Clarendon's hands, I considered the dispatch as merely meant for my information as to what was going for-

ward upon a subject in regard to which I inferred you were already informed. Edward Everett has consented to repeat hi ration on the character of Washington, delivered in Boston on the 22d, at Richmond, Va., March 13tb. He is invited by the ladies of that city, and the pro-

ceeds are to go towards the purchase of the Mount Caleb B. Atkins, telier of the Washington bank, Boston, has been arrested on charge of embezzling \$14,000 from the funds of that institution. Bogns

checks to the amount of over \$7000 were found in his possession, by which he evidently intended to The rich old spinster who died at Newton, N. H., lately, left \$38,419. She was all her life getting ready to be married, and had stored up 182 sheets, 63 coverlids, 50 blankets, 27 beds with 1120 lbs. of

feathers, 54 towels, 24 table covers, and 43 handkerchiefs, while the whole amount of her wearing apparel did not exceeed ten dollars in value. Mr. Williams of the Toledo Blade, elected inder of documents to the House of Representatives, has disposed of his interest to Robert

Farnham. Hon. Onslow Peters, one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Illinois, died at Washington last week, of an attack of pleurisy.

beyond the common walks of life, quite in the verge of heaven."

In Pittsfield, Mass., at the house of his son-in-law Pro J. Holmes Agnew, Feb. 22nd, the 75th anniversary of his lift, Jount Taylor, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

Thus has sonk to rest one of the oldest and most respected of her citizens. Ho removed thither from Massacht setts when Newark was an interior village, and was amon the early founders of its present prosperity. His name is honored among business men as one untarnished; in all hit transactions governed by the strictest integrity. In the Church, he was an efflect member, fathfully dischargin the duties of Trustee and Elder many years. In the community, his honesty and uprightness won him golden ophions, and on retiring from manufacturing interests, he way ugged to assume the Prosidency of the Newark Bankin and Insurance Company, an office from which he retired little more than a year since. On his death, the Director voted to attend his funeral officially; thus, at his deceases on his retirement, teatifying their high regard. Blessing he scattered on many poor, where no eye saw but God's and many a young man thanks him for good advice and rightsous example, attributing to him the hest lesson of his life, both for this world and that which is to come A guidling principle of his was to do good as he had opport tunity, whist life lasted; thus year by year expending larg some in various ways of beneficance, rather than accommisting to leave brilliant legacies at his death. "The godly man ceaseth; the fathful fail from among the children omen." The "American" members of the Legislatur of New-York, have warmly endorsed Mr. Fillmore's nomination. With few exceptions the nomination takes well with the order, and awakens a good deal of enthusiasm.

The Hon, B. F. Wade, whose present term as . S. Senator from Obio expires in March, 1857, was re-elected for a second term of six years, by a vote of 100 against 36 for Mr. Todd and 2 scattering. The large grain warehouse of Messrs. Busby & Co., on Masterstreet, Philadelphia, fell down on the 28th, with an awful crash. Two men who were loading a car on the track were under the ruins, and supposed to be killed. Mr. Oliver Giazier, a revolutionary pensioner,

rmerly of West Boylston, died in Northboro' Feb. 25th, at the advanced age of 93 years. Mr. Glazier entered the army at the age of sixteen, and served in New-Jersey, Rhode Island, and at West Point. The Times learns that Capt. Whitely, of the Ordnance Department, Governor's Island, received orders on Thursday, from the War Department, to

put the island in War defence. A resolution has been adopted in the Senate a committee to contract for a painting which shali represent the incident which occurred in the Senate Chamber on the 22nd December, 1783, when George Washington delivered his Farewell Address, and took his final leave of public life.

The frame building heretofore used as the

THE FIRST of a Course of Lectures before the Brook The Messrs. Meneely of West Troy, during bbath School Union will be quarress jerian Chnroh, Henry street, on Sundey evening, 9th 47 f o'clock, By Rev. Dr. Cox. Subject, "The Bible." ublic are generally invited to attend. NOTICE. A Sermon will be preached in the Broadwa Tabernaele, Sanday morning, the 9th inst., by C. L. Brac Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, upon the "Chil dren of the Poor."

PRESBYTERY OF ELYRIA. The next stated meeting will be at Brownhelm, on the first Tuesday of April next, at two o'clock, P.M. The records of the churches are to be examined at this meeting, and statistical reports prescuted.

ALFRED H. BETTS, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF HURON will hold its annual

meeting at Norwalk, on Tuesday, April 1st, at 7 o'clock P. M. The Churches will send in their records and statle tieal reports.

A. NEWTON, Stated Clerk. A CARD. With sentiments of grateful respect, the un dersigned would acknowledge the receipt of a Certificate of theorary Membership in the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, presented to him through the liberality of the Congregational Church and Society in Malaya. Sarah Hayeratt, tried and found guilty of the nurder of Thos. Hudson, in St. Louis, two or seed sown, and abundantly reward all their labors of love Burks, Feb. 26, 188, Feb. 26, Feb.

three months since, has been sentenced to be hung Adbertisements. Worms! Worms!

TYARIOUS theories have been started relative to the origlu of intestinal worms, and yet the question is still a vexed one among medical authorities. Of one fact, how-The Minnesota Legislature is moving for a State Organization. A Territorial Convention will ever, all are informed, and in which all agree-the fatal nabe beld in June, 1857, to form a State Constitution. ture of the influence they exert on children. At this season of the year, the attacks of worms are most frequent as A poor fellow named Nieholas L. McChesney, a native of New Jersey,, 40 years of age, died | well as most dangerous. We take great pleasure in direct ing the attention of parents to the Vermifuge of Dr. M'Lane from the effects of a dose of strychnine, administered prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh. It is one of the most extraordinery medicines ever introduced to the pub lie, and has never failed of success when tried, Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, the Free Soil mem Purchasere will be careful to ask for DR MT.ANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMber of Congress from Ohio, has published in the ING BROS., of PITTSBURGE, PA. All other Vermifuges in National Era a letter declining a re-election. omparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermi Pardon Davis, of Baton Rouge, La., who was

sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the respectable drug stores. None gamuine without the signa-

A Perfumed Breath!

fuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all

FLEMING BROS.

Governor, after being confined less than a year and a half, Mr. Davis was a native of Wisconsiu. His WHAT indy or gentleman would remain under the curse a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Baim of a Thousand Flowers" as a destrifice would not only render it crime consisted in giving bread and clothing to three sweet, but leave the toeth white as alabaster? Many per-The Western merchants are apprehensive of sons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is considerable damage to the river craft on the breaking up of the ice. Forty-four years ago a break up

of the "Balm" upon your tooth brush, and wash the teeth like that now to be apprehended was witnessed on night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year. Boston Saturday Evening Go the Mississippi. Such was the pressure along a

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using channel then about three-fourths of a mile wide, that the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan huge masses of ice were forced up and thrown on the piniples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and top of the bluff bank, twenty feet high. A similar roseate hne. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and event this Spring would cause immense destruction | wash the face night and morning. SHAVING MANE EASY. Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm New-York and Pennsylvania are having a hit of of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well, and it wil controversy about Chemung river, which the former is accused of purloining. The river rises in Pennsylof a Thousand Flowers, the make a benntiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Effective.

vania, runs into New-York and then back again into & Co. Proprietors, and all drugglats. the state where it originates. Near Corning the Boston and New-York Pianos. New-Yorkers have dammed the river and turned its CLIANS and Melodeons, bought for cash and will be sold at very low prices. Second hand Planos from \$30 to \$150. Planos and Melodeous to let. Great bargains given. T. S. BERRY, 441 Broadway.

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52-8t No. 34 Cliff St., owner of Fulton, New-York. Col. Fremont's warrant for the Mariposa

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THE Trustees have the satisfaction to announce that the next Term will open May 7th, under the anspices of its late Principal, Mr. Alexander Watson, A.M., whose distinguished ability and success they confidently hold out as a guaranty for thorough education Boarders in the family of the Principal enjoy peculiar advantages Terms \$200 a year. Giroulars at Appleton's, 346 Broadway; the Principal's, 16 Clinton St. Brooklyn; or the undersigned.

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Monday, March 10th, St. Chrysostom.—Orafor.
Thursday, "13th, St. Jereme.—Monk.
Monday, "17th, St. Ambrose.—Prelate.
Thursday, "20th, St. Augastine.—Theologian.
Monday, "24th, St. Lac.—Popc. Tickets (\$2 to the course; ladies' tickets \$1) to be obtained at the Broadway bookstores generally; at the Library of the Association, and at the door. Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock. P.M. Admission to a single lecture 50 cents.

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February 12th, in full hope of a glorious immortality, Mrs. Sarkiva Cole Robbins, 45.

In sarly life slie professed laith in Christ, and became a member of the Frasbyterian Church in Mendon, Monroe county. N.Y. In 1842, abe and her husband joined Dr. Shaw's Church. Rochester. Two years azo, her husband, Richard N. Robbins, removed with his family to Davenport, Iowa, and the ee to Chicago, last Fall. Mrs. R. ever adorned her profession by a consistent Christian life. The last year has been to her one of protracted and extreme suffering. But she bore her long and painful illness with Christian fortitude. Death had no terrors to her. Though statehed to her femily, and having much to live for, yet she spoke of her decense, months before it occurred, as an expected event, and couversed about it as eating as if it were merely going some short journey. Her faith was indeed an anchor to her soul sure and attendant, and the within the vail. Those who saw her in her last hours felt that "the chamber where she met her fate was privileged beyond the common walks of life, quite in the verge of heaven."

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Fab. 28, 1556.

1854-5t

leady during the week, and the closing rates are 109 to 109; on London, and 5,20a5 it; on Paris. The re-opening of communication with the Easte # States via the Sound, has accelerated business very meterially, and the influx and efflux of Merchandise is rapidity on the increase. After so long a period of state siness men are looking forward to a Spring and Sninmer of nausual activity. We have all the elements for a prosperous business year, es the country at large is rich, and tradegenerally rests upon a sound and healthy

The Stock market during the week, has been fluctue ating and unsettied, caused partially by patitical rumore from Washington and London, touching our relations with Great Britain The feeling of distrust is, however, new almost subsided The following are the closing prices on the 3d inst. of the leading descriptions of Stocks and Bonds operated in :--

New-York and Erie RR. 584 | Cleveland & Pittsburgh 678 The market generally closes steady, without much

decided movement. In State Securities the transactions for the week are follows -Tennessee 6's '90, 951; Missouri 6's, 87a861; Vir-

ginia 6's, 954a942; Ohio 6's '60, 1034; Indiana State 5's, 84a83\$; California 7's '70, 9ia91\$; Cliy 6's '70, 971a97. There have been no specie shipments to Europe during the week, but it is expected that there will be from three operters to a million of dollars shipped this week.

By W. N. White, of Athens, Georgia. A very complet and prastical work, embracing the Vegetable Garden, the Fruit Garden, the Flower Garden, and the Pleasure grounds Intended especially for the Southern States. Price \$1,26. By the steamers Star of the West and Illinois, we have advices from San Prancisco to the 5th uit, and \$1,469,200 in gold. The agricultural and mining interests were presperous. By the steamer America we have news from Liver-

pool to the 16th ult. The Cotton market is reputed to have advanced, with a heavy business. Flour and Grain show a further decline, and money is stringent and in quick demand. The new English Loan of \$100 000 000 was duly noticed in Parliement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Funds had declined 1 per cent., and elosed at 90%. The peace prospects continue to inspire

The Dry Goods trade has materially improved of late, and with an easy money market end a reduced stock of goods in the intertor, the season, though late, must result satisfactoriy to all part es. Country collections continue to be made with promptitude. Domestic Goods are well held and in moderate supply, and all staple Foreign Goods are firm, with an ampie supply. The following etatement will show the amount of the Imports of Foreign Goods into New-York for the week, as compared with the corresponding period for two years :

1854. 1856. \$2,659,130 \$2,479,654 \$3,506,79 Previously ..... 29,551,888 23,071,441 £9,708,677 Total since Jan. 1st ... \$32,210,518 \$25,581,093 \$33,209,474 The Export of Merchandise from New-York to Foreign ports, for the week, was, in

machines in use,

oth. It has a knife that does not ohoke.

Its other excellences, too numerous to mention here, are
fairly given to the oreniars. Its intrinsic worth is also ettested by the award (mostly in only 3 years) of Domestic Produce \$1,100,965 And for the corresponding week in 1855, \$1,094 052. The following is a comparative statement of the offiial Bank averages for the week anding the lat inst;-Loans and Discounts ..... \$102.632,285 The changes from the previous week are as follows :-Increase of Loans \$1,886,788 Loss in Specie 196,188

Markets.

\$74.81 Pots have declined and have gold at \$6.65 per

CANDLES -- Are in fair demand at steady prices. We

quote saies at 27a32c for Adamantine, 38a40c for Sperm,

COTTON-The demand is fair, and prices are well sup-

and 50c for Patent Sperm per lb.

Askes-Pearls remain scarce, end we quote them at

more, Md., which ever is nearest to you.

J. S. WRIGHT & CO.

"Prnirie Farmer" Works, Chlosgo, Dec. 1, 1888.

1353-18t The balance in the Sub Treasury on the lat inst. was \$3,099,863. OUR SLAVE STATES!

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A NEW WORK BY F. L. OLMSTED, Author of "Walks and Talks of an America Farmer in England," A JOURNEY IN THE

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IV.
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FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market was firm in the early part of the week for State and Western Flour, consoquent on the increased Eastern demand, caused by the resumption of the Sound nevigation, but the news by the ing an agricultural and economical survey. The shows of the world daily life of slavery in States where confort for the whites is an exception and not the rule. If shows us the bars, comfortless farm houses, the means log cabins, and hastly the sordid pens, unworthy the uses of cabins, where thousands of poor whites drag out a digraded, comfortless, simless existence, borne down by the weight of that system which enriches now and then planter. The book is very thorough and accurate in tadalia, and is written in a style so lively and with so mue dramatio incident as to hold the attention like a work of incides. A friend of ours, a goutleman of high literary out troe, confessed to having been begulied to efting more that the first half of the night to read it. Every Northern wote end particularly every Northern farmer, ought to read the book, and see what sort of a system this is to be eprend over all our free territories. They will appreciate then, as the never did before, the worth of the struggle in Kansas. Cetalaly one must acknowledge, on reading it, that if slave be the means of recluming the negro from heathenism, seertainly makes heathen ground of Christian countries. America ceused a reaction, in some measure, a though the market closes quite firm. We quote closing sales for Common State at \$6106.971; Straight State et \$6,93\$a7; Extra State at \$7n7\$; Common Western at \$6ja7j; Extra Western et \$7ja9j; Extra Genesce at \$84a104; Canadian et \$74a94 for Superfine to Best Extra; Southern at \$8a10 for Mixed to Extra per bbl. The better grades of Flonr continue to maintain a higher relative value than the common, in consequence of the agitation among the trade about the inspection, which is in a fair way of being reformed at an early day. Rye Flour is pienty, and seiling at \$4\$46\$ per bhl for Fine and Superfine. Corn Meal is steady at \$3 and lor Jersey, and \$3\$a4 for Brandywine per bbi. Buckwheat Flonr is lower, with a limited demend at \$1,75424 per

GRAIN-Wheat is in fair demand, mainly for the home trade. We quote sales of Tennessee Red at \$1.70a1,75 p Western Red at \$1,68a1,70; Canadian White at \$1,80 KANSAS AND UTAH GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

By Mrs. B. G. Frants, Wife of the late United States Secretary for Utah. per bushel. The Rye Market is unsettled, and we quote sales at \$1,10a1,12 per bushel. Barley is firm end demand fair at \$1,27a1,29 per bushel. Corn is abundant and depressed, and we notice sales et 72a75e for Sonth-PORTIONS of this work have appeared in Putnam's mouthly, under the title of Live among rise Mossows, and have been received by the Press and Public with the strongest evidence of commendation and interest. The facilities enjoyed by the Author for approhending the gaseral public pointy of the Mormon leaders, and the mode family life. ern and Western Mixed; and 73a7to for Southern Yel-

low and White per bashel. Oats are more inquired for, and are seiling at 43a46c for Western; 40a43c for States public pointy of the Mormon leaders, and for observing the effect of this polity upon the interior social and family life of the people, were such as to secure for her report peculiar and permanent value.

We add some opinions of the Press on that portion of the work that appears in Putnem's Monthly: and 35a39c for Jersey per bashel. Hops-The market remains steady, with a fair denand et 7a ile for new crop, and 5he for old per ib HIDES-The market has become quite active in consework that appears in Futnem's Monthly:

"Life among the Mormons' Is continued in this number, and the writer paints to the life the fearful wickedness of the dreary infidelity and sensual enormities of Mormondom. Pandemonium has no spot in Christendom where iniquity is carried on more perfectly in a wholesale way than in Utah Valley. A heathen onco turned away in disgust from the Paphian origies at Cyprus, and said the Cyprians had defiled bust; but Brigham Yoning and his gang could give lessons to the Paphian priests."—Louisvillo Journal. quence of the partial opening of navigetion. The reeipts for the week have been light, and the stock is

rednoed. HEMP-The market generally is very firm, but renains inactive. We quote sales of Dressed American at \$2,55a2,65 per ton.

defined that; our brigates,"—Louisvillo Journal.

"The picture of the loathsome den of unclean beasts in
the Sait Lake Vailey is drawn by a lady's modest but lively
penell."—Burlington Daily Free Fress.

"The problem of theoretic government in Utah is a subject just now absorbing public concernment. It is fortunate
that it has engaged the sable pen of the writer, who brings
to her sid discrimination and impartably. —N. Y. Herald.

"The paper of Life among the Mormons,' recounting
the details of an actual visit to the Sait Lake Settlement
during the pest winter, promises a record of much-needed
information, by an intelligent and accurate observer."

New York Express.

"'Life among the Mormons,' is a sessionable exceted of HAT-We notice seles of River at \$1.124a1.181 for shipping, per 100 ibs. Inon-Scotch Pig has advanced, and we quote sales at \$36 per ton, usnal time Bar is quite firm. Some holders of American Pig have retired their stocks from market, end prices have an neward tendency. LEAD-We notice sales of Spenish to a rive at \$65, end Galena at \$7 per it0 lbs. The market closes rather

LEATHER-The demand is large, and the supply is nnequal to the wents of the trade NAVAL STORES - There is some demand for export, We quote Spirits Turpentine rather duli at 40,4'c per

221 Broadway. g-lion; Crude do. ranges from \$3a34 per 2:0 lbs. Tar. \$2 a2 per bbi Resin seils slowly at \$1,55a1,60 for Common per 310 lbs. Pitch is duli et \$2\a2\frac{1}{4} per bbl. D. APPLETON & COMPANY, NAILS - The demand for Cnt is moderate at 3 to oash, and 40 per lb. usuel oredit. Wrought are in light sup-Together with an Introductury View of Philosophy in General, and a Preliminary View of the Reason. By Henry W Tappan. One vol. 12mo., cloth, \$1,28.

ply.
Oils-Crnde Whaje is held at 82083c, and Crnde Sperm at \$1,83 per gailon. Red Oil is insolve at 65a 68c per gallon. Lard Oil is heavy at 92a9 to per gallon. Linseed Oil is duil at 80a82c for large lo's per galion. PROVISIONS - Pork is In fair demand for export, and p rt n speculation. We quote clo lng prices for Mess at \$164-168; Prime at \$141; and Prime Mess at \$154-17; per bol, including 3000 bbls of the latter for ecount of the French & wernment. Dressed Hogs are seiling at 7\$ 18; per ib. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 81a9c for Hams, and 71a7to for Shoulders per ib. Bacon is dull and beavy. The market for Beef is lower, being abundant and in slack request. We quote Conntry Prime at \$21.95; Country Mess at \$10al; and Repacked Western at \$11a13; per bbi. Beef Hams are in light supply and fair demand. Lard is quite firm at 104 2104c per ib Butter is selling moderately at 17022d for Ohio, and 22a29e for common to choice State per 1b. Cheese is in ample supply at 8 aiQ c per lb. The stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing vards of New-York and Brooklyn, March 1st, 1856, is as follows :-

March 1, 1856. March 1, 1986. GROCERIES - The market for Sugara is very firm, and full prices are realized Coffee is in fair demand, but the market is quiet Tea has sold at auction sturing the week at full prices. There is a firm teeling in the trade, ad a fair demand. Foreign Molanes is beli fi m y, but the demand is moderate. New Orleans is active, and

Pen."
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and
with an Appendix of Examples for analysis and critidism,
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and use. By W. D. Wilson, D.D. One volume 12me, \$1.24. rices favor seilers. Wood-As nevigation has opened, manufacturers and deally are in the market, and there is more inquiry. Holders of Domestie are firm, as the stock of Fleece and

XUM

# The A. U. Ebangelist.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. ELEMENTS OF LOGIC; with an Introductory View of Phi losophy in General, and a Preliminary view of the Rea-son. By Henry P. Tappan. D. Appleton & Co. 12mo.

The treatise on Logic published some years ago by Dr. Tappan, is here re-written and much enlarged. It is more than a text book of technical logie; that term is used in its broad, original sense, embracing not only the process of reasoning from premises to conclusions, but an examination of the sources of knowledge, and of the structure and powers of the mind by which these processes are carried on. It first takes a general view of philosophy-of the sonrces of knowledge, and its scientific sification. In this, Dr. T. takes nearly the ground of Cousin-jndiciously transcendental, and his classification of intuitions as well as of philoso phy generally, is very clear and beautiful. His snrvey of the reason is confined to the explication of its elementary ideas, and its functions. In treating of logic proper, the anthor divides it into Primordial each division a book. The first embraces metaphysical ideas, ethical ideas, ideas of the Beautiful, and the classification of these and other cognitions. Inductive logic is the first step beyond cognition or intuition, or the formation of premises; deductive logic is the infinite use made of these premises in forming conclusions logic proper. These sev eral parts are described with fulness, and in a bean tifully lucid style. The work is very comprehen sive, and has the advantage of presenting the whole subject at a glance. It is a work of careful scholarship, of broad, comprehensive views and indicious oning. Whether its doctrines be accepted or not, its symmetry of plan, guarded qualifications and admirable style will place it among the best of our native contributions to philosophy.

A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY IN EPITOME. By Dr. Albert Schwegler. Translated from the original Germau by Julius H. Seelye. D. Appleton & Co. 12mo. pp. 336. Dr. Hickok and Prof. Smith give high commendations to this work, and to Mr. Seelye's perform ance of the not very easy task of translating it Though very concise, it presents a clear outline of all the principal phases and schools of philosophy from the earliest time. It is particularly full in its exposition of the different schools of Greek philosophy, and impartial. In this it brings to bear imse learning, acute criticism and candid judgment. In describing modern Philosophy, commenc ing with Descartes, Malebranche, Spinoza and Locke, the author evinces extraordinary analytical acumen, as well as truly German learning. A disriple of Hegel, whom he considers to have closed the parallel in contemporary literature. history of philosophy-having solved all prohlems and leaving nothing more to be done-his criticism are of course unfair The disciples of Locke, for in stance, would hy no means accept his view, of this philosophy. But the gist and essence of every system are inminously evolved. The work has a high repute in Germany, and as an outline survey of the whole field, it probably has no equal for clearness of statement and accuracy of analysis. It will be an invaluable text-book.

GLIMPSES OF THE TAUTH AS IT IS IN JESUS. By the Rev. Octavius Winslow D.D. Philadelphia: Lludsay & Blakiston. 12mo. pp. 278. The writings of Dr. Winslow have a grand distinction in our contemporary religious literature, in the earnestness and unction with which they dwell upon the character and offices of Chrfst. Every truth, experience, dnty and hope stand related to Christ; and it is a great excellence that places Him in the center of every exposition of truth. This new work peculiarly exemplifies this trait; it treats of several of the fundamental duties and principles of religion, as repentance, faith, prayer, communion &c., but exclusively as they stand related to the Redeemer. It breathes also, the same earnest tone. of spirituality of his other books-and we are constrained to say, the same diffusiveness of style and consequential method of reasoning. Yet there are but few books better fitted for the uses of earnest

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from the history and tendency of mechanical inventions. The discoveries of science have been often of mechanical inventions, a proof that they are comthe proof derivable from the tendencies inventions -and the evidence afforded by the existence and manifestations of genius. The whole argument is search and minute acquaintance with the subject.

of Natural Philosophy. They are ten in number, each 34 inches by 52, and colored, and contain about Did you ever enjoy but elaborate apparatus could effect. Their econo-

of Scripture and hymns, with an appendix containsonal religious effect. The idea is a pleasant one.

atitudes designed for spiritual encouragement and spirit, and aim at presenting the comforting aspects fits it for self-examination, and personal religious profit. There are many of its trains of thought

in early Indian time, though now as rare as the calumet and wampum. The title indicates the time like a fire by night," upon the distant mountain and scene of the story-Indian life in Canada; the top, but proved to be "a lump of ice in the early sett'ement of Detroit, and the subsequent clear, cold moon." growth. With the thread of a spirited story, a great number of curious facts and reminiscences are bound together, making a piquant and instructive picture ties, is like reading by candlelight, with our

THE GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE, intended especially for the American climate, By William Choriton, A Complete Manual for the Cultivation of the Cranberry, with a description of the best varieties. By R Eastwood. C. M. Saxton & Co., 140 Fulton Street.

The information which Mr. Eastwood presents re specting the culture of the cranberry is both rare and valuable. It can easily be made a source of profit, as well as gratification, and the needful instruction s supplied with clearness and fullness by this little s particularly full in describing the process of growand minnte in its instructions of planting, pruning, &c .- and will prove an admirable hand-book for all who desire to possess this most healthful and deli-

Parisian Storts and French Principles, seen through American Spectacles. By James Jackson Jarves. 2nd Series. Harper & Brothers. 12mo. pp. 277.

The first series of these piquant sketches appeared nonymonsly; their parentage in so respectable and crust-worthy a writer as Mr. Jarves enhances their value. These are superior in finish, taet and quality of the information imparted, to the first; and with the has proved itself both hardy and prolific in the ves' accomplished pencil furnishes, give a very strik- culture. The Algerian flint wheat has a remark-Logic, Inductive and Deductive Logic—giving to ing and instructive picture of the gay metropolis, its ably large berry, and weighs 70 pounds to a people, institutions and life. Mr. Jarves writes very bushel. The Spanish spring wheat is said to be ent upon the substantial virtue of the masses of leasantly, touching with grace and precision, the characteristic points of his subject, without fatiguing the imagination with too minute details. His pen and his pencii have both been put to useful service

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERT; a Year Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1856. Edited by David A. Wells, A.M. Boston: Gould & Liucoln—New-York G. P. Put. nam & Co.

This is a continuation of a most useful series, by Mr. Wells, condensing and methodizing all the discoveries in art and science during the year. The amount of information that is collected is unexpectedly great; and most of it very valuable. It is a are exposed to cold, it is burnt up in our lungs convenient book of reference to the scholar and me- as fast as it is deposited by the blood; but if chanician, as well as of interest to the general reader. Mr. Wells has experience and facilities for deposited throughout the body, as a supply on making his book at once comprehensive and acculand when needed. Warm stables and pens are making his book at once comprehensive and accu- hand when needed. Warm stables and pens are rate. This volume is adorned with a portrait of the a great assistance in fattening, and should never Printing-press king, Richard M. Hoe.

are important. Every excited action consumes The third volume of Ruskin's Modern Painters has recently been published in England, and is the subject of general notice, and criticism. An by the food, and detracts from the fat. American edition is now in press, and will soon be issued by Mr. Wiley. Mr. Ruskin is certainly one of the first writers of the present day; and however bold and startling his positions, he will always command attention from his earnestness of conviction from his extreme knowledge of art, and from an affluence and power of language, that has hardly any

For the New-York Evangelist COME TO THE CONCERT.

BY SEV. PHINEAS CAMP. Come forth to the concert-our concert of prayer A world wide petition goes up to the King; Thy prayer with thy offering O fall not to bring O'er peoples and kingdoms Messiah shall reign, The power and dominion the sajuts shall obtain peace shall descend from the regions above, Aud arth shall be clad in the mantle of love.

The nations are waking and call for thy aid: Fulfil for their rescue the vow thou hast made, And come to the concert and mingle tay prayer With the voice of assemblies now gathering there. The harvest is whitening, the reapers are few, To pray for more laborers is bladlug on you. Come then to the concert, and plead for them there, And look for earth's ransom in snswer to prayer. By the pangs of the Victim who groaned on the tre By the woes of the millious cuthralled by the foe, With the thousands in concert O fall not to go. The Savlour is waiting, the Spirit is nigh, To pour his blessing in showers from on high; In earth's renovation O fail not to share, But join with the fuithful in concert of prayer.

So shalt thoa unite lu the final acclaim. In the Anthem of Moses the song of the Lamb The blood-ransomed heathen forhear to condemn, And thou shalt sit down lu the Kingdom with then

and impartial a witness as Mr. Ewhank we can ob- blue sky, and sunlight, would be inclined to lay depth of three inches at first, increasing the the eye of a keen and practised observer, he has the sunny warmth of an April noon. Surely presented a view of social life, religion, arts and prothough long in building, and of marble texture out exaggeration, yet without fear. He exposes Ro- ping caves and swollen rivulets will soon show signs of stern Winter's surrender to the conquera practical madorned manner, which befits the sub- sleigh ride, and drink in the invigorating air of ing and beautiful must be enjoyed," so putting In these points, the Vergaloo has greatly the adon my hat and cloak I joined the passers-by. EMBOLOGY OF INVESTIGATE: Or Manifestations of Deity an the Works of Aart. Ry the Rev. John Blakely. R But ah! how changed were my feelings. The Carter & Brothers. keen north-west wind, before unperceived, now chilled my frame. The sun, still bright, warmed me not. I found myself the helpless victim of cold, relentless, silent winter. The snow, glaing new and instructive that the world | zed by previous rains, was covered with a shinof mechanic arts and inventions should he made to | ing impenetrable crust, growing harder each contribute to the same great argument. The author's moment, with no signs of melting. All, though train is first to discover the proofs of wisdom, power | brilliant, was still, cold, and immoveable. Each and goodness in the elements of machinery—the one I met soemed struggling to gain a little

power and forces of nature in the faculties of the warmth, and hurrying by to some place of shelwer and forces of nature in the gradual developments ter. My day, so bright and beautiful, when to them. viewed from the windows of my snug apartment, proved to be a pitiless tyrant, from whose unclearly stated, in terse and vigorous language, and Beautiful to look upon and enjoy, when in the copiously illustrated by facts which show great re- prosperity and comfort of my warm dwelling, but cruel, piercing, and unmoved by my suffer-

ings, when I placed myself in his power. and "Sermons in stones," can we not perceive non, the design of which is to explain the principles a brief suggestion in the delusion of this Winth the cattle in bad weather is greatly increased

Did you ever enjoy the constant smiles of polthree hundred drawings. These illustrate all the ished politeness of one who scarce ever frowned; principal experiments and demonstrations occuring who never wounded your ear by a rough word, in the Science, in a very striking manner. They but whose every act was graceful and complete? supply the place of costly apparatns, and bring the One whose highly wrought flattery seemed genfacts of the science with great vividness before the tle, well-earned praise; and whose attentive inpppil's mind. They cover the whole ground of the terest in your oft-told tale, like the purest love. cience as taught in schools, and would seem to give One of whom you said, "how precious in the hour of need will be the never-varying attentions of such a friend. How soothing the gentle ly would my heart bask in the sunlight of such a frieudship in the chill hour of trial. Who can but envy the favored one whose whole life is cheered by that beaming smile."

self suddenly in the power of that one so admired? The clouds of adversity settling down fluence deserting you, and turn to the ever-polite smiling friend for hope and encouragement, and we trust this judicious and tasteful execution of sure of finding all you need? Do you know it will carry profit and joy to many an afflicted what it is to feel no warmth, no melting of the feelings, no eheering influence, but all cold, frozen, and unsatisfactory as the Winter's sunlight? Strive to move the deep fountain of feeling by perity, like the beaming forth of a heart warm with emotion: like the kindly smile of a loving spirit; like the gentle appreciation of a heart full of tender sensibility, was but the chilling Winter sun-light of a cold-hearted, selfish, but very impressively set forth-and it is all adapted to with such characters, who pass for men of feeling, of true warmth of heart, and kindly emo

shutters closed, after the sun has risen.

For the New-York Evangelist. THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

Grape Vine Diseases. At a recent meeting of the Imperial Agricultural Society of France, the diseases of the vine were discussed. In Tuscany, there is said to be a decided improvement in the health of the vine; eatise. The work on grapes is very valuable, and and in the neighborhood of Paris disease has lessened considerably in intensity, and mildew ing grapes in hot houses and cold graperies. It is full has almost disappeared. The same fact holds good with regard to the vicinity of the Lower Alps, Burgundy, and Luxembourg-the use of powder of sulphur, applied to the plants, having been found very beneficial.

New Varieties of Wheat.

There have been distributed, through the Patent Office at Washington, several valuable varieties of foreign wheat, which were tried by cultivators in different sections of the country Among these, is the Turkish flint wheat, which umerous and suggestive engravings, which Mr. Jar Middle States, and well descrying of extended a beautiful variety, of pure whiteness, and likely to succeed well as a Winter wheat at the South, and as a Spring variety at the North. The Santure to man, have sent down through all classes mur spring wheat, and the early Noe wheat, are both from the central or Southerly part of France,

> Fattening Animals. Much depends, in fattening, on outward and mechanical management. Fat is carbon, or the as fast as it is deposited by the blood; but if the great responsibilities which devolve up the great responsi be neglected. So, also, quiet and peacefulness

> > Manures for Fruit Trees.

As a general rule, some kind of compost made of manure vard or stable is the best and most power. reliable for fruit trees. Successive layers of turf, or of muck and turf, in connexion with one third or one-half manure, and a small quantity of ashes, worked together after lying a few weeks, will be found very beneficial in nearly all cases, if used in proper quantities.

Fall Ploughing. Fall ploughing is recommended as beneficial in the case of heavy, stiff clay soils at least, and by many it is thought to be a great advantage to land infected with worms, as it causes their destruction by exposing them to the cold and the land will lose much of its fertility by being ploughed in the Fall and lying exposed to the sun, and frosts and the heavy rains of Winter; but this cannot be the case with heavy soils, the greatest difficulty with them being their com-

pactness.

Cultivating Water Cress. Phillips advises those having large pieces of water in their grounds, to throw the water cress plants on the surface of the water; they will mature their seed, and soon propagate an abundant supply. Cuthill, another writer on the subject, says that few small places are without heart. How beautiful seems this February day, with two inches of clean gravel or small stones, and its dazzling sun! One who looked but at the allow the water to flow in to cover them to the

The two most highly renowned pears for market are the Bartlett and the Vergaloo, or and smoothness, will now begin to yield. Drip- Dayenne. Fine Bartletts were bought at about eight or nine dollars per barrel the past season in some of the eastern cities, and single speciing power of the sun's rays. This bright day mens are often sold for twelve-and-a-half cents seems granted in kindness as a final opportunity each—sometimes more than triple this amount. for invalids and little children to enjoy their last | This sort possesses, eminently, a very desirable quality for marketing, namely, that of ripening Winter, tempered by the influence of an ap- well and assuming all its delicious flavor, if proaching Spring. So I mused, while sitting by picked a fortnight before full maturity, and even out upon the Winter's scene. "A sight so cheer- liable to the fire-blight, and matures quite early.

The greater the variety of food for neat stock

that can be secured, the better will they do. In the morning give them a foddering of good hay. At noon, give them a little rough fodder in the yard, if the weather be fair. At night, feed with good hay. In feeding with roots, feed one day with one kind, the next with another, and so alternate. Change is essential—one from good upland hay of the first quality to meadow hav, and then to straw, will always be grateful

Farmers are not generally careful enough to provide for their cattle and horses warm and comfortable stables for winter. Cattle that are turned out to drink in winter should, if the weather be cold or stormy, be put into the stables soon after, unless the yard be protected from the uncomfortable severity of the weather. If we may find "Books in the running brooks," Much manure is saved by having water in the yard or barn, and besides this, the comfort of

> Analysis of Soils. The following is a simple method of analyzing oils for ordinary agricultural tests: Weigh a convenient quantity of the earth to be analyzed, say 1000 grains, dried in the open air; dry the same before a fire on paper, so as not to scorch the paper; re-weigh, and the difference will be the moisture. Roast the residue, re-weigh, and a convenient quantity of muriatic acid on the

> remainder. When stirred and settled, pour it off, and add oxatate of ammonia; the precipitate will be the lime. Mix the remainder with water, and stir it well. When a little settled, pour off the turbid mixture, and the suspended contents are argillaceous, and the deposits sil-

> Under-draining lies at the foundation of much of agricultural and horticultural improvement, and it is unwise to expend money in attempting to increase the fertility of a farm that needs underdraining, by ploughing deep and good cultivation alone, or by the application of natural or artificial manures. Under-drained land can be ploughed earlier in the Spring and later in the Fall than that which is not drained; and after heavy rains, while the undrained land is too wet for man or beast to work on, the drained soil is sufficiently dry to admit of farming operations.

Fish manures contain phosphates of lime, magesia, potash, soda and ammonia, and all the nitrogen-producing materials required for the production of ammonia in the soil as needed, besides which the carbonaceous matters of their fibrine and cellular tissues produce a rich mould charged with nitrogenous matters. In case the morning, the daughter of a fisherman, who fished fish cake is saturated with sulphuric acid, the in the Jumna, said to her father: "Father, the ammonia would combine to form sulphate of thing to eat for two days; let me take them this ammonia, which is known to be a valuable fer- fish for breakfast." So she took them the fish, tilizer. If more sulpuric acid be present than is required to form sulphate of ammonia, it will

EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

The following just thoughts on the great subthe American Woman's Education Association, and are from the pen of Miss Catherine Beecher, to whom this Association owes its origin. They have a grave significance which Christian men

Colleges have always been regarded as the great conservative and civilizing institutions of the nations. They have developed that mental and moral strength among men without which civilization sinks to barbarism, religion to superstion, and morality to licentiousness. Good men for ages, therefore, have labored

hard, and poured out their uncounted millions for their endowment. Society accords to no men more honorable fame than to the Harvards, and Yales, and Lawrences, who have given largely to establish and endow such fonntains of far-reaching beneficence as the Colleges for young

But it is a remarkable fact, that, up to this time such institutions have been provided but for one sex. The great advantage of endowments, of the Faculty principle, and an Educational Profession, has been given to man alone. This is a great wrong to woman; a fearful damage to society; and, to institutions depend-

of society the largest streams of beneficence surely institutions for woman, similarly elevated and endowed, would send forth, into all the re-

lations of life, abundant blessings of correspond ing value and excellence.
The distinctive object of this Association, then, is primarily to develope the *Profession* and elevate the position of *Woman* as an *Educator*; and, by means of endowed institutions which shall be coal which supplies the body with heat. If we her what the colleges are to men, to aid in securing to American Women a liberal education and thorough preparation to meet, successfully

ment of many, solves the problem so painfully felt by multitudes, whether enough of substan tial virtue and intelligence can be generated among the masses of the nation, to perpetuate our institutions.

We think it is not too much to say, that some part of the body which has to be supplied will be to the moral and higher interests of the nation what railroads, steamships and telegraps

are to our material and pecuniary growth and It is self-evident that the growth of the nation in virtue and intelligence MUST correspond with ir growth in wealth and power, or our balance is lost, and the waves of social, political and re ligious corruption will overwhelm us. If this is not the true plan for developing that virtue and

intelligence, what is? TEACH THE CHILDREN HYMNS. There is a chord in every human soul which touched by poetry; hence the magical power of ballads, national songs, and religious hymns Listen to the snatches of popular dities which you hear in the streets from passers-by, after you have gone to bed, and you will own that destruction by exposing them to the cold and metre and music have avenues to human souls, frost of Winter. Some, however, argue that and, consequently, that they should be largely employed in religion. There is reason to believe that versified truth has peculiar force upon the common mind, as it is certain that it affords aid to the memory. Luther and the other reform-ers felt this, and hence arose the wonderfully rich collection of hymns in the German language to which there is, perhaps, nothing comparable on earth. To this stock Luther himself contributed much. He was aided by Ilans Sachs, the poetical shoemaker. In a later period came Paul Gerhardt, the greatest hymn-writer of Germany, Wherever there are pious if not of the world. Germans, you find them with their beloved hymn-books; and from frequent use, they gen-

erally know great numbers of these hymns by It is an error to confine children to the learnwater, and nothing need be easier than to introing of children's hymns, because, when they beduce it into a neatly formed trench, two or three feet broad, and to plant the cresses, which may fitness. Why should we not fill our children's be gathered in a seedling state on the margins of minds with the choicest evangelical hymns in the be gathered in a seeding state on the margins of brooks and streams, where they naturally abound. Plant three rows along the bottom of such a learned once, and then left for others, but repeattrench, setting the plants two feet apart in the ed again and again, and sung over, in order to fix most lasting associations. The old words, and the old tune, come back to us with indescribable tenderness. Let the pious mother, when caus-ing her boy to learn some sacred song, say to herself, "Perhaps, years hence, my son will re-member the saving truth of this hymn, as having

been taught him by his mother." Judge Capron, in his charge to the Jury, boy.

makes the following startling statements, as ur- set again to night." gent and overwhelming reasons why the Prohibitory Law should be enforced in New-York :-To exhibit in a strong light the importance of he Prohibitory Law, and to submit an eminently practical argument in demonstration of the urgent necessity existing for its prompt and horough enforcement in this City, I will state that during the month of January last, 368 perwarm fire in my sheltered room, as I looked if not fully grown. But the Bartlett is quite sons were arraigned fer trial in this Court and the Court of Special Sessions. Of this number, 168 were convicted and sentenced, 182 were onvicted, but the sentences were suspended for various causes, and 20 were acquitted. Fifty-one f the convicts sentenced were between the ages of 10 and 20 years, and a very large majority of those in whose cases sentence was suspended were minors, and about 100 were under the age of 16 years! The crimes for which these persons were arraigned comprehended almost the whole catalogue from petit larceny up to mur-der. Among the whole number, 102 were confirmed inehriates, and every one was more or less intoxicated when the act was committed for which the complaint was made, though 62 professed temperate habits. But it was a shalow pretence; their appearance belied the averment. Other very significant characteristics distinguished these cases. Nearly all of them originated in the night, a large portion of them after midnight, and the scenes of the catastrophes were laid in fashionable drinking saloons and tippling houses of less repute. Brothels were not unrepresented in this long and mournful catalogue of our doomed fellow-men. About 5,000 other cases of a public character, have been adjudicated in the four Police Courts of this

IN MISFORTUNE.

One day, Akbar-Shah, the Emperor of India, and Rajah Beer-bul were sitting together. Akbar said to Beer-bul, "What would you do, if a great misfortune fell upon you?" Said Beer-bul, "I should give myself up to pleasure." "How to pleasure," said Akbar, "when you were unfor-tunate?" "Still," said Beerbul, "I should do "." The next day Akbar said to Beer-bul, Now it was a ruby worth millions of rupecs since. So Beer-bul took the ruby home to his laughter, and bade her keep it carefully, for it belonged to Akbar-Shah; and she locked it up in Then Akbar sent to the greatest robber in the

place, who was condemned to die, and had him brought before him. "Robber," said he, "I will give you your life, if you can do one thing for me." "What is that?" said the robber. "You must steal from my minister, Beer-bul, a ruby which I have given him to keep," said Akhar-Shah. The robber agreed, and no sooner had he gone into the city upon this errand, than he sent for a very cunning little old woman. There is now no woman living who is so cunning as she was, although there are still some who would be a match for Ebliz himself. Well, this little cunning old woman went to Beer-bul's daughter and engaged herself as maid, and she gradually so Ephes on her confidence, that Beer-bul's daughter showed her the box with three locks and the ruby. So she filched the keys, opened the locks, ook the ruby, and gave it to the robber, who brought it to Akbar. Then Akbar threw it into the Jumna, and sent for Beer-bul. "Bring me he ruby," said he. "Very well," said Bee bul, and went home to bring it, but behold! it was stolen. "Well, where's the ruby?" said Akbar. "Your majesty shall have it in fifteen

Akbar. "Your majesty shall have it in inteen days." "Very well," said Akbar, "but remember that your head is security for it." Beer-bul went home, and said to his daughter \_\_" We have but fifteen days to live—let us and gave feasts and dances, till, in twelve days, they had spent many lacs of rupees, and there was not a pice left them to buy food. They remained thus two days. On the fourteenth thanks, and immediatly cooked. But as they were eating it, there came a pebble into Beer act on the bones of the fishes to firm superphesphate of lime, which is also a well-known
fertilizer in high repute.

Take up now his Commentary or John's First Eplatie, the best of his works of this character with which I am
acquainted. The excellency of this exposition is not at all
wah! it was the ruby. The next morning he
went to Akbar-Shah, and said: "Here is the

ruby, as I promised." Akbar was covered with surprise; but when he had heard the story, he ject of Female Education occur in the circular of gave Beer-bul two crores of rupees, and said that he spoke the truth, it was better to rejoice than to grieve in misfortune.—Bayard Taylor.

> THE PROGRESS OF LIFE. Men rejoice when the sun is risen; they reoice also when it goes down, while they are unonscious of the decay of their own lives. Men rejoice on seeing the face of a new season, as at he arrival of one greatly desired. Nevertheless, the revolution of seasons is the decay of human life. Fragments of drift-wood meeting in the parents, wives, relatives, friends, and riches remain with us for a short time, then separate-

wide ocean continue together a little space; thus and the separation is inevitable. No mortal can • scape the common lot; he who mourns for his departed relatives has no power to cause them.

1344-134 epartod relatives has no power to cause them return. One standing on the road would readily say to a number of persons passing by, I will follow you. Why, then, should a persou grieve, when journeying the same road which has been assuredly trodden by all his forefa-thers. Life resembles a cataract rushing down with irresistible impetuosity. Knowing that the end of life is death, every right-minded man ought to pursue that which is connected with happiness and ultimate bliss.

The Children at Home.

GEORGE ELLIS AND HIS PLAYMATE. "Let uot the sun go down upou your wrath." Ерн. iv: 26.

It was just as the sun was setting, that George Ellis, at his mother's call, had left his play, and, scating himself on the piazza in front of the honse, was busily engaged in studying his Sabbath-school lesson. The next day was the Sab-bath, and George well knew that his mother, as well as his kind teacher, would be grieved if his lesson was imperfectly learned; yet he had read but a few verses, and already his Bible was closed, and with an uneasy and troubled look, he was gazing on the distant hills, and watching the last rays of the sun, which yet lingered around their tops. If we look upon the page which he has been reading, we shall find the verse which is at the head of this story, and this is the verse which troubled George.

The sun was fast sinking, and he could no quite forget the angry words with which he had parted from his little playmate, nor the angry feelings which were rankling in his haert, even as he held the Bible in his hand. For a moment, kinder and better feelings seemed to be gaining the mastery in his bosom, and he almost resolved that he would run to the house of his playmate, and tell him how sorry he felt for those unkind

words. His next thought was,
"No! I will not ask his pardon, for Henry ovoked me, and he is to blame." Still George did not feel happy, and it was most with an emotion of pleasure that he be held the sun's last lingering rays obscured by a

The Sabbath sun rose bright and cloudless and George had seated himself at the window of his little chamber, and was again repeating the verses which had occupied him the previous night. There was a slight trembling of the voice as he read half alond, "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath;" and, rising hastily, he closed the Bible, saying to himself,

"If I meet Henry, I will speak to him." But he did not meet his little playmate, and to he passed on with a slow step, for his heart lid not feel light and free, with the weight of those angry words resting upon it. He took his accustomed seat in the class, and t was not long before the quick eve of his teacher covered that he was unhappy. As he proceeded in the lesson, and saw the quivering lip nd starting tear, as the verse was recited which had awakened so many unpleasant thoughts, he took occasion to impress upon the class the necessity of kindness and love, and the sin of allowing hard and bitter feelings to remain imperented of, even during one day. As he spoke of the shortness of life, the feelings of George could the shortness of life, the feelings of George could the shortness of life, the feelings of George could the shortness of life, the feelings of George could the shortness of life, the feelings of George could the shortness of life, the feelings of George could the shortness of life, the feelings of George could the shortness of life, the feelings of George could the shortness of life, the feelings of George could the shortness of life, the feelings of George could the shortness of life, the feelings of George could the shortness of life, the feelings of George could the shortness of life, and the sin of all lower the shortness of the shortness o ook occasion to impress upon the class the ne-

een gathering in his eyes, now rolled down mon his cheeks. When the exercises of the school were closed. and as the last of the class departed, his hand was laid gently upon his teacher's arm, as, in WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, trembling tones, he said. "Will you wait a moment, sir? I have some-

thing to tell you." The teacher seated himself beside his pupil, and, as he heard the account of all that had appiness he had felt on account of it, his tears gled with those of George-tears of gratitude that his heart had been touched, and thus melted and subducd. A few words of counse were concluded by the question. "And are you now willing, George, to ask

pardon of your playmate for all your unkind "O yes, sir; indeed I am," said the sobbing

And he sobbed afresh. His teacher spoke to him of the blessed Savior who did good on the Sabbath as well as on other days, and as he left him, said. "You can call and see Henry on your

It was with a somewhat lighter heart that George stopped at the door of his playmate. Henry was surprised at seeing George; but no sooner did he understand the purport of his vist, than his hand was extended, and in a moment they were clasped in each other's arms. were the words of George as he left the house with a lightened heart, yet still subdued and Years passed, but the event was never forgot-

ten, and George is always reminded by the setting sun, of those words of holy writ,
"Let not the sun go down upon your wrath.

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