# Our Correspondence.

nce of the New-York Evangelist THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN PARIS.

General Position of Protestantism in Paris the superficial observer amongst the 1,100,000 lnhabitants of Paris, like a drop in an ocean of Catholicism and werldliness, yet it is very respectably nted there as regards the talents and efficiency of its ministers and the intelligence and zeal of its members. Under Louis Philippe it could point heir of France and say, They are mine, not only by

learned professions, the merchants and manufact ers, are admirers and followers of Coquerel, father greater number of nominal Catholics in France, have no interest in religion at all, and hardly ever go to chnrch. Their Protestantism is of a purely negative and worldly character, and their opposition to Romanism amounts to a denial of all faith in super-

But this deplorable fact makes the zeal of the pious little flock only the more worthy of admiration. The evangelical Protestants in Paris are liberal in proportion to their limited means, and abound in good works and labors of love for domestic and foreign missions, the Bible, and Tract cause, the sick, the orphans, the prisoners and discharged convicts. They have in connection with their churches, flourishing Sunday Schools, Young Men's Christian Associations, an interesting establishment for deaconesses, and other benevolent institutions. The Reformed Church.

The National Reformed Church numbers about dozen ministers in Paris, of whom A. Monod, Grand pierre, and the two Coquerels are the most distin guished. They preach alternately in three collegiate churches, which formerly belonged to the Catholics, the Oratoire, (Rue St. Honore ) Ste Marie, (Rne St. Antoine, near the Bastile,) and the Eglise de Pente mont, (Grenelle S. Germaln.) Service Is held there every Sunday morning, at half past eleven, and twice during the week in the evening. The Lord's Supper is celebrated on the fonr great festivals of the year, Christmas, Good Friday, Easter, and Pentecost, also on the first Sunday of October. On entering these chnrches, which are destitute of all ornament and look like plain anditories, you observe little tablets with the request to take a seat, and not to pay the chairs, (" On est invite de s'asseoir, on ne paie pas les chaises,") while in the Catholic churches it is ustomary to stand or to pay a couple of cents for a chair. The contrast botween the simplicity of the worship in the former, and the pomp in the latter very striking.

German Churches six ministers and some assistants, among whom are Vallette, Meyer, Lamparter, Cnvier, etc., and holds its services in the Eglise de la Rederantion (Rue Chanchat,) and the Eglise des Billettes. (Rne des Billettes;) both in the French and the German language. It does a great and good work, especially among the large class of the laboring German population of the The communion is likewise celebrated five times of the year, and on the same days as in the ship have an altar with a plain crucifix, and a little nore liturgical service than the Reformed. But. they stand in most friendly relation, and work heart in heart and hand in hand. The most esteemed and active Lntheran minister, Vallette, was born and educated in the Reformed church. The Reformed Independents are represented especially hy the Rev Fred Monod Pressense and Fisch. Their principal place of worship is the Chapelle Taithout (rne de rovence,) where most of the sessions of the late

The Evangolical ministers of Paris are In the habit of devoting one evening in each week to the And here, let me say, is a great work for our pastors social entertainment of their friends and brethren not only in this city, but in all New-England. The In their house, to which strangers can readily find opposers of the Bible and of spiritual religion are access. A few refreshments are handed round, the very assiduous in their efforts to get the attention of and elegance, but it turns mainly on the interests of seek to masettle their belief in the doctrine of an in Christ's kingdom, and Is sanctified by singing, prayer spired Revelation, and of a God like the one revealed and the reading of the Scriptures. I shall not soon | in the Bible. And to this end, they talk and preach forget the agreeable evenings I spent in this way, as and lecture whenever and to whomsoever they have well as the private interviews with the Rev. Messrs. | an opportunity. Probably the largest audience in Adolphe Monod, Grandpierre, Verny, Vallette, and this city on Sabbath morning, is found in a place Meyer. They are all well educated, speak the where not God, but man is preached, and where the French, German and English languages fluently, and whole influence of the ordinary discourse, is to make have a certain cosmopolitan spirit. They are decid- the hearers unbelievers in the inspiration of the saedly evangelical and orthodox, and yet catholic in cred Scriptnres, and despisers of the Church of God. They love all who love the Lord and Seviour Jesus Christ in sincerity and in truth. They are liberal in politics and know how to appreciate to our fallen state, demand earnest vigilance and lathe free institutions of England and America. They combine the natural graces of the Frenchman with the supernatural graces of the Christian. I love and dmire the genins and character of the French and the French Swiss, if it is sanctified by religion; if its dations of Christianity. ease and elegance, its politeness and generosity, its service of Christ and hls church. There are no more tel. Those are greatly mistaken who can not dis-connect the idea of a Frenchman from the charge imited observation, that they are generally much dependency has done all it could to disenthrall mer

Vallette, Meyer, Grandpierre. Vallette, a Swiss by birth, and Meyer, a Germs from Alsace, are exemplary pastors and incessantly engaged in self-denying labors of love, especially amongst the German population. The former was chaplain of the Dnchess of Orleans, who deoss. He was perhaps the most learned and Interting of all the Lntheran clergymen in France, a German and American theology, and general literaresettions I had with him on the church question iful ene; he was called home from the pulpit, in the Prumian gold pieces (Frederick's d'or) to the widow This death has probably been the principal cause of however, that it will not long be so. They will not without these three members and their property.

# The New-York Tbangelist.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1856.

s taken soon afterwards, by the special interven-

VOL. XXVII. NO. 5.

Grandpierre, a native of Nenfchatel, is as pleaant a gentleman as I ever became acquainted with, amanding in person, full of vivaelty and genial-He is a ready, pointed orator, and takes an active part in every Christian enterprise, especially sionary cause. A few years ago he visited this country, (his wife, I believe, is a sister of Prof. Gnyot, the associate of Agassiz), and gave an enthnsiastic description of our social and religious Institutlons, in the Esperance, which he edits. Adolphe Monod.

The flower of the evangelical clergy of Paris is Adolphe Monod. He is also a native of Switzerland, married to an English lady, and father of a large family. He is a man of middle size, great fire and Although Protestantism disappears to the eve of energy, yet kind and amiable, suffering from frequent and hands of all Christian denominations, is depain of a sickly body, adorned with a rare degree manded. of hnmllity, devotion and spirituality, and with extraordinary pulpit talents. Competent judges regard him as the best living preacher of France. I saw it stated somewhere that even the celebrated Catholic orator, Father Lacordaire, inclines to that opinion free from that declamatory pomposity, theatrical disthe accident of birth, but from conviction, and in play, and desire after effect which characterizes so the purpose of talking over the matter, and devising splie of strong temptation to alienate them from the many distinguished French orators. But his sermons flow from the most conscientious study of the text in all its bearings, from the fullness of religious fice on the part of those who feel constrained to say conviction and experience, and are characterized by to the Board, "Go forward." great power of faith, fervor and unction of spirit, and the highest degree of impressiveness. He always ers, are admirers and followers of coquere, namer and son, the eloquent and highly gifted, but semispeaks in the face of eternity and the final judgment its annual work. What will be done in regard to
rationalistic ministers of the National Reformed with profound solemnity, and a certain sadness which resits on his serious and yet mild countenance, as present, the Prohibitory law passed last winter is if he constantly suffered from sympathy with the doing little to restrain men from selling. Within a the person of Christ, as the anthor of a new life, and fate of the sinner. His voice is of singular sweet- week, it has been stated in the newspapers, the ness and harmony, and his pronunciation of the Chief of the Boston Police being the authority, that French cannot be surpassed. He has chosen St. during the last year, the number of complaints for Panl for his model, and has recently published an the violation of the liquor law in this city was admirable and life-like picture of the great Apostle of eighty-four, while in no case was there a conviction. the Gentiles, in his five sermons on the work, the In this state of things many are talking of a licens tears, the conversion, the weakness, and the example law of some kind; but what it will be, if the pres of Paul.

> ary Honse, and had quite an interesting interview city, shall be greatly restrained, if not wholly re with its high-toned Lutheran inspector, (Trautmann), then at Berlin, where I introduced him to my friends and heard him preach in one of the Huguenot chnrches, a most powerful sermon on the life of Paris in the discharge of his official functions, and in the circle of his amiable family. For some time to recover. He has been a great blessing to Lyens. labors, and to the whole Protestant Church of France. Gnizot, who as Minister under Louis Phillippe, promoted him to a theological professorship in ntauban, and then called him to his proper eem, attends his preaching, and gives him the eference when any ministerial acts are to be performed in his family. I happened to be present, when Guizot's son-in-law requested Mr. Monod to paptize his child.

As long as there are such men in France, however few they may be in number, there is no reason to lespair of Protestantism in that great Empire.

> Correspondence of the New-York Evangelist LETTER FROM BOSTON. State of Religion in New-England.

Bos Ton. Jan. 23, 1856. Messas. Epirons :- At the date of my last. I noped ere this to write to you of a revived religious no appearance of a reviving among us. We wait, and I trust our eyes are toward the Lord, but the honr of refreshing has not come. For about four months we have had hnt two or three pleasant Sabbaths, and a large portion of our holy days have been so severely stormy as greatly to diminish the attendance of church-going people upon the services able non-attendance has had to with the stationary condition of things lu our churches, it is impossible to say. Every arrangement of God's great Providence, is right, and we have no ground for complaint; still, humanly speaking, such a general ab sence from the house of God so many successive Sabbaths, is nnfavorable to religious progress in the churches and in the community. Our prayer now should be, and we trust is, "O Lord, revive Thy

Prof. Park and the Churches. Prof. Park of Andover has of late supplied the pulnit of the Park Street Church on Sahhath morning, thus allowing the paster more time and nnabating of the Evangelical Alliance were held, the Oratolre having been refused by the Coquerel influe ed of great importance at this season of the year. This service in our churches is usually adapted to the young, who can easily be brought together on a winter Sahbath evening, to hear the word of God. resation flows on with accustemed French ease the young, and particularly of young men. They Happlly sneh places and sneh preachers are few, but the unceasing efforts of these few, taken in conne tion with the love of license and Irreligion natn bor on the part of Christians, to counteract them. And such efforts onr pastors are making. In the Pine Street Church, there has recently been a series of disconrses addressed to practical men, on the foun-

The Kind of Preaching Relished. England are best pleased with, whother the Intel- who first disturbed that Plan. Had it been let alone agreeable people to be found anywhere, than the lectual and flashy, or the simple, earnest and spirit-Christlans in Paris, Geneva, Lausanne, and Nenfchanal. Despite the common impression to the conthis whole region might now have been covered with of frivolity and fickle-mindedness. The plous more interested in the latter. When they hear it, from the spiritual tyranny of Presbyterianism. I amongst them are exceedingly serious, even to the they delight in it, and when they do not have it, never heard a Presbyterian complain of the Plan. I me sometimes of Paritanic erigor, and yet not they long for it. The signs of the times indicate, epulsive, but affable, amiable and generous. Calthat the love of sound Scriptural instruction, comvin and Beza are the types of such Frenchmen. bined with a true religious naction is increasing. but their personal friends testify to their kindness the pure word and doctrine praised, and the simple ant of the Puritans; my father was a native of Plyand affection in private life. Beza especially must presentation of the truth commended. And it is devoutly to be hoped, that the good time is near, when men shall go to the sanetuary to hear the Gospel of Christ, and not the cold, heartless productions of the intellect, dissevered from the heart.

Rising Interest in the Sabbath Schools In the present state of things in this section of the nore attention is being given to the study and teachservedly held him in great esteem. In the sudden death of Verny Nov. 1854, the Lutheran Church of more cared for than formerly, and greater numbers more cared for than formerly, and greater numbers Paris and of France, has met with an irreparable of our church members engaged in giving religious rge, commanding, dignified, clear and strong- by many undervalued from a misapprehension of its hundred dollars. Now, if this property is owned in end and aim, and from an ignorance of its admirable adaptation to the necessities of our times. But it beture. I well remember the lively and interesting gins to be seen that there is no organization which can an- ceive no religious Instruction at home, and who, the latter case. Then these three members will conent sermon which he preached at Strasburg at the tual state of things in this respect is coming to the they must have three-fifths, or all in their own way; request of the Lutheran consistory in defence of the knowledge of our Christian men and women, and they are coming more generally and earnestly into the Jesuits to seize the rich literary endowments of the good work. In the missionary work of the Sab
This would be an extreme case, to be sure; but it approaching end they have neglected the interval of the holy and blameless Christ. Year after the pattern of the holy and blameless Christ. Year after the pattern of the holy and blameless Christ. Should any of our readtheir success or failure. Should any of our readtheir success or failure. Should any of our readtheir success or failure. This would be an extreme case, to be sure; but it e Lusherans in that city. The King of Prussia, on bath schools, New-York and Brooklyn, and perhaps other places outside of New-England, have been in have seen altogether too much of at the West. advance of Boston or any of our cities. We trust Some would say that the church would be better

he favorable turn which the difficulty in Strasburg recede, but we hope to overtake them in efforts so So I think; but how will you get rid of them? need and what we hope in fntnre, is, that all Chrisus, to take those children only who may formerly have Vast numbers of young persons are, in regard to denomination, nowhere, and if they are to he saved, they must be put somewhere by undenominations Christian effort. That is, all Christians must wish in unity of spirit to gather up and bring into Sabbath schools those for whom no denomi cially cares. And to this end, a rennion of hea

American Board.

You have doubtless noticed the present anxiety of the American Board of Commi eign Missions in relation to funds. For some months there has been an alarming deficiency in their re-He is perfectly simple and natural in delivery, and ccipts. A meeting of some of the friends of Foreign Missions in this city, it is said, has been called, for means to meet the present exigency. No doubt the noney needed will come, though not without sacri-

The Temperance Law. ent law be repealed and a different one enacted, it I saw Monod on three different occasions, first at is impossible to say. We may, however, be sure Dresden, in 1842, when we, both strangers in that that Massachusetts will not rest till the means of city, happened to meet on onr way to the Misslon- intoxication, now so accessible in every town and

Our State is about making an effort to reform th aughty girls within its limits as well as the naughty Christ, in the soul of the believer; and recently at boys. The Reform School for Boys, at Westboro is now full, there being some six hundred inmates and in the Spring a similar establishment for girls past he has been dangerously ill, and is not expected is to opened at Lancaster. Of this latter, the Rev. and Hon. B. K. Peirce, a clergyman of the Method Montanban, and Paris, the successive fields of his ist denomination, and now a member of our State Senate, is to be at the head. Mr. Peirce is thought to be highly qualified for this peculiar and difficult office. He has given much attention to all the great questions of education, and is in manner and sphere, a pulpit in the capital, holds him in great disposition peculiarly adapted to mingle with and interest the young. It is difficult to conceive how the Trustees could have made a better choice Literary Intelligence.

In the literary world, we are now enjoying a com parative calm. During the holidays, the rush at our book stores was almost intolerable, but it has ceased. In the mean time, our principal publishers are busy, and will soon bring out several important works. Messrs. Little & Brown have nearly ready several volumes of their British Poets, among which are the Poems of Shakspeare in one volume and the Poetical Works of Henrich in two volumes These will bring the series np to sixty-nine volume The retail price of each volume, which is in all respects equal to the English edition, is 75 cents. we must pay \$1.25 for the English.

Messrs. Crosby & Niehols continue to publish the North American Review, that prince of American literary periodicals, and for which they have recently received a large addition to their subscription list. In this city and vicinity alone, the addi Everett. All the articles are able, and the tone of Spencer, of Utica. the work elevated and scholarly. Your notice of Prescott's History of the Reign of

I have seen of that great work. Prescott is wonderfully popular, and will always he read by the tions unite, and that a single church do not att nillion, and yet in real historic genius, and in that appreciation of those great questions which lie along he path of one who unrolls the dark volume of the past, he is not to be put by the side of Bancroft or Macauley. For this present work, two rival houses been supplied. Who will come and help us? in London formally offered £1,000 (nearly \$5,000) foreign author for a single work. The contract | Spirit. was defeated by the unexpected decision in the House of Lords, that a foreigner is not entitled to a copyright in England, except where his Governnent has entered into an international copy-right ar rangement with Great Britain. Of the two volumes printed, 7,000 have been sold in some two or three weeks. The author has rendered himself rich by

his industrious pen. We have here, through the agency of Mr. W. F Draper, bookseller at Andover, "The Jonrnal of Classical and Sacred Literature," published at Cambridge, England. Of this, three numbers are proto the continuation or discontinuance of the work. We sincerely hope it "lives," for, though small, each number is a literary treasure, so rare are the topics treated, and so able and scholarly their treat-

THE CHURCHES ON THE RESERVE. SOUTHINGTON Co., OHIO, Jan. 23, 1856. Musses. Editors,-Perhaps you would like to

know something of all your numerous subscribers If was practicable. But as It is, we cannot individually expect your attention long at a time. I am In my sixty-second year, and have lived in this township nearly thirty-eight years. If I had ability and leisure I could tell you something about the West, of Your readers may be interested to know what acted npon several years when I came hero, and I kind of preaching the orthodox churches of New- do not eavy the fame and reputation of the man and cherished by those it was designed to benefit never knew a Congregationalist able to specify a privilege it deprived him of.

By this time you will think I am a bigoted Pres More frequently than in former years, do we hear byterian. But contrarywise; I am a direct descendmouth County, Mass., and I lived in that State till I every question—be it respecting the essence and was 22 years old. With Congregationalism as it extend in marrow of the Divine law, the nature of true virtued in marrow pative. State when I left it. I have no isted in my native State when I left lt, I have no controversy. Most of the churches in this region transact their business in the Congregational way inclined to believe, that the unblased sentiments of onntry, it is an ansplcious indication, that more and the Church, are no more likely to be obtained in this way than by Church Session. Suppose a church of fifty male members. These with their families compose the bulk of the congregation. In order to be self-sustaining, these members must be worth in instruction to the young in connection with this im- the aggregate, \$50,000, or \$1,000 each; which at portant institution. The Sabbath school has been one per cent annually, would raise a salary of five equal proportion by all, it will constitute a Congregational Church that will be likely to act together. and all will feel equal. It is much more likely that compare with this as a means of imparting a knowl- five or six of these members will own more than dge of the Bible and its great essential truths to half the property, and not at all strange if three the thousands of our children and youths who re- should own thirty of the fifty thousand. Suppose were it not for the Sabbath school, would not be sider the church a partnership concern, divided into drawn into the sanctuary on the Sabbath. The ac-

wisely directed and so effective for good. In the There are in the circle of my acquaintance not a few Old Bay State, the Sahbath school has partaken too churches that were prosperous and had the regular much of the merely denominational spirit, and this ministrations of the gospel 25 years ago, which do has undoubtedly injured the good cause. What we not now have any preaching at all; yet there is as auch property in the church now as there ever was tians shall unite their hearts and hands to bring all The property is concentrated in the hands of a few children under the influence of the word of God. It rich men, who do not think they can give any more will never answer the demands of the gospel npon now than they could 25 years ago, although they have added field to field, and joined house to house till their poorer neighbors have heen pushed off to

> the far West. It is a lamentable fact that mammon rules to creat extent among us, and we are about to make the experiment of dispensing with the preached gospel altogether. We need not marvel if Spiritualism nd skepticism prevail. It cannot be successfully verted that many Puritan Churches have more sympathy with the vagaries of Theodore Parker and his coadjutors, than they have with the General As embly; and they are doing more to sustain Infidel atiments than any other agency

Correspondence of the New-York Evangelist. MERICAN BOARD-A GOOD EXAMPLE. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 21, 1856.

MESSES. EDITORS :- At the last Monthly Concert of

the Presbyterian Church in this place,—the pastor opened the meeting with a hrief statement of the tistics of the American Board for the past year. In the departments in which God's agency wa hiefly conspicuous, it had been a year of progress. Fifteen hundred members had been added to the Missionary churches .- but few of the laborers had fallen by death-a large addition had been made to their number,-and in every direction, the field has been widening and becoming more inviting. But where man's agency was immediately concern ed it had been a year of retrogression. During the first three months of the financial year, there had been a falling off of receipts as compared with the previous year, of \$4,000, and during the fourth month a lling off of \$400 more,-which added to the halance against the Treasury at the beginning of the year, leaves the Board now burdened with a debt of

\$28,000. this was a serious fact, and one which the churches onght to look at, especially as a New Year of oppormity and duty is opening before them.

The brethren who spoke took the same view of it and one of them said that he felt disposed to make a special contribution in view of the present condion of the finances of the Board-and as a thankoffering to the Lord, in view of the blessings which had crowned another year. Others in the Church might be disposed to do likewise; and our example as a church, might stir up other churches to make a imilar special effort. The snggestion was at once pronounced a good

ne, and cheerfully responded to. While no one has en solicited to contribute, our thank-offering to the Lord adds sixty-two dollars to the Treasury of the Board. Brethren in the ministry, and Christian chnrches,

shall this deht remain; side by side with what the Lord has done, and is still doing? Let me urge every reader not to dismiss this sub-

ject from his thoughts,-until he has made a special contribution in view of this serious fact. Can any pornness of our own wills." one review the past year with a Christian's eye, and not feel called upon for a thank-offering to the Lord?

For the New-York Evangelist. MISSIONARY CONVENTION. Cortland Presbytery HOMER. N. V., Jan. 22, 1856.

A convention called by this Presbytery to conin this village.

The first exercise was a sermon by Rev. Dr. Bad ger, of New-York, in which he gave an animated description of the glory of the kingdom of Christ, tions have been about two hundred. The January and of the labors and achievements of the American Number opens with an able article on the Life, Ser. Home Missionary Society. We were cheered also by vices and Works of Henry Wheaton, by Hon, Ed. the presence and counsel of the Rev. Secretary

Statements were made by representatives of each of the vacant churches, of their destitution and Philip the Second, was the best and truest which wants, and it was recommended in view of the scarcity of ministers, that two contiguous congrega-

> to secure the entire labors of one man There is now an unusual destitution within bounds, owing to recent changes and removals-six or seven churches are vacant-three have recently The devotional exercises were interesting and

volume, and it was allowed to extend to six vol- profitable. Due prominence was given to the greatumes. This was the largest sum ever offered to a lost necessity of all—the outpouring of the Holy veather was extremely cold; all the churches being

represented, some of them largely, good impressions

vore made and we hope for heneficial results The Presbytery held an adjourned meeting, when our annual system of Presbyterial visitation was adopted. This means of grace has been of great benefit to our ministers and churches. Last year it was in connection with these visitatious that the revivals with which soveral of our churches were blessed, commenced. Our plan is this:-One or two ministers, with several laymen, are appointed mised in a year. The fifth number was issued last to hold religious services with a neighboring con-June, since which we have heard nothing in regard gregation for two days, and longer, if circumstance require. Would not the same, or a similar plan, be advisable in all our Presbyteries?

FIND THE TRUTH. Truth is soon found, when earnestly sought Truth meets thee in the nomadic tents of the patriarchs of Israel, as well as in the encampnents of the people of God, when wandering the wilderness. It speaks to thee in a voice of thunder from Mount Sinai, and in gentler tones from the hills and valleys of Canaan. Thou hearest her voice on Bethlehem's plains, in the harmonious psalms of the "sweet singer of Israel;" and it greets thee in the halls of the temple, in significant types and mysterious hieroglyphics. Thou approachest Jehovah's seers, and thy aseyes look up to a brilliant starry fire course. The Plan of Union had been adopted and ment. They are thoughts of truth, which shine upon thee with supernatural radiance. Led by the hand of these holy seers, thou goest forward and are greeted at length by the Truth in pe "I am the Truth," says one, every thing about whom points him out as more than human; and all who long for the light, are heard exclaim-ing, "Thou art He!" That above the clouds there reigns a supreme governor of the world—who this God is—what is His will with respect to His creatures—for what purpose man was created—what is his right calling and true destiny-all this is revealed to thee, beyond contradiction, in Jesus Christ. In His manifestation the depths of Deity, the counsels of eternal love, the abyss of Divine mercy, the secrets of life and death, of heaven and hell, are unfolded. To whatever it may be-He is Himself the deci and personal reply. And when He speaks and acts, the spirits of doubt, delusion, and falsehood by vote of the members. But from experience I am fiee away, and light, certainty, and confidence

> PARENTS AND CHILDREN The Intelligencer gives in its last number the What has been accomplished (during the past year) in the education of our for duty here and glory hereafter?"

or duty here and glory hereafter?"

"Parents are guardians appointed by God for the right training of their offspring. From the responsibilities of such guardianship no benevolent agency can relieve them. The parent is, by virtue of the domestic constitution, the teacher guide, and ruler of his household, and designated by God to take the oversight of the whole culture, intellectual and moral, of those committed to his trust. Therefore, conscience, reason, rev elation combine to urge parents to the exercise of incessant diligence in shaping the characters of their children after the pattern of the holy such neglect can be found in their

Religious Rending.

For the New-York Evangelis PULPIT PORTRAITS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. Ezekiel Hopkins.

HIS CHARACTER AND WRITINGS The memory of Hopkins has fallen into unde erved neglect. He was too much of a Churchnan to be cherished by the Dissenters, and too auch of a Puritan to be relished by Churchmen. And yet, with the exception of South, there nent merit. His sermons are simple and clear in and eat out the very bottom of it." rrangement, without those infinitesimal divisns that display the skill of hair-splitting, but onfuse or distract attention. They are more-We admire their logical arrangement, their doctrinal disquisition, their conciseness and perspicuity of expression; but their erowning excelence is their earnest and direct application to he beart, and to the duties of life.

The writings of Hopkins display him to

etter than any record of his contemporaries. of middle stature, somewhat corpuleut, but erect nd well built; his countenance grave rather han severe; his complexion sanguine; with the earing of a gentleman, and the frank and polplayful fancy, keen wit, and sterling sense betray grind the faces of the poor and needy." mselves in almost every page of his writings, full as much as in "his sharp eye and piercing look," which in conversation was relieved of its sternness by the gentleness of his manner and the Hopkins when he speaks of "so many oaths set veetness of his smile. We can easily credit his piety and zeal as a teacher," the "humility f his bearing," his "open-handed charity;" for tinging satire that made South so famous as a his voice is broken by pity, and a tear gathers in

Hopkins was a Puritan in his theology. After Limited Atonement," and Baxter might athelplessness of ruined man to save himself, and them take their fill." no man probably has ever laid open the "chambers of imagery" in the human heart with an impotency, we lie under, so much as the stub-

vorks of any other writer of his age. The Providence, and kindred doctrines, along with pieces." the practical duties connected with them, are

pages, as fountains of Euglish undefiled clear his deep piety has escaped the fetters of studied its own purpose. With the fervor oftentimes of Baxter, he combines the grace and more than the strength of Addison. With an imagination and subdues it to accord harmoniously with the direct laconic energy in which South might rival, but could not excel him.

Our narrow limits forbid us to do him justice

by any extracts, yet even fragments may aid our erueified Saviour." With what a vivid energy the civil power. does he picture death's doings in our world: tiplied under their teeth, and increased under heinous crime.

things:" "They have not so many enjoyments proval of the unrighteous and unlawful doings as curses. Their bread is kneaded with a curse; of public functionaries. their wine tempered and mingled with a curse; there is poison in their meat and death in their emplifies and defines the true principle. The dient in all they possess."

guises his temptations under the impulses of the Holy Spirit; heads his fiery darts with Scripture

the city, evidently in order that their maladministration might remain unexposed and unsentences; wraps up his poison in the leaves of
the Bible, and wounds our souls by our conthey could have departed very meekly, and set

sciences, and certainly this devil of light is now us a fine example of submission to lawless power

How foreibly does he present parental folly in bidding men "beware lest they lay up a stock of Romans, and now do they thrust us out privily plagues and curses for their posterity and clog Nay, verily; but let them come themselves, and the estate, they leave them with so many debts fetch us out." They knew and stood upon their to the justice of God, as will certainly undo them. Thou who by fraud and cozenage heaped enough to come, and beseech them to leave; together ill-gotten wealth, thinkest of leaving so and then, as required, to publicly admit their many hundreds or thousands to thy children, but wrong acts, by bringing them out of prison carce a writer of his age possessed of more emi- puttest into the bag, curses that in time will rot eitizens constrained those civil functionaries vir-

His pictures of the independence and worth

of the good man, and the peaceful content of the

onest man, are in the finest style of beauty. Of over of an eminently practical cast. They ap- the latter he says: "He drinks no widow's tears, peal directly to the conscience and the heart. nor orphan's blood; he cats not the flesh of the poor, nor breaks the bones of the needy. His onscience gnaws not upon him whilst he is feeding on what his honest labor and industry hath prepared for him; and although it be but a bit of bread and a cup of water that he can procure vet is be entertained at a continual feast. Hi fare may be but mean, yet his cheer, his joy and comfort is great, and the coarsest morsel he eats s mere sayory to him than all the heightened delicacies of rich oppressors, whose conscience mingle gall and wormwood with their most hed courtesy of an educated Englishman; his pleasant bits, and gnaws and grinds them as they

Curran could scarcely express himself with

greater severity when speaking of the iniquitous

judicial murders of the courts in his day, than

out to him, and the making it a trade to be witness." In his sketch of "wickedness grown so profligate that we meet the drunkard reeling his writings present him before us as a man of and staggering at noonday and ready to discharge truly Christian spirit, kindly generous, with a his vomit in our faces or our bosoms," he shows t in our faces or our bosoms," he shows neart full of great and noble sentiments, and that "this common sin is not against any one without a grain in his composition of that biting, particular commandment, but against all, for since the moral law is the law and rule of right good hater." His sternest passages seem the reason, the whole of it must needs be broken forced utterances of a just judge, himself mas- when reason itself is perverted by riot and intered by the sense of duty, and while he speaks temperance—the man turned out of doors and in judicial tones that make the guilty tremble, the beast taken in. So that never were all the commandments more surely broken when Moses cast the two tables out of his hands, than they are in another sense broken by the drunkard. the lapse of nearly two hundred years, we find For he hath put off the man, and put on the carcely a sentence bearing on doctrines, that we swine, and into such swine it is that the devil would change. Owen might be the champion of enters, as surely as ever he entered into the herd of the Gadarenes, and drives them furiously down empt to refute him; but Hopkins chose to settle the precipices of all manner of sins and vices, the question on its practical basis, and avoid a till at length he plungeth and drowns them in mere dispute on words. He exposes the utter the lake of fire and brimstone, and there lets

The picture drawn by Hopkins of a religio Janus is probably from originals and to the life: more faithful and unsparing hand; yet he does "A man whose mouth is of full piety, and his hands not fail to urge the sinner to "work out his own full of wickedness; who speaks Scripture, but salvation." and tells him, "Our 'cannot' is not lives devilism; professes strictly, but walks loosely." "Many," he says, "never speak Scripture but when they abuse it, making the From his voluminous writings, a system of Bible their jest book." He describes every sin are characteristic of both there is a striking simtheology might be constructed, more clear, and as full of "fire, sulphur and deadly materials, imple, and complete, probably, than from the so that we should be as fearful to touch or come gies under better management. Mr. B. was no near it as to take up a lighted grenade when it Apostacy of man, the Atonement, Regeneration, is just ready to break about us and tear us in

discussed with a fullness, perspicuity and force short of the famous one by South. "The vilest But in his excellence as a writer, Hopkins view what our hearts are. Their wickedness must be allowed to occupy the first rank. Owen gives a true inventory of what lies locked up in preached to Felix a gospel sermon; he "reasonand Howe, and Baxter were careless of style. our breasts. There we have the same vipers Their fervid utterance supplied the defects of knotting and sprawling that crawl out in others their leisure, or possibly their taste. But on lives. There are rancor, malice, hatred, slaughthe printed page we miss the graces of an earnest election. Hopkins evidently sought out black sins that have made men either infamous accentable words." He used the file-some- in story or mighty in torment. And that we imes perhaps too freely. But we can now afford have not out-sinned all the copies that ever were to thank him for a taste that some of his brethren set us, is not from want of inclination, or our him, he was astride of the anti-slavery hobby, would have counted superfluous. While a sound stock of corruption fails us; but because God's and certainly never was steed more furiously dgment and severe taste have rendered his grace, preventing or renewing, fails not." The ridden than was this on which our friend was unwillingness of the sinner constrained to part now mounted. And very curiously did the ruland transparent, with a chaste and manly diction, with his sins, is described as like the act of the ing passion show itself. When the Rev. Milo J. speech, or rather has melted and moulded them but anxious to recover them again when it is Harmar Church, Mr. B. quite electrified some of over. "He leaves his sins as Lot's wife left Sod- the collegians—a class of persons not specially

Wor the New-York Evangelist.

POLITICS AND THE PULPIT. indement. Expede Herculem. A common thought, since the Kansas question came up, preachers the table of a friend, and to hear so odd a petiin his hands, seems wielded by a Sampson. It are counselled, never in their preaching "to altion "in asking a blessing" was quite overpowis easy for any one to say that human wisdom lude to aught but what concerns the relations ering. could never have found out the Gospel. How of the soul of man to his Maker." Was this the

mine" of Scripture, richer as more sought. "In ing, "Whom ye slew and hanged on a tree." eading it, it fares with us as it did with those Here is clearly a charge upon those rulers of

been rich, or great, or honorable? that we have them that he found no fault in the Lord Jesus,

ness and duty of publicly expressing his disap-Paul's treatment and conduct at Philippi ex-

WHOLE NO. 1349.

one abroad in the world with all the power of did no such thing. They sent back a message insisting that citizens have some rights: "They have beaten us openly and uncondemned, being legal rights. And those magistrates were wis onsiderest not withal how many curses thou Although servants of the Prince of Peace, these tually to render a public acknowledgment of their illegal and unjust treatment. We discover then the true principle: That the sacredness o secular authority is not, in the New Testament allowed to screen those who exercise them from the truthful and judicious reproofs of the gospel

ministry at the present day. It seems to be allowed by advocates of th prosite view that the public course of ancient prophets, if admitted to be our examplars, would justain our view. Hence one of them, in the paper to which we have alluded, remarked, That the example of old Prophets denouncing God's judgments, as special messengers, under lispensation characterized by a national church not the model for a gospel minister-Christ better one." We never learned that there was much of a national church among the Te Tribes, when Elijah reproved Ahab, nor one that enlarged or compressed the liberty of John the Baptist, when he went and told Herod what was not lawful for him to do. In the Evangelsts, John is commended for having the spirit and power of Elijah. And thereby we are er couraged to imitate those traits in both of them The ancient Prophets, as well as the Apostles were specially assisted and sustained when brought before the great ones of the earth. And we find those already named, with Samuel and Nathan, in reproving sin in high stations, not unlike Peter, and Stephen, and Paul.

If, then, some ministers need caution not buse their right to reprove sin in high places, i is clearly evident that the word of truth give this to them. And that public censurers upon the use of this liberty, and not upon its abuse are unsustained by inspiration.

For the New-York Evangelia SKETCHES OF WESTERN MEN

Rev. D . . . B . . . . . . eccentric geutleman is a native of New England, and has lived several years on his own property, a few miles below Marietta on the Ohio. He is a large, portly man, of unusual natural gifts, great decision of character, small reverence for dignities, and usually astride of a hobby. He is a very kind-hearted man, but often in his "singleness of eye" to the success of some favorite idea, he appears more harsh than he really is In appearance there is some resemblance be tween him and the late Rev. James Gallagher of Missouri, and in the zeal and warmth which ilarity, only perhaps Mr. Gallagher held his ener liberally educated, yet he usually makes a strong impression on an andience. Thus, on a certain occasion, he preached at Circleville, O., on the His picture of human depravity falls little words, "And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix tremexposition and division of his sermon: 1st. Paul ed of righteousness." 2d. He delivered to him a lecture on temperance; and 3d. He uncapped hell before him! The filling up of this characteristic frame work was in keeping with it.

I have heard that at first the anti-masonic excitement greatly enlisted Mr. R. then the mariner, throwing his goods overboard in a storm, Hickok was ordained and installed pastor of the om. He dares not longer continue in them, for given to seriousness-in his audience, by befear fire and brimstone should rain down upon seeching the Lord to "teach his young servant worthy of Jeremy Taylor himself, he chastens him, and yet in leaving them gives many a look how much better is a man than a sheep!" So also, in asking a blessing at the table, how sudden a sensation a stranger felt in his risibles at hearing the grave petition offered. "O Lord. teach us how much better is a man than In an editorial of one of your contemporaries, sheep!" The first of my meeting him was at

much more impressively is this truth stamped Apostles' course? Did they not teach relative, man. I have said he is not educated liberally; upon the memory when Hopkins tells us, "All social, and civil duties? And not only of the he did not know a letter of the Greek alphabet he great sages of the world, though they were ruled, but also of the rulers? We had supposed until he was fifty years old. In his numerous nature's secretaries, and ransacked her abstrus- there were some passages in the Acts of the private discussions of the slavery question, espeest secrets, yet all their learning and knowledge Apostles, that exhibited some of them reprov- cially with learned men, he was assailed with could never discover that sacred mystery of a ing the injustice and flagrant wrong doings of the assertion that the New Testament recognizes and permits slavery. So sorely vexed was If it be argued that Peter, before the Jewish he with this assertion, and so utterly skeptical "The whole world is but a great charnel house. Our very graves were once living. We dig through our forefathers, and must shortly behieven through our forefathers, and must shortly behieven through our forefathers, and must shortly behieven the with the murder of the Prince of Life. Was he as to its truth, that for the purpose of that the internal constitution of Kodinson's Church was thoroughly Presbyterian. The proving it false, he began the study of Greek when he was fifty years old. It was no idle called "Spiritual Heroes," by John Stoughton, whim with him, to be abandoned quickly; but whom we take to be a clergyman of the English thick sown are the carcases of all the ages, since (Acts 3:15), and they recognized the charge by a settled resolution to be fulfilled. So vigorously the creation, as were enough to dung the whole saying, (Acts 5: 28), "ye intend to bring this did he apply himself to his task, that he learned face of the earth with their flesh and pave it man's blood upon us," Peter, instead of retract- to read the Greek Testament with surprising with their bones." How he depicts the "deep ing his former accusation, reiterated it, declar- facility and intelligence, commenting on the grammatical construction and the primitive and derivative meaning of words. To such an extent whom Christ miraculously fed; the bread mul- having, in their official capacity, committed a had he carried his researches that of particular words he would give you all the shades of mean the very chewing of it." Hear him describe the Another case in point, we have in the address ing, as laid down by lexicographers, with examvanity of earthly distinctions: "What will it be of the martyr Stephen to the Jewish councillors. ples of each; and all this from memory. He to any one of us one age hence, that we have As members of the Sanhedrim, when Pilate told evidently took no little pleasure in quoting whole verses and passages from the Greek Testament, lived a-top of the world, and enjoyed all things they had constrained that irresolute governor to being as ready at this, within certain limits, as they thus explain: in it at wish? Certainly our dust will know no pass sentence of death upon him. Stephen (Acts Dr. Cox himself. Very entertaining and inheraldry. Dead bones will keep no distance; 7:52) accused them, while preaching to them, of structive was it to hear him expound certain

heraldry. Dead bones will keep no distance; all our prerogatives will be levelled in the grave, and all those little differences which we put between ourselves and others, our styles, our titles and our names, will be all blotted in that dust that buries us."

How triumphantly does he express the confidence of the soul in its resurrection: "The grave is a safe repository, and death a responsible debtor. They shall give account for every dust entry trusted to them, and then that which fell a clod the trusted to them, and then that which fell a clod the trusted to them, and then that which fell a clod.

The trusted to them, while preaching to them, of having been both the betrayers and the murch and the mount of have ment him expound certain as tructive was it to hear him expound certain and accounts place in Ohio, and to have heard him decreased in the communication of the According to our Savior's promise to his disciples, in Mat. 10:19, 20, "when they should be brought before rulers," it was the Holy Spirit who gave them the words they spake.

We here also find the principle, that when it rusted to them, and then that which fell a clod. trusted to them, and then that which fell a clod seems clearly called for, it is lawful and proper position finished than he dashed off into another, shall rise a star; our cottage shall be turned to for the pulpit to call unjust and scandalous acts which was certainly original. The subject of this it stands in Stoughton's work. It see a palace; our ruins rebuilt into a glorious tem- of public authorities by their true names. It is was the second chapter of second Peter, and the a palace; our ruins rebuilt into a giorious temorial of public attaurities by their true halices. It is was the standard formula that this expose of their ecclesiastical constitution, was prepared by Robinson and Brewster. it is but as we use to do with our watches to kind, or unduly severe, it injures itself and its which assert that "there shall be false teachers for the eye of King James, when they were it is but as we use to do with our watches to make them clean, and then put them together unwise occupant, and fails of advancing the obagain, that our body may be a glorious instru
ject it aims to promote. But, instead of excluding the local desk cash them." &c. Now wheel your hobby horse into ment, and a glorious habitation for a glorified ing such reproofs from the sacred desk, each them," &c. Now wheel your hobby horse into herald of truth has inspired examples of the fitness and duty of publicly expressing his disaphere speaks. Of Papal Roma? No Of the here speaks. Of Papal Rome? No. Of the internal polity of Robins Socinian heresy? No. Perhaps of Theodore cal with that of regular Presbyterian Churches Parker and his twin brother Newman, who did not go to Rome? No. What then? My aniwere able to teach," forms no exception. For i mated instructor, pro tempore, astounded me is universally understood in our Presbyterian physic. Their table is a snare; their estate magistrates in that city, incited by the clamors with the assertion that this was a very vivid and their fetters; and whatsoever should have been of the multitude, took Paul and Silas, and, with- grand prediction of the horrible iniquities of the for their welfare, proves only a gin and trap to out evidence of crime, commanded them to be African slave trade. The word translated "herthem, for the wrath of God is one direful ingrebeaten with many stripes, and then cast them esies" was traced back to its fountain head, and it important that some part of them, at least, but the cast them esies was traced back to its fountain head, and it important that some part of them, at least, but the cast them esies was traced back to its fountain head, and it important that some part of them, at least, but the cast them esies was traced back to its fountain head, and it important that some part of them, at least, but the cast them esies was traced back to its fountain head, and it important that some part of them, at least, but the cast them esies was traced back to its fountain head, and it important that some part of them, at least, but the cast them esies was traced back to its fountain head, and it important that some part of them, at least, but the cast them esies was traced back to its fountain head, and it important that some part of them, at least, but the cast them esies was traced back to its fountain head, and it important that some part of them, at least, but the cast them esies was traced back to its fountain head, and it important that some part of them, at least, but the cast them esies was traced back to its fountain head, and it important that some part of them. beaten with many stripes, and then cast them esies" was traced back to its beaten that the Apostle had not his eye into prison. Having learned that their prison- it was shown that the Apostle had not his eye possessed therefore, His observation of the methods—still modern ers had not violated the laws, and being Roman on the miserable theological squabbles between by which men pervert the meaning of the Bi- citizens, had been unlawfully beaten and im- Trinitarians and Unitarians, much less on the by which men pervert the meaning of the Bible to their own follies and whims, led him to
point ont these works of the Devil. "He disthem at liberty, and to have them quietly leave

Trintarians and imthe executed Synods." No,
the primitive signification of "captures" is the
primitive signification of "captures" is the primitive significance of the primitive significance of

in foreign lands? "Who privily shall bring in," &c. The conscience of mankind has so resented this iniquity, and the sense of justice in man's heart has so revolted against this outrage, that the slave trade has been a smuggling traffic; a deed for darkness and not for daylight; "Denying the Lord that bought them." You talk about Unitarians denying the Lord thus bought them; but what is their sin in this respect to that of men who traffic in God's image, and convert nto merchandize those for whom Christ died? In the same conversation that pleasant Saturday afternoon, my ingenious companion told me that he had written to Mr. Barnes, whose commentary on Isaiah had lately been published, to convince him that he had misapprehended the meaning of one passage, which in his estimation was a prediction of the American Union, with its outspread eagle, the sign of its dominion strength and swiftness. I thought he showed ome chagrin that the learned divine of Philadelphia should stick to his own inferior interpretation, when another, so much more patriotic and sensible, was at hand without money and

Once on an Ohio steamer Mr. B. stirred up ome pro-slavery men to such a degree that they hreatened to hang him. They actually went so far as to put a rope round his neck, but he declared he would stick to his principles "if he had to hang for them." This incident I heard him relate, but could not help the suspicion that some wags were indulging themselves at his expense, without any serions intention of inflicting Lynch Law on him. At any rate both rope and imb would need to be strong to hold up a man

of as "many stones" as he weighed at that time. The last time I saw Mr. B. was at the dedication of the Presbyterian church, at Fulton, on the Ohio, two miles above Cincinnati. Doctornow President-Blanchard, preached the sermon, in the course of which he delivered a furious apostrophe to Kentucky, on the other side of the iver, the land cursed with bondage, wet with tears, and blood, and rich with the unpaid sweat of the slave. Mr. B. happened to be present, and I was thinking within myself, "this will delight the old gentleman!" As we were leaving the house, my friend said to him, "How were you pleased with the sermon ?" very well," he replied, "but what do you think of Mesmerism?" and without waiting for a reply, he added. "I admit the facts, but attribute them to the Devil!" Shortly afterwards I learned that he attempted to inculcate in public this highly philosophical view, of a subject which was at that time agitating the community.

Mr. B. was a member of the great conventio of Presbyterian and Congregational ministers which met in Cincinnati in June 1842. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Riddle, of Pittsburgh, werepresent as representatives from the Committee d Interim, appointed by the Triennial Assembly. It was a noble body of men, embracing such as Dr. Lindsley, of Marietta, Theron Baldwin, of llinois, Dr. Hickok, of Western Reserve College, the Professors of Lane Seminary, with a very choice representation of missionaries from every part of the West. As a body of ministers it was thoroughly anti-slavery, but that evil was not the object of the convention, so that the attempt of two persons to have slavery discussed was resisted. Mr. B. felt grieved at this, and especially showed chagrin at Dr. Cox for advocating the exclusion. Several times he took occasion to speak of the Doctor rather disrespectfully. The nmencement of his attack one day was characteristic. He stood on the pulpit stairs and welling his giant body to its utmost dimensions, he exclaimed with sarcastic emphasis, "Fathers and brethren, listen unto me, for I also am a great man!" He then tauntingly referred to the Octor's refusal of the "semi-lunar fardels," and his afterwards accepting them, &c. Dr. Riddle resented the attack on his colleague, and declared he must cease meeting the Convention if these as the Convention was bringing its sittings to a close, Dr. Cox made an admirable address alluding to the solemnities and pleasures of the meeting, its important bearings on the welfare of the Great West, &c. &c. He spoke of his own personal enjoyment in meeting so many of the beloved missionaries. "To be sure" he said fixing his laughing eye on the immense corpulent figure of Mr. B., "to be sure there have been some things not so pleasant, but then we are content to pass them over, remembering what a

great poet has said, "The world hath its BUBBLES, as the sea also hath." The effect of this sly thrust was very apparent n the faces, and cachinations of all but the victim himself. Several times I heard him speak afterwards of that blow, and in a way which seemed to show that forgiveness had not healed the wound.

To me it was ever a great entertainment to meet this eccentric elergyman, in spite of his inveterate hobby-riding, for he had genius, wit, energy, vivacity, and it is more amusing to see such a man riding a hobby, than some very orthodox nen, painfully correct in word and deed, riding better horse, with as much solemn dulness as

We have known for years that this interesting church had one ruling elder, William Brewste who came over with the emission in the May-flower in 1620. But we apposed until lately that he was the only elder, and was, in fact, an assistant pastor, since he is, at least in one in-stance, called by Bancroft a "teaching elder," though in several other cases he calls him "the ruling elder." But recently we have discovered that he was one of a Board of Ruling Elders, and

The ecclesissile order of this society—Robinson's—is explained in the following documents written in 1608:
Touching the ecclesissical ministry, of pastors for Touching the explained and deacons for distributing teaching, eiders for ruling, and descons for distributing the Church contributions, as also for the two sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper, we do wholly and in all points agree with the French Reformed Churches, according to their public confessions of faith, though (with) some small differences.

The oath of supremacy we shall willingly take, if it be required of us, if that convenient satisfaction be not given by our taking the oath of allegiance.

John Robinson,

WILLIAM BRUNDSON,

WILLIAM BREWSTER The small differences between themselves and the French Churches, in a second docum

We have copied this note in full, precisely as ble, from the internal evidence and the date that this expose of their ecclesiastical constitu in this country at our day.

sed of aptness to teach. The

selecting their ruling elders, our Chu

prevent their combining with the Dutch Churches. In this country it was for several years the only Church in New-England. After others were organized, they were at a great dis-tance from Plymouth—at Salem and Boston. Robinson's Church was likewise thoroughly Calvinistic. During the sojourn in Holland the Calvinistic. During the sojourn in Holiana the Arminian and Calvinistic controversy was in full progress. Robinson, who was distinguished not less for his learning and dialectic skill than for his piety, was one of the leading champions of the Calvinistic cause. His Church fully sympathized in his views. Of the 101 persons whom the Mayflower brought over, doubtless every Mayflower brought over, doubtless every e hope those men of the present day who loudest of the "Pilgrim Fathers," and per-boast of their descent from those noble will sometimes remember that they were

ares, will sometimes remember that they were all Presbyterian Calvinists.

In the infallible judgment of our Divine Lord, te "build the tombs of the prophets and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous" without imbibing their principles, emulating their virtues, or imitating their example, is the very estence of Phariseeism.—Alton Presbytery Reporter.

## The A. H. Ebangelist.

NEW YORK: THURSDAY, JANUARY 81, 185

I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAY. There is no kind of affectation more absurd, or wicked than that of indifference to life. It is not in nature not to love life. God has made u with an instinct which clings to existence. To profess, therefore, not to care whether we live or die, is a poor pretence. It is not the real feeling of the heart; or if it be so, it springs from a diseased mind-a morbid melancholy, which borders on madness.

One thing only can excuse or palliate such weariness of life. It is accumulated trouble and sorrow. Sometimes this sad confession is wrung from the heart by peculiar and extraordinary sufferings. The burden of life becomes too heavy to be borne, and the broken-hearted pilgrim yearns to lay down the existence which he can no longer sastain. He is crushed by calamity. and cries out in the bitterness of his soul, "Let the day perish wherein I was born! Wherefore is light given to him that is in misery, and life unto the bitter in sort; which long for deathwhich rejoice exceedingly, and are glad when they can find the grave?" Such wild laments if they cannot be justified by calmer reason, and by religious submission, at least may be excused

the outburst of despair. But the more common complaints of life com not so much from the wretched, as from the gay and frivolous. Strange to say, those who have nothing to do but to enjoy life, soon get tired of it. They set out in their journey with no object in view, no part to fill, no duties to perform, but only to seek amusement and pleasure. Instead of commencing life with a high sense of duty. they look upon it from the first as a thing to be pirit away the hours,

" With song, and dance, and wine." The appetite for these is soon sated to weariness, and before even he has reached middle age, the man feels that he has drunk to the bottom the wine cup of life, and is ready to throw the goblet away. It is among this class of persons hat suicides are most frequent-men who do not believe in God, and are bound to life by no solemn sense of duty, and whom no claim of affection can hold back from self-murder when the round of pleasure is exhausted.

it seems to imply that man is so lofty a being of his Master. "For what is our hope, or joy, is not worthy to contain his dignity. True religion inspires no such proud contempt. It ing?" bids us receive with thankfulness whatever comes How can we wish to die, when life is so rich in happiness? How can we break the ties which bind us to father and mother, and brothers and misters? If, indeed, it were so appointed, we might be resigned and say, "The will of God be

moment of departure! AND YET, loving life as we do; much as we tency or contradiction in saying that we do not man. We hear more y, "I do not complain of strains every man to live for others, will give ef-my Creator, but I addre Him as the anthor of all feet to his life when he is dead. good. I bless Him for existence, and for the They have treated me better than I deserved. wept. Whatever there can be in devoted friendship, in home and love, and worldly prosperity, to attach me to life-all that is mine. Bur after ever. Something still whispers, Arise and depart, fer this is not your rest!"

This is a feeling entirely different from com-

man without as well as within. The soft flesh | character and happiness of his children, to pain of infancy becomes hard and callous. The mus- the hearts of his best friends, and entail ruin and cles grow rigid. The blood that danced wildly damnation on the world. But he cannot do through the young and light heart, and sent a this. He has no power over his life. He canthrill of fire through every vein, now moves not even die to himself. He cannot separate his slow and sluggishly. The current of life is checked. The limbs hang heavy, and the aged solemn act. All along through life his being has man drags them wearily after him, as he totters been entering into the being of others; and, along, leaning on his staff.

here. The eye is not delighted with seeing, for in the soil of this earth the seeds of an evil life: The ear can no more hear the the voice of sing- until the fires of the last day shall have conwhen, with the palsying of the body, comes the and what kind of monnment shall mark the grow dull and benumbed, when these channels everything grows dim and distant. The prison like evil spirits, walk the earth to carry on the se closes round the soul:

"A glory has passed away from the Earth." And not only is to power of observation dimin-

tomb, and rest in peace?"

But further, as time rolls on, and body and this? Would he wish to go back, and live his influence—that the grave had no power over.

the deaths, the separations, the families broken now treasuring up, and giving form and force, and scattered. When we meet a man in extreme will speak in praise or in blasphemy. It will violence to the rights of the citizens of the Terold age, we gather around him with reverence as make impressions on minds and hearts which no ritory, or that seek to favor the sectional intera relic of a former generation. But to him life man or angel can efface. With every revolving must appear sad and lonely. How little can sun it will touch cords that shall vibrate to all sure to lead to violence; true peace in Kansas there be in common between such a patriarch, eternity, responsive to the melody of Heaven or can only be permanently secured by fair dealing eventy summers ago, his eye brightens. But of the present world he knows little. His eye such a responsibility-possessing, by the laws of out the Union that would be beyond the power impatience, and without impiety, long for death? ess in the midst of the living, is worse even than ation, even to the grave.

To find the friends who have gone before him, parted this life, without doubt, abundantly bet- and in all our preparations for dying, let us not ter and much happier than those who are left fail to remember that "none of us liveth to himbehind." When condemned to execution, he self, and no man dieth to himself." calmly replied to his judges, "I have a good hope that it will happen well to me, that I am thus What delight to live and consent to death. verse with the immortal heroes and poets of antiquity. It becomes you also, my friends, to got rid of in the gayest manner. And thus they be of good comfort with regard to death, since whose true interest is ever the concern of Heaven." Cicero declares, "For my part, I feel myself transported with the desire of seeing my

ney to them, I would not be recalled by the when I shall leave the tumult and corruption of divine minds!" But these are fond dreams, the reality of which With some this scorn of life takes a religious is found only in the gospel. Christ has brought fustification. They think it shows a great supe- life and immortality to light. Through the scatlority to the world that they care so little for tered intimations of the Bible, we catch glimpses t. But these gloomy thoughts arise from an of happy meetings beyond the grave. "To-day," ill-tempered mind, soured by disappointment, or said our Lord to the penitent thief, "shalt thou morose and unhappy from an unfortunate dispo- be with me in Paradise." The rich man and nition, or from a dark and sombre creed, which Lazarus, though dwelling in different worlds, bids man scowl on the joys of life, and disdain yet saw and recognized each other. And the them as snares to his soul. There is more pride apostle evidently exulted in the prospect of prethan religion in this contempt of the world. For senting his disciples faultless before the throne

With such promises and hopes, the Christian ness, with home and friends around him, to say is not impatient to die. He is happy here on coolly that he would as soon die as live, shows earth, and willing to remain as long as there is no superiority of mind, but rather a cold heart, work for him to do. And yet he cannot but asensible to kindness, and ungrateful for it. look forward to the rest which remains for the people of God, and feel a desire to depart and be with Christ, which is far better.

## POSTHUMOUS INFLUENCE.

Dwing is a part of one's life here in the world. It is, in a sense, " his last will and testament." done." But not of choice, would we hasten the by which he hands over his life to posteritythe act by which he sums up his testimony as a enjoy it and try to keep it, there is no inconsis- moral agent, and solemnly affixes to it his name, and gives it a place among the permanent inalwar." A christian may say this without un- not put an end to a man's influence in the living dervalning the present life, or complaining of his world; often it only serves to quicken it and own lot in it. He may be eminently a happy give it a wider scope. The same law which con-

One's living presence in the world is not e rich joys that have gladdened my way. I have sential to the exercise of influence, either for had my full share of happiness in life; as much good or evil. The stone cast into the water as often fails to the lot of man. The mercies of speedily sinks, but its effects flow on till they God have been more in number than the sand. reach the shore. So a man's life continues te Nor do I find fault with my fellow creatnres. flow on in its effects over the wide surface of human being, and down the ever-widening stream They have shown joy in my prosperity, and of time. He cannot gather up his influence when sympathy in my serrow. When I wept, they he comes to die, and take it with him out of the nevertheless clearly defined the qualifications of world. He cannot bury his example—the moral atmosphere he has created and spread around him-with his dust in the grave, and so prevent all, much as I love life, dear as home and friends it from doing any further mischief. He cannot and kindred are, I do not wish to stay here for- take back his last angry words, call in his un- State, who had no more right to vote in the Tergodly principles, blot out his evil deeds, correct his mistakes and errors, and so put an end to his moral and responsible being on earth. mon misanthropy or disgust of life. It is not a Many a dving man would give worlds, were they disappointed feeling, nor a peevish, muttering his, could he but do this. It would smooth ontent, but a confident hope that God has many a man's dying pillow could he but drag something better in reserve. This is not mere with him, into the oblivion of the grave, his infirestlessness, and nneasy impatience, that can-delity, his evil example, or all the bad influences did right substantially, whether technically connot be satisfied. It is based on calm reflection: which he has originated, that they might not For the body is wearing out. Time changes a survive him to curse his memory, to blast the being from the being of the world in this last while his body moulders away in the grave, the the spirit of the Act by which the Territory was We do not complain of this decay; for it is a spirit of the man will be as active in the world law of nature which passes alike on every living as ever. He cannot stay in death the waters are stigmatized or assaulted as unconstitutional

thing. But it diminishes greatly the enjoyment of which his own hands have wantonly let ont. He or revolutionary acts, it will be against the conlife, and takes away one charm that detained us has been busy, while living, sowing broadcast victions of the entire North. those that look out of the windows are darkened. and that seed will live and bring forth its kind ing men, or singing women. With these senses sumed the world. He may dispose of his proed, one great source of happiness is gone. perty in his "last will and testament;" he may ness of life is worn off. Especially order when and where his body shall be buried. weakening of the mind. As all the faculties are spot; but that which formed his moral being he tives in such emigration may be good or may be quickened by the observation of the senses, they cannot touch. His evil example, his wicked sen- bad. They may have gone to make money, or timents, his misguiding influence will mock his of communication are closed. Thus gradually dying fears and regrets, riot over his ashes, and work of sin which he began while yet alive.

It was the actual remark of a dying man whose life had been poorly spent, "Oh! that ished, but the interior faculties of the mind my infinence could be gathered up and buried impaired. Reason is shaken from her with me." He realized in that thoughtful hour

body by the fact exclaims, "I am no longer what I once was. I yet wider surface, from generation to generation. whence they came, the disinterested motives well-authenticated event, and they publish it am but a wreck. Why cannot I sink into the But his wish could not be gratified. That man's that have induced them to incur the hardships of abroad with circumstantial details. Of course, influence survives him. It still lives, is still emigration, and from their eminently law-abid- such busybodies will never be regarded as high State Normal School have chosen Prof. D. H. working on, and will live and work while there ing course, amidst outrageous provocations, since authority. Their extravagance and recklessness Cochran, Principal, in the place of Dr. Wentmind decay, the pleasures of life are exhaust are beings in the world for it to work upon. they have been on the ground, that they are of language make men suspicious, and no one worth, resigned. Prof. C. is a young man of ed. The world can give nothing more. The He could not, when he came to die, and per- among the most peaceful, patriotic and meral will believe them. Whoso, therefore, would excellent judgment, rare tact, and fine accomexcitement of love, and hope, and ambition, ceived, in the dawning light of eternity, how evil citizens of the Union. They were moved to keep his character for integrity unstained, let plishments, and has been very favorably known belongs to youth and early manhood. A suc- and injurious his influence had been, put forth emigrate by reasons which none but intelligent him avoid even an approach to falsehood by hasty as a successful teacher in the Western part of says: cessful man at the age of fifty commonly has his dying hands to arrest the stream. It minds and benevolent hearts can appreciate. gained all he will gain. If he should live a was too late. He had put in motion an agency They have been grossly menaced and outraged thousand years, he would find little new, but which he was altogether powerless to arrest. since their arrival. They have simply sought to only a repetition of what he has experienced His body could be shrouded, and coffined, and exercise their right of suffrage, in accordance before. And is any man so foolish as to desire buried out of sight, but an ungodly, soul-ruining with the spirit of the law of Congress. They life over again, if he knew he should enjoy and Let no man think that death will end his life. and have done honor to the States and associasuffer precisely what he enjoyed and suffered Individual life is bound up in the life of the tions they left behind them, by uniting coolness before? Even to acquire knowledge, which is world. The footprints made while passing of determination with perfect subjection to law. perhaps the most enduring pleasure of the mind, through it will abide, as if made in the solid Now publicly to accuse, in a rare and grave Excannot always satisfy. The spirit wearies in its rock; and many a traveler, coming after, will be ecutive proclamation, such men with deliberate search. It may accumulate facts forever. But guided by them in his great journey to the fuafter all what it most desired to know is beyond ture; and that path will come in time to be reach. The great mysterics of existence remain trodden hard, so many will go therein. Long internal organization," is something we find difunexplained-mysteries which death only can after the marble monument, which affection may rear over the grave, shall have crumbled to dust, But the aged do not always observe these the influence of the life which it commemorated

and younger men. His friends are all gone. If the wailings of the damned. "For none of us with the emigrants. Those far-off men do not we speak to him of those who played with him liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself." wanders vacantly, as if seeking some one who is its being, such an undying power for good or of the President to suppress or resist. We earnnot here. Might not such a man, without undue evil. Every man's accountable being reaches estly hope that juster and more pacific measures not only to his grave, but actually stretches on may prevail. Why, he asks, should I be left here, stranded on its effects to the judgment day. Every act of this coast of time, while others have sailed away this brief life has numberless relations, and takes to happier shores? Therefore, we would not hold on the coming future, and will have an efive always, because as others die, if we did not fect on the final results of probation. Every lie, we should be left alone. And this loneli- man of us, humble and insignificant as we are beginning:personally, will make our influence to be felt on leath. Let us rather move on with our gener- the character and moral training of future generations of mankind; and for that influence we shall be held to strict account in the day of the aged pilgrim must pass over the river of reckoning. What an opportunity has the good death. There he will enter on another life, and man to honor his God and Savior, identify his all will come back. Death will unite what name, and piety, and influence with all that is death has separated. The hope of such a meet-great and glorious in a world redeemed! And ing with departed ones has supported the hearts what consequences cast their shadows out of a of monrners in all ages. The wiser Pagans coming future, and warn the ungodly to beware. hoped that the unknown Creator would trans- Could the wicked man transport himself forort them to another world, where they should ward to the day of final revelation, and see, at find their lost kindred. Socrates said, "Death one view, all the final consequences of a single would be very hard to me, if I were not per- sin, traced out along all the lines of its influence suaded that when I depart hence, I shall go to and evil effects, he would not dare to put forth the wise God, and to those who are already de- his hand to commit it. In all our plans of living,

## THE KANSAS MESSAGE.

The Message of the President respecting the affairs of Kansas, is an extraordinary document, both in its occasion and its contents. In our national history, interferences of the Executive in no evil, in life or death, can befall virtuous men, the internal affairs of the States or Territories, in the way of menace have not been frequent: and when occurring, they have been the signals of very dangerous and threatening events. The New departed friends, whose characters I respected, England Embargo, the Whiskey Insurrection, the and whose persons I loved. Bent on my jour-Dorr Rebellion, the South Carolina Nulliflica tion, and other occasions of the sort, were periods promise of restored youth. Oh, glorious day, of unquestionable danger to the Union, or to the supremacy of the Laws. The public sentiment the world, and join the society and council of of the country justified the measures taken by the Executive, and the National Government gained strength and unity, and Law acquired a new dignity by means of them. We are not prepared to say that the present posture of affairs in Kansas, does not justify a repetition of this rare and grave procedure. There has existed for some time past, a very uneasy state of things in Kansas, threatening to bring on a civil strife, which, from the nature of the case, could not be confined to the borders of the Territory itself. We very much fear that the shedding of blood in Kansas, would send a thrill through the Union, such as no Dorr rebeilion, or Whiskey that this world is not fit for him. The globe or crown of rejoicing? Are not even ye in the insurrection, has ever excited; and which it presence of our Lord Jesus Christ at his commight be impossible ever to allay; for it would be hailed as a struggle between freedom and slavery; and every passion and sentiment, from God. For a man blest with health and happi- turns to the future with peaceful rapture. He whether of pity or of wrath, which twenty-five years' agitation of this subject has produced, would be enlisted in the conflict. We can hardly any means, peace and calm feeling throughout titled to the gratitude of every citizen. But we wish to remain here forever. "I would not live fluences of the world. Dying, we all know, does and by none should it be more regretted than by there and sisters glide to and fro, unceasing in In Davidson College, N.C., are 74 students, of that portion for whose fancied interests it was prepared. Unless we have sadly misread the story, the Message not only fails to present a veracious history of political affairs in Kansas, but on the principal points conveys an impression the reverse of fact.

In what manner the citizens of the Territory, or at least the great majority of them belonging to the Free State party, could have acted differently, and yet maintained their rights, we are not able to see. They certainly had rights. The Nebraska bill, though in some respects an ineffaceable blot upon the good faith of the South, voters, and emphatically reserved to citizens alone, the right to vote. If at the stated elecsions, these citizens were violently deprived of the right of suffrage by armed mobs from another ritory than the Indians, must they have no voice at all? Are they to be deprived of the right expressly conferred by the organic law of the Territory, because their acts or their origin, displease the people of another State? They must either have had a now election, or consent ed to annihilate their political existence. They formed to the letter of the statute or not. They have the approval of the entire North; and we do not believe that any special pleading or menace the President may vouchsafe to use, will convince a single honest reader of the newspapers for the last year, that the elections which chose Mr. Reeder, and the Legislature that appointed a State Convention for the formation of a Constitution, were not the only valid elections that have ever been holden, or that conform at all to constituted. If the results of these elections

· We cannot but regard the remarks of the Message upon the Emigrants from the East as ex- jury simply by his careless statement. Without ceedingly unjust, as well as uncourteous and undignified. A large number of the citizens of Massachusetts and other Eastern States have seen fit to remove to Kansas. Is there anything illegal or unconstitutional in this? Their mopropagate social views, or exert religious infinsocial acts? We think he has entirely overstepped the bounds of propriety and dignity in

have refused to return violence for violence; attempts to "prevent the free and national action of the inhabitants of the Territory in its her children, and in this there is no harm, if it ficult to harmonize with our conceptions of the

dignity and duty of the Chief Magistrate. Anything adapted to promote peace in Kansas and to bring to an end the disorders that now threaten it, is to be desired. But this is not to ests of either North or South. Injustice will be stand alone; they cannot be outraged or op-Life is no jest or trifle, invested, as it is, with pressed without awakening a sympathy through

> BLESSED MINISTRY OF SICKNESS. What reader of American poetry does not renember the lines of Percival on Consumption

"There is a beauty in woman's decay, When the iamp of life is fading away." He who has watched by sick beds, to suppor the drooping head, and to sustain the departing soul, must have marked this development of piritual beauty, which seems to brighten as the utward grace disappears. As the countenance rows pale, and the frame becomes more attenuated, the soul shines through them. The eve cheek puts on a beauty which it had not in its oloom. Disease seems to be gently unclothing the spirit, that it may be clothed upon with a nouse which is from heaven. The tones of the look of unspeakable tenderness, yet not unsetting sun shines in at the window, the marble ance of nature, but with the pure and holy light

of Eternity. This lingering sickness, so much dreaded by offices to perform for our good. It is mercifully

these sick rooms. He who is dving day by day. such an example before their eyes! Many a Chillon:-

So softly worn, so sweetly weak; And not a word of murmur, not A groan o'er his untimely iot." From that meek presence violent passions re

tire, and unconsciously all become gentle and tender, in sympathy with the scene. And thus a slow and lingering decline often exerts a blessed influence upon a whole family and circle of friends. Long sickness is a means of grace not only to the sufferer. It calls forth the affection and devotedness of many hearts. It exaggerate the desirableness of promoting by would seem that a suffering so protracted must cast a gloom over the dwelling. And yet love the country, in reference to the affairs of Kan- and tenderness bring peace in their train. Every sas; and if President Pierce had shaped his in- pastor in his walks has sometimes entered a tervention to this end, he would have been en- family where a daughter was pining away in consumption; and as he saw the affection of the fear that so far as his Message has any effect at whole household concentrated upon that one oball, it will only add to the trouble existing, by ject, and their tender ministry to her wants, did mplicating affairs, and by undertaking to up- it not seem as if this dying child were a means hold and give success to the wrong. We believe of healing and blessing to them all? Enter her the Mcssage will be seriously regetted by every room, and mark the gentleness which breathes lege, Pa., has 90 students, of whom 37 are procitizen desirous to respect the powers that be; in every word and look. How softly the browords of tenderness and offices of affection. They that death bed

wife or child, and from that hour been an altered man. There too is witnessed the most beautiful llustration of Christian faith-a trust which lifts tistics. the soul above all fear. This sheds a glory over the scene. The last hour does not bring wild. lamenting grief, but deep tranquility. Stillness is in that house, for death is there, but there too is immortal hope. All stand on the brink of the river, over which the loved one is about to pass. Happy the family that separates in firm trust that soon they shall be united.

RECKLESS STATEMENTS. To make a statement recklessly borders closely to be charged as a wilful perversion of truth. informed. To such mistakes all are liable. The speaketh the truth in his heart"—that is, acording to his best knowledge and belief.

But the purest integrity requires, not only that a man should mean well, but that he should take care not to make mistakes and blunders. Not only is he to be sincere in telling what he hears and what he believes, but he must take some pains to find out whether the report is true or false. Otherwise, he may do a great inmeaning any harm, he may spread abroad a most false and slanderous report.

This reckless habit of speaking is very com mon, and it is a cause of infinite mischief in society. It is not quite as bad as lying, for it does not spring from the same base motive. It is not a malicious misrepresentation. It does not indicate a bad heart so much as a giddiness of their title to the Executive protection and resigns are described by a significant epithet. They spect? Whence does the President derive his are called rattle-headed-a word which not inpower to judge the motives of citizens in their aptly describes the loose way in which their postage paid. We learn also that the larger work

LIES TOLD IN SPORT. There is a species of deception which is very stories to amuse a circle of listeners. This is falsehood. The motive is innocent, and the so much of worth and promise. thing itself, to a certain extent, may be harmless. A mother makes up little stories to delight be understood that they are made up. She tells them -simply to amuse their childish fancies.

and unguarded statements.

But this invention is not always confined to ng stories, often amuse themselves by relating scenes through which they have passed, on purose to excite wonder. They love to practise on the credulity of the ignorant—to see their eyes open with astonishment. Therefore they relate nese marvelous adventures for mirth and mis chief, or, as they say, for fun. So far they may do no harm. But this prac-

ice is dangerous. In time it may grow into an nveterate love of lying. We have known men who had formed such a habit of story telling, that they seemed to loathe the simple truth about anything. Their genius delighted too much n fresh creations. And though the first tales of the inventor be harmless romances-having once formed the habit of telling what is false without compunction-by and bye, if evil pasions are excited in his breast, he will exercise the same skill in caricatures of his enemy, draw ing a dark portrait, and relating unreal events with an air of perfect honesty and innocence Thus many a story teller has been led on from merry tales to malicious falschoods. " As a madman, who casteth firebrands, arrows and death so is the man that deceiveth his neighbor, and saith, Am not I in sport ?"

grows more "spiritually bright," and the wasted The Special Meeting of the Am. Board. The return of Dr. Anderson, who arrived, week before last, in the Atlantic, will be welcomed by the friends of missions, with gratitude to the preserving care which has conducted him voice are subdued, and that fond look which re- and his associate through their long and perilgards the loved ones around, is such as an angel ous journey, without harm or delay. This tour, n heaven might bend on mortals below. It is a occupying more than a year and a haif, and almost extending around the globe, will prove to ningled with pity. At times the eye wanders be a most important and fruitful event in the away, and is fixed on the invisible; and as the history of the Board; and, if its main designs and changes are permitted to go on, may become forehead seems to glow, not only with this radiachievement. The great questions of missionary policy associated with this tour, which are painfully pressing upon so many minds, will hose in strong and lusty life, hath many gentle now speedily come up for consideration, and we trust for satisfactory solution. The special meetordered to go before death to prepare the way. ing of the Board, promised by the Prudential softens the pain of departure. With gentle Committee, at the last annual meeting, on the ngers it detaches us from the world. One by return of Dr. Anderson, will soon take place at ne it removes the ties which bound us here, and Albany, and will naturally attract large numakes it easier to depart. And then it refines bers of the members of the Board. The veneraand beautifies the soul, and prepares it for its | ble Secretary, we learn, anxiously awaits the opportunity which the meeting will afford, of dis-Nor are these scenes less important to the virclesing the actions of the deputation, and the heartily glad to hear that the Observer maintains tue and faith of the living. All are made better by the sight of snffering, so peacefully borne. Confident that they will so commend themselves confident that the con missions, that unity and quiet will be secured. and yet murmurs not, rebukes the impatience of Much will, unquestionably, be deferred to the those around. How dare they to complain with wisdom, experience and love of missions of Dr. Anderson; and, if differences of opinion remain, vouth wasting away in consumption, illustrates they will be the differences of honest conviction this extra meeting, among which, we trust, will as printed. be an augmented confidence that will add to the esources of the Board.

Religion in Colleges.

In anticipation of the annual concert of prayer for Colleges, the Home and Foreign Record has gathered some interesting statistics respecting the religious condition of our Colleges, which serve to show the importance of the object which will then call the people of God to prayer. We the Society of Inquiry at Amherst College will termine what, under the circumstances, it would be be furnished in time for the same purpose. The their duty to do." The one hundred and twenty-Record states that in Nassau Hail, Princeton, there are, this year, 327 students, of whom 67 ministry, and 28 sons of ministers

In Washington College, Va., there are 71 stu dents, of whom 26 are professors of religion, and as to who should he now their candidate, and what, 20 studying for the ministry. Washington Colfessors, and 20 candidates for the ministry.

whom 21 are professors, and 12 candidates. In are kind to each other as well as to her. The the Oglethorpe University, Ga., are 84 students, awful presence of death hath hushed every dis- of whom 20 are professors, and 11 candidates. cordant tone. It is a chamber of peace. The Westminster College, Mo., has nearly 100 stuvery air of the room seems holy. A spell rests dents, of whom over 30 arc professors, and 15 on every heart, and that whole band are perhaps candidates. The ratio of pious students in these never so near to heaven, as when standing by institutions is greater than last year. We trust the same increased proportion of candidates for Thence too come the most persuasive entreat- the sacred office will appear in the whole list of es to a pious life. Many a hardened man has Colleges. The condition of the evangelical min nelted under the gentle, pleading voice of a dying sistry of the country, and of all the moral and religious influences flowing from them, has a vital connection with the complexion of these sta-

The Publishers' Association.

The courtesy extended by the Publishers of this city to authors and editors, and the whole literary fraternity, by the Festival at the Crystal Palace, is to be continued by more private hospitalities. Last Thursday evening Mr. Wilapon falsehood. Not that every incorrect report nals; and among the publishers, beside those of New-York, a number from other cities, Mr. A man cannot always know the exact certainty of Phillips, of the house of Phillips, Sampson & Co., what he hears. He "tells the tale as 'tis told to of Boston, Mr. H. C. Derby, the well known him." It may prove to be without foundation, and publisher of Cincinnati, &c. So immensely has wet he be innocent of blame, for he had no inten- the book trade in this country increased, that tion to deceive, and no suspicion that he was mis-Bible declares him to be an honest man who tends very much to soften any feeling of rivalry which might be excited by competition in busi- pressure of such examples set him, would do so likeness. Their courtesy to authors tends to promote intercourse pleasant. In common with a hundred other guests, we have to thank Mr. Appleton for this pleasant reunion, and this graceful

The Report of Rev. Dr. Baird on the State and Prospects of Religion in America. which was presented at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, in Paris, and afterwards published in London for distribution in Great Britain, has been reprinted in this country. It has publisher, will have a copy forwarded to him thoughts are jumbled together, and the vague of Dr. Baird on Religion in America, which manner of their statements. They catch at fly- was issued some years ago, has received many

State Normal School.

the State. He has been for the year past conthe State. He has been for the year past connected with the Normal School, having had charge of the department of Natural Science, and having in that paried followers that the special followers are the state of th and having in that period fully sustained his ommon, and which is dangerous, not so much previous reputation. The Committee, of which for what it is, as for what it leads to. It is the Hon. V. M. Rice, our worthy Superintendent, is agitation practice of telling falsehoods in sport—inventing chairman, deserve the thanks of the friends of ing that, education, for having placed at the head of this not a crime, like the circulation of a malignant important institution one who brings with him

Our remarks upon the enlargement of the New-York Observer appear to have been mistake the Territery of Kansas. understood by our venerable neighbor. We had -not for true stories, but as she tells fairy tales | no intention of instituting a comparison between that paper and our own, for such comparisons the people were to vote for the adoption of a State are never in good taste. And we cannot think ursery tales. Men who have a talent for tell- that exact justice has been done, either to the letter or the spirit of our article, by the reply which the Observer has seen fit to make to it. But we desire no controversy; and shall allude to this reply no farther than to correct an er- sel peace. roneous impression, which, undesignedly perhaps, even this, if entire silence might not be con-

> may be understood in two ways. If it means future of their families! that what the Observer paid out the last year for We suppose every large paper in this city revery doilar that the Evangelist pays out for says: literary matter, the Observer pays three! This literary matter, the Observer pays three! This statement is made without qualification, and yet from the nature of the case, the writer could not possibly know it to be true. Indeed, a received in Kansas and mission have the same institutions, and should have the same institutions, and should have the same institutions, and should have the same institutions, or Missonri must have free institutions, or Missonri must have free institutions, or Missonri must have free institutions, and should have the same institutions. possibly know it to be true. Indeed a moment's effection must have shown him that it was im-

natter the past year. But these are small matters to debate about. has something better to rely upon than merely the space it covers. The oldest of our religious papers and circulated more widely than any other, both North and South: the honored inmate slightest feeling of envy at its prosperity. Rivalship between religious journals has always seemed to us as absurd as for ministers of the gospel to set up opposition churches. Our motto is, Live and let live. There is room enough for all. make, therein we do rejoice; yea, and will rejoice!

We desire to correct an error in the advertisement of Dr. Mason and Mr. George F. Root, of the Normal Musical Institute. It is to that picture of silent suffering in the Prisoner of We cannot but anticipate the best results from be held at North Reading, Mass.—not Reading,

> Correspondence of the New-York Evangelist. TETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1856

Another week has come to its close and the con test on the floor of the House of Representatives remains undecided. There have been several caucusses. On Wednesday, Mr. Richardson stated to the House," that after to-day, (Jan. 23) his name would be withdrawn unconditionally. He had announced this fact in advance, that his friends and trust that the results of the correspondence of those who had voted for him heretofore, might desecond vote was then taken, and resulted in Mr. Banks receiving 90 votes, and Mr. Richardson 65. are professors of religion, 50 candidates for the The Democratic party held a cansus immediately on the adjournment, and the American party in the hall of the House, at 7 ln the evening. In the Democratic cancus the question came

> if any, change could be made in their platform, adopted on the Saturday evening before Congress assembled. Inasmuch as this has now become a matter of moment, and is acting very like a shirt of Nessus upon the fabricators of it, it may be interesting to your readers to see what is this platform. Here then is the Resolution adopted, and which has proved such a stumbling-block to American memhers, and a rock of offence not to be got rid of :-

hers, and a rock of offence not to be got rid of:—

Reseived. That the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, though in a temporary minority in this body, deem this a fit occasion to tender to their fellow-citizens of the whole Union their heartfelt congratulations on the triumph in the recent elections in several of the Northern, Eastern, and Western, as well as Southern States, of the principles of the Kansas-Nabraska bill, and the doctrines of civil and religions liberty which have been so violently assailed by a secret political order known as the Know-Nothing party; and, thengh in a minority, we hold it to be our highest daily to preserve our organization and continue our efforts in the maintenance and defence of those principles and the constitutional rights of every continuation of citizena gainst their opponents of every description, whether the so-called Republicans, Know-Nothings, or Fusicialist; and to this end we look with confidence to the support and approbation of all good and true men-friends of the Constitution and the Union—throughout the country. Now If Mr. Orr could go before the Honse with

this resolution rescinded, then, in that case, his ability to conciliate the members representing the American party would be highly encouraging, and most likely to succeed; but no, Mr. Richardson would consent to no such change of parts. Gentlemen had liam H. Appleton received at his house a large thought they could elect Mr. Orr, of Sonth Carolina, circle of publishers and writers. Among those and if they could, he and his friends would heartily present we observed representatives of the Tri- unite in the effort; but they would have no change bune, Times, Herald, and other leading city jour- of principles. Let Mr. Orr, as the jockey phrase is carry the same weight," and If with the dead weights contained in the resolution, he could get elected, it would be with the best wishes and efforts of Mr. Richardson and his friends. This was fair. and the only measure adopted in the Democratic date for the Speakership.

Mr. Fnller, "following in the footsteps," or Association, which brings them often together, Thursday, withdrew his name as a candidate for the Speakership, if perhaps, Mr. Banks, nnder the wise. But that gentleman dld not see fit to comply a kindly feeling between these two classes, so necessary to each other, and to render all their at a cancus of his friends held in the evening of Wednesday, they, having canvassed their grounds of action, decided en retaining their position. The result of the next ballot proved to be this: Banks, of Mass., 96; Orr, S. C., 68; Fuller, Penn., 12; Ricand, of Maryland, 18; Scattering, 9.

At this point of time the Secretary of the Presi ent, Mr. Sidney Webster, appeared with a message rom the President, and the doorkeeper called ont, "A message from the President of the United States." Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, who sits near the door, and close to where Mr. Webster stood rose and with a loud voice objected to its being received. been carefully revised by the author, and affords Wherenpon there arose one of those hubbubs which a very clear and consise account of the different | we witness here in times of such excitement, and religions bodies in America. We learn that it which may be compared to the Congress held in the ences; but does their motive in removing affect their constitutional rights, or deprive them of hear themselves talk." These tattlers and gosenclose a postage stamp to Mr. M. W. Dodd, the, the Ephesians." The Town Clerk of Ephesias seems to have had some position, to calm the tumnlt, and did so, telling his fellow-citizens "that they ought to be quiet, and do nothing rashly;" but not so the Cierk of the House of Representatives, when Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, rushed into the area bebecome impaired. Reason is shaken from her seat. The memory grows faint. The old man forget shings. The memory grows faint. The old man forget shings. He finds himself repeating in the track of coming ages, and an expectation of the present time, and is now in the press of by the cries of "Order," "

a vote by which the House agreed to hear the mes The Executive Committee of the New-York sage, which proved to be a message concerning the ondition of affairs in Kansas.

This Message asks for power to enforce the laws of the United States in Kansas. It is Sonthern in its tone and sentiments, as if it had been written by the Ex-Vice-President, Atchlson, Instead of Mi President Pierce. In conclusion the President

recommend the enactment of a law to that

Of this Ex-Vice-President we have a P.S., to a let ter from him dated Dec. 15th, (the day on which Constitution.) as follows:--

P.S. I would not be astonished if this day laid the groundwork of a guerilia war in Kanasa. I have heard rumors of strife and battle at Leavenworth, seven miles from this place, but the ice is running in the Mississippi river, and I know of nothing definite. —I was peace-maker in the difficulty lately settled by Governor Shannon. I counselled tha "Evi"

Is it wonderful that the question of extension of it makes respecting ourselves. We would not do slavery over the free soil of the United States, should be regarded in Congress, as the pivot of all strued into an acknowledgement of what is not future action in the House and Sonate? The Missouri compromise repealed—free-settlers of Free States in Kansas, threatened with death, because they won't vote for the admission of slaves into a erver, it says, that it has paid out the last year Territory in which they hope to live, and in which ore than enough to buy the Evangelist. This they have cast their fortnes, and their hopes for the

all expenses—paper, printing, &c., were enough to question here and everywhere? The decision has by Rev. C. E. Furman, of Medina; Dedicatory buy the Evangelist—that is very possible, and to he made at some time, and the Southern Repreit might have added, to buy the Observer too! sentatives hold the present as the best time, and the only time for them to act with success. They have the discourse drawn from it was not only brillian ceives and pays out in the course of a year more a Presidential canvass in prospect and they expect in thought, but appropriate and earnest. The atceives and pays out in the course of a year more than the whole value of the property. And yet ency of the Slave-holding interest in Congress- It that does not prevent the property from being very is a losing game at the best—but they have fully considered the points made, and their importance pression would be that the Observer had paid out | There is no flinching on their part, nor on the part nore for literary matter than the whole cost of the of the President. Kansas must be a Slave State, EVANGELIST, a statement which is simply absurd.

But the Observer says more definitely: For in his letter of the 15th, already quoted from, who stated supply. Dedicatory prayer by Rev. John "Kansas and Missouri have the same latitude ci

Monday witnesses the opening of the Debate t "Wake up the heart of the people for war" with nensely beyond the mark. But take it as a mere England, for the rights of the people of the United opinion, rashly hazarded, and it is enough to re- States and Central America. It is not enough that ply by giving our opinion that the Observer has the very heart of the Republic Is in a state of civil Barnard; Charge to paster by Rev. C. M. Seaton; ot paid as much as the Evangelist for literary war, but we must have a quarrel with England for the Siamese ligument which binds the two Americas by Rev. J. Bradshaw, Moderator of Presbytery: together. In this Debate, Gen. Cass, who is bound Let us add that we have no desire to abate one to have another fight with England before he dies, E. Chnreh; Benediction by Wm. Paston. particle from the merits of the Observer It opens the ball, and is to be followed by the Hon. Mr. Seward, who will at once throw down the gage of hattle in the Senate. He is for a Resolution re- byterian Church in Brooklyn, Cuyahoga Co. questing the President to give notice to Great Britain, that the treaty known as the Ciayton and Bulwer Convention, he annulled six months from of over twenty thousand homes—it has no need date. This will be a very nice question for the men to compare itself with others, to secure its posi- of the extreme South. Louisiana has a vast bonus tion of respect. Certainly, we have not the pald by the people of the United States every year, In the shape of a tariff of \$20,000,000 on sugars, to build up sugar plantations. The people of the cettor growing States have nothing to gain by a war with England certainly. The disbursements of a war are all made on the coasts of the Eastern States; and then there is something very uncertain as to the consequence of a fleet of steamers bringing the Skeleton ways been popular, and the contest in the Senate will be which party will go farthest.-Mr. Seward adopts the advice of the Irish Gentleman who said The way to avoid danger is to meet it face to

far shown the Republican party steadily gaining ground. The interesting question, whether there is Liberty and Humanity P.

SPECIAL MESSAGE ON KANSAS.

The President sent to both Houses of Congress last week, a special Message on Kansas, which is so suggestive, and relates to a question of such gravity nd peril, that we should publish it entire, but for want of room. The following summary however, embraces its main points: He commences hy stating

entiy recommends the adoption of such measures as the exigency seems to require. He alindes eulogistically to the principles embracad in the Kansas Nebraska Act, and the system of government, and the laws passed to put it into operation; and adds that while Nebraska was successfully organized, the organization of Kansas was long delayed, and was attended by serions difficulties and embarrassments partly from local maladministration, and partly from the unjustifiable interference of the inhabitants of some States with the views foreign to the interests and rights of the Territory. Governor Reeder, Instead of constant vigilance in the exercise of h dnties, allowed his attention to be diverted from his official obligations by other objects, thereby himself setting an example of violation of law and duty III. which rendered his removal necessary. The President, in the Message, also alludes to the misdirected zeal of the propagandist emigration, as the cause of to Kansas, in company with a celony ferming in the clashing of the slavery and anti-slavery interests, and emphatically condemns the efforts to anticipate or force a determination of that question in this inchoate state. The first Legislative Assembly, whathe is a sufferer. ever may have been the Informalities of its election, was for all practical purposes, a lawful body. In this connection, the President reviews Gov. Reeder's conduct regarding the removal of the seat of governnent, and his refusal to sign bills passed hy that body. He then adds that the fil-feeling in Kansas has now reached such a point that it threatens the peace not only of Kansas, but of the Union.

Relative to the recent convention which formed a ree State Convention, he says: It was a party, and not the people, who acted thus contrary to the principies of public law, and practice under the Constitution of the United States, and the rule of right and common sense. The movement in opposition to the Constitutional authorities of Kansas is revolutionary in its character, and should it reach the point of or ganized resistance, it will he treasonable insurrection. which it will be the duty of the Federal Government to suppress. He then adds that it is not for the President to define the duties of States or Territories, cancus was to place Mr. Orr's name as their candi- or to decide whether a law is wise or unwise, just or unjust; It is his duty to cause it to be executed. The great popular prerogative of self-government must be respected. It is the President's duty to preserve order in the Territory, and vindicate the laws, whether federal or local, and protect the people in the full enjoyment of self-government from all en-croachments from without. Although serious and threatening disturbances announced by Gov. Shannon in December last, were quieted without the effusion of blood, there is reason to apprehend renewed disorder there, unless decided measures be forthwith taken to prevent them.

He concludes by saying that when the inhabitants of Kansas shall desire a State Government, and be of sufficient numbers for the formation of a State, that the proper course will be for a convention of delenaintenance of public order, in that Territory.

The February number of the Eclectic Magazine contains a long list of readable articles embracing a greater variety of subjects than usual. A remarkable article on the insanity of George III., will attract notice: a fine history of Fontainbleau; sketches more or less full of Miss Austen, Mr. Mont-

## Religious Intelligence. Ministers and Churches.

Rev. James Pierce Root has been appointed labor as a Home Missionary in the contiguous villages of College Point, Strattonport and Flam mersburg, in the township of Flushing Port. Office address, Flushing, Long Island.

The Presbyterian church in Great Bend, Pa., de their pastor, Rev. J. B. McCreary, a very genrous donation on the 15th inst., amounting to two undred doilars.

Rev. Henry A. Rowland, D.D., was installed stor of the Park Church, by the Preshytery of Newark, on the evening of the 23d inst. The Rev Dr. Steams presided and proposed the constitutional questions; Rev. Mr. Lucas, of New-York, made the roductory prayer; Rev. Dr. Fairchild preached mmend, also, that a special appropriation be made r any expense which may become requisite in the n of the laws for the maintenance of public order in Pingree. The congregation was very large, and the exercises very appropriate and interesting

Rev. W. W. Williams, of Toledo, and H. Reed, Esq., of Waterville, are appointed Commissioners by the Manmee Preshytery to the General

Rev. E. Benedict, of Bath. N.Y., has been hosen by the Preshytery of Bath, as Con r; Rev. F. V. Warron, alternate; Calvin Blood, lder, lay Commissioner; J. A. Otis, alternate. The Presbytery also chose Rev. George Spaulding, and Rev. B. C. Smith, Commissioners to the Anburr Seminary; Rev. S. Milis Day and Rev. F. V. War

The new Preshyterian Church at Lockport V.Y., (Dr. Wisner's) was dedicated on Tuesday 226 lnst. The exercises were of a deeply interesting character, and were conducted as follows :- Invoca tion by Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Rochester; Reading of Rutnre of their families!

Scriptures by Rev. Dr. Chester, of Buffalo; Prayer
by Rev. J. J. Porter, of Buffalo; Reading of Hymns Prayer by the Pastor, and Sermon by Rev. Dr Cox, of Owego. The text was the 87th Psalm, and tendance was very large, and sprinkled with a good-

A new Presbyterian church was dedicated at Essex, Essex County, N.Y., on the 9th inst. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. F. Willett, who has Mattocks, of Keeseville. The church, we are told is a beautiful and substantial stone edifice; an ornament to the pleasant village in which it stands. and highly creditable to the enterprise and taste of its inhabitants.

Rev. Joseph F. Willett was installed paster of the above church on the evening of the same day, by the Presbytery of Champlain. Sermon by Rev John Mattocks; Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Charge to the people and constitutional question Concluding prayer by Rev. A. McGilton, of the M

Rev. I. B. Allen, of Gustavus, Trumbuli Co., Ohio, has received and accepted a call to the Pres At a special meeting of the Presbytery of

Portage, at Twinsburg, Jan. 15, 1856, Rev. George Sheldon was suspended from the gospel ministry for A violation of his marriage covenant in wilfully deserting his wife, and thereupon obtaining a divorce from her without scriptural reason." By order of Presbytery,

N. BARRETT, Stated Clerk

We misstated the address of Rev. I. F. Holon in our last. He writes us that "Meredith Vil lage, N. H., is a pleasant little town on a recky. hilly piece of ground, between the Northwest corne of Lake Winnipiseogee and Wacawanda Pond. It is sometimes used by Bestenians as a place of sr mer resort, and is a convenient resting-place in White Mountain trip. It is on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Rallroad, 37 miles (\$1,30) from Concord, N. H., and 107 (\$3,25) from Boston. Meredith Bridge was the former name of Laconia, 10 miles below us, on Winnipiseogee river. My address is Meredith Village."

Rev. Charles P. Bush was dismissed by Council from the pastoral charge of the Congrega North? is being solved, and I hope on the side of thoual church in Greenville, Ct., on the 8th. In dissolving the relation, the Council passed resolutions in which the following estimate of Mr. B.'s labors and character occurs :-

and cnaracter occura;—

Voted, That while we regret the necessity which impels our pastor to selicit a severance of the connection which, to most of us, has so long and so pleasantly existed, and as we trust and believe, so profitably to this church and society; and while we regret that we are called upon to accept the resignation tendered, we deem it a duty which we owe both to him and ourselves to say, that he leaves us with our full and undiminished confidence in his social, Christian and ministerial character: and beg to assure him of our affectionate regard that circumstances have occurred to disturb the course of government in Kansas, producing a condition of things which renders it incumhent on him to call the attention of Congress to it; and he nrg-

Rev. J. S. Hatch was installed at Glove Mass., on the 22d, over a new church in that piace Rev. W. A. Mandell was installed at Lunen urg, Mass., on the 2d.

Rev. George F. Magoren was installed over he Congregational Church in Davenport, Iowa, on the 2d

A new and heautiful Congregational church was dedicated at Cambridge, Ill., on the 12th. Another Congregational church was dedicated on the 12th, at Fox Lake, Wisconsin. These are fruits of the Albany Convention Fund. Rev. J. Steiner, of Ohio, has been called to

the Main street Congregational church in Peoria,

The Evening Post has a statement that the Rev. Dr. Bushneli, of Hartford, contemplates a trip New Haven for a permanent settlement in the new territory. The Doctor will undertake the journey In hopes of enring a bronchial affection, from which

Rev. J. C. Barr was installed over the O. S. hnrch in Princeton, Ili., on the 3d. Rev. Thomas C. Guthrie, D.D., has been called to the Reformed Presbyterian church in Chi-

cago. The Prof. says that he is a descendant of the Guthries of Scotland, distinguished for their An O. S. church was organized in Richfield. de., on the 22d nlt., and will be supplied for a time

by Rev. J. G. Fackier. Rev. James H. Baird was installed over the S. church in Sandusky, O., on the 3d. Rev. Jehn Marshall, late of the Associate

surch, has taken charge of the O. S. church Woodsfield, O. Rev. N. G. North was fustalled over the Third Presbyterian church in New Orleans, on the

Rev. Edward Kempshall was installed pastor of the Delaware street Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, (0. S.) on the 15th.

SCANDINAVIANS IN ST. LOUIS.—There is a considerable number of Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes, settled in St. Lonis, who are gathered at a church under the ministry of Rev. J. C. Miller. During a late visit to St. Louis, of the Norwegian ministers Rasmussen, and Thalberg, the Lerd's Supper was administered to a number of communicants, after repeated services, in which the word of God was preached to them in the tongue in which they were

Conversion of Cathelics.—The January num ber of the American and Foreign Christian Union gates to prepare a Constitution. The President, there-fore, recommends the enactment of a law to that New-England. He has visited many of its towns ffect, in erder that the admission of Kansas into the and cities, and Lectured to many thousands of his Union as a State, may be conducted in a lawful and Roman Catholic countrymen, who have heard him proper manner, and further, that a special appropri- with great pleasure and profit. His labors demonation be made to defray any expenses which may become requisite in the execution of laws, or the not beyond the reach of the means intrusted to evangelical Christians.

DEATH OF JOSIAH CONDER .- The venerable editor of the London Patriot, Josiah Conder, a name associated with the best plans of Non-conformist liter ture, effort, and success, for nearly forty years, has recently deceased. He was once editor of the Eclectic Review, and besides his special religious of-

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL. A new hospital has been opened in this city under excellent auspices for the exclusive treatment of pulmonary diseases Dr. Griscom has been mainly instrumental in get ting it up, and drafted the appeal to the public in inst. its behalf, which states that, not less than 30,000 persons afflicted with this class of diseases, have appl'e i to the various Dispensaries for rellef.

A CATHOLIC COLLEGE AT ROME. The Freeman's fournal recently published a spirited letter from a wealthy gentleman of that city, promising to contribute the handsome sum of \$1,000, if ninety-nine more gentleman will subscribe the same sum, in order to enable the Catholic Hierarchy in the United States to establish a college in Rome, for the education of young men who wish to consecrate ance with the wishes of Pius IX. In the issue of the 29th, the same journal published the receipt of three more subscribers to the same amount. The effinent as again more warner, but this recting may editor of the Charleston (S. C.) Catholic Miscellany be increased or diminished by the decision of the announces that a gentleman of that city authorizes him to say that he will be another—the fifth so far

"The number of hopeful conversions in the Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the past a heap of ruius.

"The number of hopeful conversions in the Sunday docks of Sebastopol, and reduced that fine work to a heap of ruius.

"The number of hopeful conversions in the Sunday docks of Sebastopol, and reduced that fine work to a heap of ruius. year, was seventeen thousand four hundred and ninety-four, or more than half the net increase of the rersions in their Sunday Schools, was between ninetyfour and ninety-five thousand or one-eighth of the whole present membership of the Church."

O. S. MISSIONARIES .- Rev. Mr. Culbertson, for many years a missionary of the Presbyterian Board 8th to the 18th inst.

Rev. D. Hernon, and Rev. W. Calderwood. of the Reformed Presbyterian Ghurch, arrived safely in arrive at Vienna about the 13th or 14th inst. Calcutta, Nov. 8th, on their way to Hagra and Saharunpur, Northern India. The meeting in this city in May last, at which these brothren received their parting instructions, will be remembered by many of our readers.

O. S. Domestic Missions,-In consequence of the resignation of Rev. Dr. McLaren, and the death of Rev. Dr. McKinley, the O. S. Board of Domestic Missions are now without any collecting agents in the Synods of Pittsburgh, Alleghany, Wheeling, Ohio, Philadelphia, and Baltimore: For the present, the Board do not intend to appoint any collecting agents for these Synods, but will depend upon the pastors and Church Sessions, to take up collections

NEWTON BAPTIST SEMINARY. The Baptist Sem

ing the Legislature for a charter. Mr. Pease's Infor aid, which benevolent hearts all over the land, ought to be ready to respond to.

CHICAGO TRACT SOCIETY, -The annual meeting of the Chicago Tract Society was held in the Second Presbyterian Church, on the 20th, the President. Philo Carpenter, Esq., in the chair. The Secretary of the Society read the report, which stated, among other interesting facts, that more than 30,000 tracts had been distributed in the city during the past year, yet from the lack of distributors only about two-fifths of the city have been supplied. From six bath schools. There are fifty-three Protestant Sab bath schools, in which there are 3,297 pupils in at. the Porte to be secured. tendance, while it is estimated that there are 18,000 Catholic Sabbath schools, or to no religious instrution whatever. The Secretary estimated that more ported by Rev. Dr. Smallwood, of the Episcopa Church, Rev. Mr. Perkins, of the Congregational, Rev. Mr. Barroughs, of the Baptist, and Rev. H. Curtis, of the First Presbyterian Church.

ANOTHER OLD FRIEND .- Rev. Justin Marsh of Evangelist from its first number, and that with but eighteen others taken prisoners, and a quantity of two exceptions in all this period, he has never failed of receiving his paper. - One of these was occasioned either in killed or wounded. by the well remembered burning of the steamer Erie, on Lake Erie, in which the whole mail was nounce that a committe has been appointed for inconsumed, the edition of the Evanguist for Michi- vestigating the Kars affair. the part of our friend and subscriber.

GENESEE EVANGELIST .- Rev. F. F. Ellinwood of Rochester, has taken the Editorship of the Genesee

REVIVALS .- Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of Laporte. Ind., informs us that a precions work of grace is in progress in Rev. Mr. Lowrie's church, in Bainbridge, Indiana. Between twenty and thirty have been hopefully converted, and twenty-three have united with the Presbyterian Church.

writes to the Presbyterian Witness at Knoxville, as follows: "Our recent communion was so truly in the spirit, that we protracted the meeting, and broke the bread and drank the cup of remembrance three Sabbaths following. It was a work of grace, full of blessing present and to come, to the Presbyterian Church, and the community. Twenty-four already have united with us. Some twelve others have affirmed their decision of the great questlor. Most of these will be with us in their profession. Many more manifested their convictions. The result in their altogether persuasion, we hope soon to see."

stant refreshing has been experienced by the Fourth Preshyterian (O.S.) Church, in Cincinnati, since the settlement of Rev. Mr. Smith. Sabhath before last, twenty-seven were added to the church.

The Presbyterian of the West states, that a con-

We learn also, that a powerful work of grace ha Kingsboro', Fulton Co., N.Y. The work commen ced in the Bantist Church in the former village: but was soon participated in by the other churches. In the Presbyterian church in Gloversville, (Rev. Mr. Dunning) we learn that upwards of eighty have been received into the church; and not far from the same umber have united with the Baptist church. In the Presbyterian church in Kingsboro', of which Rev. Dr. Lale was formerly pastor, but now ministered to by Rev. Mr. Wall, the work has also been THE LATE MRS. GARRETT'S BEQUESTS .- The pub

lished will of this estimable and lamented lady, who than the necessities of the Institute require, the surplus is to be devoted to the establishment of a Female College in the city of Chicago. TROY UNIVERSITY. Dr. McClintock has not ac

cepted the Presidency of the Troy University as a horse that figured conspicuously in his turf specupermanent position. It is done only temporarily, lations and bore the name of "Strychnine." and it leaves him, therefore, uncommitted in refer-

40,999 of the Literature Fund for the last year, shend, M.P., for Tamworth. nade by the Regents of the University on the -Deaf and Dumb Institute, \$623; Grammar ol, Columbia College, \$270; New-York Free tickets from 10s. 6d. to 21s. Academy, \$738; Rutgers Female Institute, \$525:

THE BOSTON CHURCHES.—The following don have been made during the past year by the



### Foreign.

The steamers America and Baltic have arrive No Peace.

The intelligence by these arrivals consists merely ory. Interviews had taken place between Counts elrode and Esterhazy, but the main questions at ledger. ssue had not been discussed. .

The expectation from Russia is neither a refusal

nor acceptance, but such a modified counter-proposition as may give rise to negotiation and delay. On the other hand the Palmerston Cabinet must meet the other hand the Palmerston Cabinet must meet Parliament, early in next month, with a decided announcement alther of Parliament, and has withdrawn the Minister. The archives of the office are already packed up for removal. councement either of Peace or War. As regards France, rumor reports the tone of the French Government as again more warlike, but this feeling may Allied Council of War, about to open its session in Paris.

Russian preparations to continue the conflict are SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND THE CHURCH.—The Meth- on a larger scale than ever. Briefly, the hopes of odists have found by careful attention to the statis peace have received little or no confirmation. From Streets and Lamps, charged with corruption in the tics of their body, that the Sunday School is the the Crimea there is nothing of importance. On the administration of his official duties, has been before great nursery of the Church. An exchange says: 22nd of December the French blew up one of the five the Courts during the past week. The case was

The Rumors. It is asserted in accounts from Berlin that Count

sand seven hundred and thirty-two. During the last his opinion Russia had made, in the circular of 22nd eight years, the aggregate number of hopeful con- December, the last concessions she ought or would consent to. It is stated that the first period allowed to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg for deliberation on the

Austrian propositions has been extended from the in China, has been obliged, by failure of health, to return to this country. He is accompanied by his of the Russian reply to the proposals of the Allies,

The King of Bavaria is about to send a special Envoy to St. Petersburg, to support the representations of the Saxon Envoy, Baron Seebach.

It is once more confidently stated that Anstrie wil submit to the Germanic Diet the propositions for peace which she has forwarded to St. Petersburg, and will call on the Diet to support them. The Council of War.

The Council of War assembled in Paris at the Tuileries, under the Presidency of the Emperor. The Paris Moniteur, of the 11th inst., publishes the following observations respecting the Council:-

"The Council is not charged with drawing up the plan of the new campaign, nor with deliberating upon the political considerations which might make one plan preferable to another; its object is only to enlighten the allied governments on the different milinary ot Newton Mass., has 30 students, and a full itary combinations which may be adopted, to anticifaculty, consisting of Dr. Ripley, Dr. Hichett, Prof. pate all eventualities, and to be prepared for them. Hovey, Prof. Arnold, and Mr. Sampson Talbot. Formed chiefly of experienced generals, who, nearly The library has been much increased, and a fund of all of them, have taken a glorious part in the oper-\$10,000 established for its benefit. The effort to ations accomplished in the East and in the Baltic, raise \$120,000 for its endowment has been suc- the Council of War can only give advice founded on mature reflection, and propositions eminently useful FIVE POINTS.—The Methodist Ladies Home Mis- for the best employment of the land and sea forces sionary Society at the Five Points, are now petition- which are being prepared by the Western Powers. The Council is composed of the Emperor, the Prince ation chartered last year, makes an urgent appeal | Jerome Napoleon, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Napoleon, Lerd Cowley, Sir Edmund Lyons, Admiral Dundas, Sir Richard Airey, Sir Harry Jones, General La Marmora, Marshal Vaillant, Count Walewski, General Canrobert, General Bosquet, General Niel, General Martimquay, Admiral Hamelin, Admiral Jarier de la Graviere, and Admiral Penand."

The Proposals to Russia. The text of the definite proposals of the Western Powers to Russia has been published, and does not differ from the other previously received. The Russian protectorate of the Danubian Provinces to be made a precipitate retreat throwing themselves upto eight hundred copies of the American Messenger | wholly abolished; the Danube and its mouths forhave been distributed, and something more than ever made free to all nations; the Black Sea to be two hundred children have been gathered into Sab- made strictly nentral, and no war ships to be admitted; the immunities of the Christian subjects of peror and his staff almost alone. They took to a by others were not expected to live.

The Next Campaign and Berlin is that as soon as the weather permits the campaign of 1856 will be opened in the Baltic. It than 12,000 children, or two-thirds of all there are avian States will act. The treaty of the 21st of Noin the city are left without any religious instruction. vember with Sweden is a defensive one. It is true that it is presumed that a secret article exists in case of certain eventualities. As regards Denmark, Russian influence is still strong there.

army surprised a Russian outpost, when eighteen acord, Mich., informs us that he has taken the Russians, including the commander, were killed, and arms captured. The French sustained no casualties

Advices from Constantinople of the 31st nlt. an-

Omer Pasha had fallen back on Redout Kalch, and recently alluded to, shows a remarkable degree of his troops were suffering much from the inclemency fidelity of mail service—as well as a most commend- of the weather. It is added that the Russian deable steadfastness of friendship and good taste on tachments were harrassing his rear as much as pos sible.

The Danish Government has now lost all hopes of

bringing anything like a conference together on the subject of the Sound Dnes. The Government is described in this letter as in the greatest emharrassment and disunion as to the course to be pursued towards the flag of the United States on its first attempting to pass Kronenberg duty free after the expiration of the present treaty. It is naturally enough feared that the attempt, if successful, will be imitated by other nations, and the example become widely con tagious. It is even affirmed that the Danish author ities have at least deliberated upon the plan of letting the Americans through unmolested, but of keeping an account against them, for presentation when the subject of Sound Dues shall have been adjusted. Great Britain.

There is no news of political interest. The freedom of the City of Glasgow has been pre ented to the Earl of Elgin in testimony of his merits as Governor-General of Canada. Lord Elgin made a good speech on the occasion.

A most extraordinary case of poisoning occupiconsiderable space in public attention. The circumstances are briefly these: Dr. William Palmer, a surgeon, but who made betting his profession, in other words a "sporting man," was in company with pose at a convention of Superintendents of the Poor a gentleman named Cooke at Rugeley, Staffordshire, of the various counties in the State, on the subject ling up some gamhling accounts, when Cooke, who had just drunk a glass of liqnor, suddenly became sick and exclaimed that Palmer had poisoned to Cooke confirmed the suspicion against him, and for. Last year the number of panper lun itwas then remembered that his (Palmer's) wife had | vided for in the State Asylum, was only one in seven persons, all immediately connected with Palmer, had were in the State 2,419 pauper lunatics. Of these died suddenly within a short time, and that on the 296 were in the Utica Asylum, 1,352 in county almost lives of some of these persons he had effected insurances, while with others he had betting transactions. The most astounding incident of these developments is susceptible of actual cure, every means to effect bered, died suddenly) had transactions with Palmer, and it is now believed he was poisoned! The corpses of some of the supposed victims have been exhumed years following 1850, averaged 42 in 1,000. and submitted to chemical research for traces of poison. Strychnine or some other vegetable preparation is supposed to have been the means employed. It is somewhat curious that the accused had a fast

The Marquis Townshend died recently at Genoa, where he had lived many years in retirement. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by Captaiu Town-

Mr. Layard has another work on Assyrian Antiquities in the press.

Madame Goldsmidt Lind appeared at Liverpool

Admiral Seymour has completely lost the sight ef

ne eye, but has otherwise recovered from the in- all its forms from steamships traversing the Atlantic. made by Building Associations are usurious. Russian torpedo. Fourteen steam gunboats, of wood, are at pres being built on the Mersey, at Birkenhead; and large vernment orders for cannon and projectiles keep

the founderies in and around Liverpool in full ac

tivity. Thirty-five gunboats are in process of conother ports. titled "What next, and next," has just issued from

The Spanish Government, with a view of introducduring the week, bringing European news to the 12th naval departments, have despatched Brigadier Juan de Dios Rames Yzquierdo, belonging to the naval establishments of that country, to visit England for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the method of an extension of the previously prevailing peace of keeping accounts used in her Majesty's dockyards. rumors. Nothing definite is yet known from St. This gentleman has visited Woolwich with the in-Petersburg. Speculations continue to be contradiction of being initiated into the mode pursued in York Legislature. that establishment in keeping the timber and stone

Some excitement has been caused to the Pontifica Government by the report that the President of Mex-It is reported that the Jesults are being expelted from Mexico, and that full freedom of religious worship is to be established.

## General Intelligence.

Municipal Corruption. The case of Joseph E. Ebling, Commissioner o Ebling, in his official capacity as Commissioner of our, or more than half the net increase of the Nesselrode has declared to M. de Seebach that in January, 1855, entered into an agreement with Smith Seckel & Co., proprietors of the Street-Sweening Machine, to use his influence to procure for them a contract for the street-sweeping of the city of New-York for a certain consideration, to wit .: that if Smith, S. & Co. should obtain any sum over \$140,000 for the job, Ebling was to be paid by them the surplus, he having previously stated to the Territory at 75,000. Nearly every village in the them that he should endeavor to have \$170,000 an-

> Gov. Reeder's Reply. The papers of Tuesday publish a letter from Ev-Governor Reeder, indignantly replying to the charges not progressed since last year, for want of funds. against him contained in the President's Kansas Message. The Governor vindicates the character of the people of Kansas, and repels with some spirit poses already. the accusations made by the President; and he promises, when he shall be alowed to take his seat | their tribute to theworthof American women. Mr. to vindicate himself from the President's slanders. He thinks that one of the President's motives in dike, of Boston; Mr. Benneles, formerly Secretary ending his Kansas Message to Congress was to pre- of the Spanish Legation, married the sister of Madjudice the mind of members against him, and aid in ame Sartiges; Mr. Boilean, present Secretary of keeping him from his seat.

propriated for that purpose. It is not yet decided.

Downfall of Emperor Soulouque Advices from Port au Prince of Jan. 1st. confirm the defeat of the Havtiens by the Dominicans. Faustin had escaped from the field, and a reward festations of this "distinguished consideration" to the of 10,000 doubloons was offered for his head. There is an intense feeling against him, and if caught he would be shot by his own people. It appears that his army consisted of about 30,000 men, which were divided into three detachments—the army from the donation of \$5,000 to the Colonization Society. In north, under the command of Paul Ducayeste, of 1853, he made a similar donation, besides regularly 7,000 men, another of 4,000 men who took a sonth- contributing annually, for several years past, the ern route, and the main body of the army nnder the Emperor. Of the company which took the southern route nothing is known, except that after crossing the line they were met by a body of Dominicans, and the Jacmal regiment, which was in advance, broke their lines at the first fire, precipitated themselves upon the rear, and produced a general rout of the whole regiment. The force under the immediate command of the Emperor amounted to about 18,000 men. When near Las Caholas, in an open plain bordered by a piece of woods, they came upon a body of Dominicans about 400 in number, with a cannon. The advance guard continued to move forward until within gun shot of the Dominicans, when a conflict occurred, and the Haytiens the recommendation of the Jnry. The present neously charged by the Dominicaus. A general retreat of the Haytiens now ensued, leaving the Em- Christmas day. Two of them had died, and two path through the woods and escaped, but by the narrowest chance. The enemy at one time were Pennsylvania, Gov. Bigler, the successful candidate church of Williamstown, Mass, and whom Dr. Griffin the clection of the U. S. Senator from its organization. She was the only daughter of Rev. ter King, who at the time of his death was pastor of the U. S. Senator from the clection of the U. S. Senator from the U. S the loyal exertions of his staff officers, several of whom lost their lives in defending his. The Em- 43 votes. then becomes curious to ascertain how the Scandin- peror is said to have reached a place about sixty men. The Sonthern troops who deserted him so faithlessly, to the number of 1,500, succeeded in reaching Las Caholas. The Emperor sent orders his room. for them to join him, but they refused to do so. Where the rest of the grand army had gone was not Accounts have been received in Paris from Marshal known at Port-au-Prince. The Emperor's pecuni-Pelissier, announcing that on the 26th ult. the French ary loss must have been very great. He had with him over \$200,000 in money, which was taken, and

> of his troops-for most of them threw away their arms when they took to their heels.

The Business of Chicago. Chicago claims to be the greatest grain port in the world. The Daily Press of that city says, that "if any doubt has by possibility remained as to the gennineness of the claim, the business of the season just closed leaves no further opportunity for its longer existence," and gives the following as the total exports of grain for two years. In like manner may e represented the shipments for both seasons, viz.

1855. 6,208,155 7,617,625 1,889,538 19,318 22,082 41,158 .12,364,185 15,817,718 . 538,185 817,095 .12.902,320 16,633,813

In naming the sonrces from which the supplies of grain are derived, the Daily Press remarks :-"It will be noticed that the receipts by routes leading from this point, and southwest, through the fertile prairie regions, are rapidly increasing. What any basis for future prospects, inasmuch as both The Emigration Commissioners derive their fund roads and country are new, and but just opened. The actual future will probably exceed any estimates pay for their own superintendence and extension. The Lake commerce has increased from a tonnage

of 1.092.644 in the year 1854, to 1.608,845 in the year just expired. The number of arrivals at Chi- to the Revenues of the State. cago during the last year is 6,670, which is an increase of 1,588 over the previous year.

Insane Statistics. In the Senate, a few days since, a report was pre sented from a Committee appointed for that pnr-

They present a table, showing the extent of pro-vision made by the State for pauper lunatics for him. Cooke died next day, and Palmer was arrested. twelve years, which shows that on an average 261 discovery that Palmer was indebted a large sum per year have been provided for, - unprovided died suddenly of symptoms similar to those that had | The ratio of the increase of insanity has exceeded carried off Cooke. This led to further inquiry, when the augmentation of the population by 60 per cent the astounding fact came gradually out that sixteen fer 25 years. On the 1st of December, 1854, there

> houses, and 771 otherwise provided for. The Committee urge that insanity, being a disease such cure should be resorted to by the State. The recoveries at the Bloomingdale Asylum for five years succeeding 1821, averaged 38 in 1.000; and for five

The Committee bring forward statistics to pr the economy of a provisional system, the adoption of which they urge. They believe that the number of pauper lunatics in 1860 will reach, if not exceed 3,683.

erection of two State Lunatic Hospitals, so located that they may accommodate the largest number insane at present unprovided for.

Com. Vanderbilt has prepared a statem urging Congress to favor his proposition to transport the mails between New-York and Europe twice a month. The compensation asked is \$16,680 the ju the "Messiah," and had a crowded andience at round trip, and it is proposed by Mr. Vanderbilt that this shall cease whenever Congress shall adopt the policy of withholding government patronage in

> A notice of a bill to bridge the Hndson River at Albany has been given in the Legislature of New-York. The Troy people, very justly, are much excited about it. Hon. Thomas Corwin was seriously injured

> last week, by a fall in the streets of Cincinnati. The injury is said to be a fracture of the nect of the

Springfield, Mass., appeared last week. It is called ing the English system of keeping accounts in their the Springfield American, and is devoted to Ameri- Spring, over 2,000,000 grape cuttings were sold at can principles. It appears well.

Gideon Ostrander, an old and respectable citizen, died on Thursday, in this city. He was a native of Ulster County, but had passed in this city sixty of the eighty-two years which formed his life. He was several times elected member of the New-

Elder Major, of Bloomington, Ill., ls putting up a large three-story brick-huilding about three for a High School for Young Ladies. Five acres of ground are attached to the building, the donation of

The small pox is raging so terribly in Pratts ille, Greene Co., N.Y., that strangers are not allowed to pass through the village. Almost every inhabitant has been sick, and all business has been

A great slaughter of wild game, animals and fowl, has taken place at the West since the cold of quail, averaging probably, 100 hundred to a box, were shipped from Janesville direct for New-York; and the Sparta (Monroe) Watchman, of the 8th inst states that within a short time previous two hundred deer, shot in that county, had been sent to New-York. The Paw Paw (Mich.) Free Press, of the 14th inst., says that it is estimated that one thousand deer have been slain in Van Bnren County, within the last three months.

The Chicago Press estimates the grain crop f Illinois for 1855, as follows:—180,000,000 bushels of Indian corn, 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 50,000,000 bushels of oats, barley and rye.

Governor Gorman, in his late message to the linnesota Legislature, estimates the population of Territory has a school for the education of small children, and the colleges and seminaries of learning in St. Paul are in a flourishing condition. The Territorial University, located at St. Anthony, has Twenty thousand acres of land, partly agricultural and partly pine, have been chosen for school pur-

Several of the foreign ministers have rendered n Congress as the Representative of the Territory, Bodisco married Miss Williams, of Georgetown; Mr. Sartiges, the French Minister, married Miss Thornthe French Legation, married the daughter of Col. Benton: Mr. Marcoleta, minister from Nicaragua, married Miss Kickhaffer, of Washington city; Mr. 1819-46t Caroalno, the late Chilian Minister, gave two mani-United States, and now Mr. Stockl is added to the

catalogue. David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi, a great friend of the Colonization cause, has lately made a

The Orangebnrg (S. C.) Southron says, the estruction of pine timber in that part of the State, from the accumulation of ice on the trees, can only

be estimated by millions. The Grand Jury of New-York, at their late ession, took occasion to refer to the great inconvenience suffered by witnesses detained in the Eldridge street Prison. The Court suggested that the Grand Jnry draw up a petition to Congress, asking that suitable accommodations be provided for Government witnesses. He added, that the Judges of the Southern District of New-York would second allowance hy Government for witnesses is 35 cents per diem.

the American and Republican vote, and received

The new Veneznelan Minister, Don Francisco

with it most of the arms, amnnition, and provisions

The recent census of Illinois shows a population a trifle short of 1,300,000, one county to be heard from. This puts this State ahead of Massa chusetts, and prohably also of Indiana, making it in ali probability, the fourth State in point of population, and the third in free population.

The State of New-York has been more suc administrative departments self-sustaining. It appears, by the Governor's Message, that the Bank Department is wholly paid for out of the vaults of the Banks. The Railroad Commissioners are paid for by the Railroad Commissioners are paid for by the Railroad Companies. The Convicts at Auhurn earn the expense of their own incarceration.

The Emigration Commissioners derive their fund from the purses of the Emigrants. The Salt-Works The pay of the Militia comes out of the fines of their own delinquents. The Canals not only pay for their own construction and repair but contribute largely

The Governor of Alabama has vetoed the bill appropriating \$300,000 to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

A most daring attempt to rob the dry goods store of Charles C. Merchant & Co, No. 287 Broadway, was made on Sunday. The attempt, however, proved but partially successful, and two of the hu glars were arrested. They were discovered before they got off, and left some \$6,000 worth of goods scattered around. This is one of the most daring operations in the hurglary line that has occurred in the city for some time.

Messrs. Coopers fine summer boarding hous Long Branch—the Metropolitan—was very seriously injured, the roof and the entire piazza being blown off, during the late storm. The United State Hotel was also very much injured, and so were most of the houses on the beach. The scene from the front of the Broadway House is said to be deplorable. Buildings partly blown down on all sides the broken and caved hanks, and demolished bath ing houses presenting a perfect picture of ruin.

A young girl who had joined the Shakers Enfield, Ct., while shopping in Springfield, last week, in company with a Shaker woman, was vio lently seized by her brother and sister, and carried off, much against her will. The Shakers propose t take measures to set the girl free.

Application will be made to the Legislature New-York for the formation of a new county, to omnrise the Towns of Hancock, Tompkins, Maso ville. Sidney and all or a part of Walton, in the County of Delaware: Unadilla, Bainbridge and all or a part of Coventry, in the County of Chenango; and Sandford and a part of the Towns of Windso and Colesville, in the County of Broome.

A project has been started to tunnel the riv rat Cleveland, Ohio. It would cost some \$400, 000. Chief Justice Wait of Connecticut, has give

his opinion that a very large proportion of the loans

Hon. Robert Toombs addressed the Posta Meeting at the Exchange, on Monday last, at the invitation of the Postal Reform Committee. The senator is entirely favorable to the people's movement to reform the Post-Office, and will be one of the ablest advocates of the cause in the Senate.

last week, by a fair in the streets of Cincinnat.

The injury is said to be a fracture of the nect of the thigh bone.

The subscription list for the great work of Agassiz on Natural History, is nearly filled; 2,000 names were wanted and 1,700 have been obtained.

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Vine-growing is increasing with very great rapidity all over the West and Southwest. Last

Buchanan sold over 140,000 cuttings himself. Three young ladies, on going to bed at Mr. Hunt's, near North Salem, Hendricks county, Indiana, a few days since, took a vessel of live charcoal into their bed-room, and on the next morning were all found dead.

The Rochester Democrat of Friday last, pubshes the marriage of the well known advocate of fourths of a mile North of the Court-Aouse, designed Woman's Rights, the Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, to Mr. Samuel C. Blackwell of Cincinnati. The wedding ceremony was performed by Joseph Brown, Esq., the bride's father, at his residence in the town of Henrietta, Monroe Co., on Thursday the 24th. The Democrat supposes Mr. Blackwell to be a brother of Lucy Stone's husband. The affair was kept so still that none of Miss Brown's friends in Rochester suspected it until the deed was done.

The correspondent of the Tribune says that the English mission has been tendered to ex-Viceweather set in. A few days ago, two hundred boxes President Dallas, and will doubtless be accepted,

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## Marriages.

In Bellport, L.I., Jan. 25th, by Rev. J. Addison Sax: r. John Simmons, of Moriches, to Miss Lynia E. Hui Belfast. In Greens, Jan. 19th, by Rev. H. W. Gilbert, Mr. Moss Futtle to Mrs. Jane Harrison, all of Greene.
In Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 1st., by Rev. John Todd, D.D.,
A. B. Karnor, Esq., of South Egremont, to Miss Amelia,
idest denghter of Mr. O. P. Clark, of the former ploce.

## Deaths.

In Nyack, Rockiand county, Jan. 21st, Mrs. PHEBE HART, elict of the late Robert Hart, 82. Her remains were concepted to the Oak Hill Cemetery. In Dunkirk, Jan. 6th, Mrs. Sarah A. Williams, wife of the Erra Williams, 60. In Dunkirk, 381. 6td, are Sakar A. Williams, whee of Dr. Ezra Williams, 60.

Mrs. Williams, whose death has afflicted so many hearts, was one whom we may safely praise, without excepting one relation in life which she held. Whether in the church, among her friends, or in society, she was esteemed everywhere. It is believed to be no small commendation of a Christian woman, that she was faithful in her house. In the domestic relation Mrs. Williams was the model of a woman, with grace and dignity uniting the most affectionate solicitude for her charge, and omitting nothing which could contribute to the comfort or happiness of a single member of her household. Mrs. Williams was one of a small number who formed the first Presbyterian Church of Dunkirkat its organization. She was the only daughter of Rev. Wal-Such it is believed he wa

The new Veneznelan Minister, Don Francisco Aranda, arrived, last week, at Charleston from Havana, and stopped at the Mills House, in that city, where, soon after his arrival, \$3,000 was stolen from his room.

At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, M. Flourens remarked that the use of chloroform in the field hospital of the army douhled the strength and power of the surgeons. In the campaign in the Crimea, chloroform was employed 25,000 times, and always with success.

There are in the State of New-York 11,028 school houses, and 998,272 scholars—which is about four-fifths of all the children in the State.

Wm. Bell, a planter, of Tensas Parish, Lawas tried at the late term of the District Court of that Parish, for cruel treatment of one of his slaves, and convicted. He was fined \$200, and the Jury decreed that the slave should be sold away from him stinctively fearful of death, she had passed through ag tating fears, and had been all her life long subject dage, in the view of the last conflict with the King or ors. But that isat day was one without a clond and out a fear. The sun which arose that morning in a less sky was an emblom of the nuclouded Sun of kigh ness which penetrated her character and ponred his ance over soul. While others were weeping, she wjoicing: "Why do you weep? Do not weep," said as am heppy," Her countenace was lighted up with a carthly angle and although at times her frame was it

cessful than governments usually are, in making in Greet Bend, Pa, Dec. 31st, Mr. Allan McIntosh, aged 106 years. In Summit, Wis., Dec. 29th, Mrs. MINGRVA F. QUINN fe of B. M. Woodruff, 26, wife of B. M. Woodruff, 26.

Mrs. Woodruff, during the last months of her. fq. was a great sufferer; but her consistent Christian deportment, during the ten years which elapsed after she mede a publie profession of religion, encourages the hope that she has gone to join her sainted mother, whose remains she was called to follow to the grave, but a few weeks previous to her own decease.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—An adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Brooklyn, will be held at Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett streets, or Thursday evening, 31st ult, at 75 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the Westminster Presbyterian Church. A Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Spear.

THE HOUSTON ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Rev. T. Ralston Smith, pastor, meet for worship each Sab REV. T. Ralston Smith, pastor, meet for worship each Sab-bath afternoon, and every alternate Sabbath evening, in the Reformed Dutch church in Sixth Avenue, near Amity street, Rev. Mr. MoKee, pastor. Rev. Mr. McKee's servi-ces are held avery Sabbath morning, and each alternate Sabbath evening.

Tork and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society will be leid at the Tract Society's House, 150 Assau street, (2d loor) on Monday, February 4th, at 3½ o'closk, F. M. The atest intelligence from the Missions of the American Board will be communicated by Rev. Mr. Wood. The Iriends of Missious, including ladies, are cordially invited to be present.

A. MERWIF, Rec. Sec. THE TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sunday

THE MONTHLY PRAYER MEETING of the Ne

THE THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK will neet by adjournment in the session room of the Mercer St. meet by adjournment in the session room of the Mercer St. church, on Monday, February 4th, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M. JAMES C. EGBERT, Clerk.

THE GENEVA PRESBYTERY will hold its uext stated meeting at Newark, on Thesday, the 5th of February uext, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. CHAS. HAWLEY, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF ROCHESTER will hold it Annual Meeting at Ogden, commencing on the first Tue day of February, at four o'clock, P. M. J. COPELAND, Stated Clerk. THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the Presbyter

of Washtenaw will be held at Webster on the second Tres day (12th) of February, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Clerks of assions are reminded statistical reports and written narratives of the state of religion in their bounds are then to be pre-sented. S. ROOT, Stated Clerk. JEFFERSON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY. The An-

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Onondaga Co. Bible Society will be held in the Park Church, Syracuse, ou Treeday, the 5th of February. The exercises will be commenced at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Annual Sermon will be preached at 7 o'clock, P. M. by Rev. Prof. Coult, of Au-

THE PRESBYTERY OF CHEMUNG will hold it Annual Meeting at Waverly, commencing on the first Mon day in February, at 7 o'clock, P. M. C. C. CARR Stated Clerk. their thanks to the Presbyterian Congregation in dale, Pa., for the many kindnesses received from it they desire especially to acknowledge the gift to h land, by the ladies, of a magnificent Silver Pit

## Adbertisements.

The Great Restorative. Sincinnati alone, besides 800,000 grape stocks. Mr. FEVER AND AGUE CURED BY M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. MLANE snuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can uo tenuine Liver Phis, also his colors. None genuine without the had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the assessment of FLEMING BROS.

weet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster ! Many per ons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is s ate friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" upon your tooth brush, and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last e year.

Boston Saturday Evening Gazette. A BRAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using

against leaks from the roof, and can be washed in the most thorough manner, without producing the least particle of discoloration. This method of decorating Churshes is far superior to water colors—the old mode—costs but a mars trifle more, and is warranted to be imperishable.

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## Life Insurance.

A CCUMULATED Fund, \$2,125,262,14. Losses Paid, \$1, 228,162,64. Dividends Paid, \$626,022,44. Perfect security and strict economy are distinguishing features of the Among the many edvantages offered to the public are: The security of e large accumulation; ennual declaration of lividends; payment of dividends in reduction of premiums; cans of one half of Life Premiums to insurers; receipt of of one half of Life Fremiums to insurers; receipt of itums semi-annually and quarterly. Prospectuses ments, and Applications will be furnished upon applin at the office; all information desired will be given by

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By Prof. W. S. Tyles, of Amherst College.

A FEW OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. It would be impossible to speak of this book according to real merits.—Ohio Observer.

The power, the pathos, with which the author lays ope he importance of colleges, and necessity of prayer for them re profoundly impressive and affecting.—South. Methodic quarterly. executed in ell respects.—Cong. Herald, Chicago.

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v, 10 Orleans
10,08 Oswego --5,84 Otsego --3,90 Putnam
4,86 Queens
--9,87 Renseelaer
4,20 Richmond
2,31 Rockland
9,16 Seretor 2,19 Saratoga 9,75 Schenecta 3,75 Schoharie 6,36 Seneca 1,85 St. Lawren 8,49 Steuben 8,49 Steuben .... 1,02 Suffolk .... 2,46 Snllivan .... 2.87 Tioga ..... 4,80 Tompkins. 4,88 Uister 4,26 Warren 7,14 Washingtor 3,03 Weyne 7,53 Westcheste 1,26 Wyoming 4,35 Yates

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## Commercial and Monetary.

The Money Market continues to grow easier, with a ood snpply of capital, and a falling off in the demand. The produce dealers are still large borrowers in the market. The Banks are discounting to a fair extent, but the increased ease in the Money Market is to be attributed more to ontside influence. There is a fair demand for loans on eall at 7 per cent., prime short dated paper at 8e9 per cent, and second class long dates at 12a15

The Stock Market has exhibited but little variation during the week, and closes dull. The demand has been moderate, with but little speculation. In ordinary times, with an easy Money market, the tendency would be to speculate; but the unsettled relations with Great Britain duces caution, and eperates as a check upon the desire to speculate. This check is wholesome, and, in the end, will act beneficially. We see, however, an expansion of imports, which are now as large as the corresponding time in 1854, and the prevailing opinion is, in mmercial circles, that the imports will continue on a arge scale. The Exchanges are, however, at present our favor, which is owing to the large Cotton and other shipments, causing an immense amount of Exchange to be offered in the market, which will enable our Banks to accumulate a large steck of specie against the time when the Exchanges will turn against us, and

specie shipments are resumed.

The following are the closing prices of some of the orincipal Stocks and Bonds on the 28th inst.:-

New-York and Brie RR. 51 Cleveland & Pittaburgh. 62
Reading. 84 Michigan Southern. 864 Milwaukie and M.... 81
Michigan Central. 89 Michago and Rock Island 69
New-York Central. 92
Galena & Chicago. 168
Cleveland and Toledo. 72
Hudson River. 284
In State Securities the transactions are as follows:— Missouri 6's, 85a84#; California 7's '70, 84;; North

Carolina 6's, 954a95; Virginia 6's, 934a934; Kentucky

6's, 100; Indiana State 5's, 814482; New-York 5's 58, 101; Ohio 6's '75, 1101; do. '60, 108. In Bank Shares the sales are as follows :-By the Africa and Baltic at this port, we have ad vices from Europe to the 12th lust. Consols are down 66, and the French Three per Cents. are 62.20.

\$52,684,500. The export of gold and silver from the Bank of England, in 1855, was \$147,952,800. The Import of Foreign Goods into New-York, for the

week, as compared with the previous two years, are as follows :-1854. 1855. 1866. 2,926,930 \$1,026,673 \$2,571,535 1,027,101 1,194,611 \$5,040,825 \$2,053,774 \$3,766,846 11,996,970 9,289,060 13,254,356 Total since Jan. 1st.....\$17,087,295 \$11,342,834 \$17,020,701 The Export of Merchandise from New-York to Foreign

Against \$1,179,935 for the corresponding week in 1855. The Export of Specie for the week was only \$12,000. The business in Foreign Exchange has been only a mited one, with an increased supply, chiefly from the

The weekly Bank statement for the week ending the 26th inst., as compared with the statement of the corresponding week, 1855, is as follows:-

The changes from the previous week are as follows Increase of Loans..... Loss of Specie........... Decrease of Circulation Decrease of Daposits... The decrease is not unexpected, after the considerable

Markets. Asues-The demand is limited, and are selling in small parcels, at \$6\$a\$7 for Pots, and \$7\$ for Pearls per 100 lbs. Corron is depressed and drooping. Small lots are

and Sperm, and moderate for Tallow. FLOUR AND MEAL-There was a very good demand for Flonr in the early part of the week, at a small advance, but the market closes dull and languid. We quete closing sales, for Common to Good State at \$89 \$8.181; Extra do at \$8.181a\$8.311; Exira Genesee at \$9a\$11; Common to Good Western at \$8a\$8\$; Ex-tra do. at \$8ia\$9\$; Canadian at \$8ia\$10i, for superfine to extra; Sonthern at \$8\$a\$10\$, for mixed to extra, per bbl. Rye Flour is lower, with sales at \$5\\\ a\\$7\\\ a\\$7\\\ a\\$7 for fine to superfine, per bbl. Corn Meal is dull, at \$4 for

Flonr is in demand, at \$21a\$21 per 100 lbs. selling slowly, at 45a4Sc for State, and 48a50c for West-

ern per bushel. Barley is plenty, and dull, at \$1.10a \$i 15 per bushel. GROCERIES-The demand for Sugar is moderate; the supply is not large, and prices rule firm. We quote sales of Cuba at 74284c; Havana at 8284c per lb. Molasses, with an increased stock, has declined. We quote New-Orleans at 44446c per gallon. The demand for Coffee is very good at steady prices. We quote sales of Rlo at 11a12je; Java at 14a14je; and St. Domingo at 10a10to per lb. In Teas the private trade is limited. At auction sale, during the week, the sale was more

satisfactory than the former one. HAY-River is arriving, and selling slowly, at \$1a \$1‡ per 100 lbs. HIDES-The demand has been fair during the week, and steck accumulating, and prices well sustained.

IRON-Scotch Pig has sold at \$321a\$33 per ton LEAD is in fair demand, and is quite firm, at \$650 \$64 for Foreign, and \$7 for Galena per 100 lbs. LEATHER-The demand has been equal to the re celpts, and prices are well sustained, with a light stock. NAVAL STORES-Crude Turpentine is in better re-

freely, at \$2a\$21 per bbl. Common Resin at \$1.55a \$1 60 per 310 lbs. Oils-Crude is quoted at 75a77c for Whale, and 21 80 for Sperm per gallon, with a limited business. Red Oll sells slowly, at 65a70c per gallon. Linseed is retailing at 92a93c per gallon. Lard Oil ranges from 95ca\$1 per

quest, and is worth \$3 a\$3 per 280 lbs. Spirits of do.

n fair demand, at 41a42c per gailon. Tar is selling

clined, but closes firm at \$16a\$161 for Mess, and \$14 for Prime per bbl. Beef is plenty, and we quote Country Prime at \$9a\$9#; Country Mess, \$103a3114; and \$134a \$144 for repacked Western per bbl. Prime Mess Beef is inactive at \$18a\$23 per ter. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, at \$112815 per bbl. Dressed Hogs are in good demand, and steady, at 71a78c per lb. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy, at SiaSie for Hams, and 71a71e for Shoulders per lb. Lard is dull and lower, with closing sales at 10 all to per 1b. Butter is mode rately active and firm, at 18a23c for Ohlo, and 23a27a for Common to Good State, and 28a30e for Prime and Choice do. per lb. Cheese is selling pretty freely, at 9al0le per 1b.

Rick is more freely offered, and we quote sales at \$4\a\$5\ per 100 lbs. SEEDS are quiet, but firm, with a light stock. TALLOW-We quote sales of Prime at 12a12he per 1b. Tobacco continues in fair demand, at full prices.

XUM

M. JONATHAN HOUGHMAN, of West Union, Park County, Illinois, writes to the proprietors, Fleming Bros., of Piitsburgh, that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fsver and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. These Pills unquestionably possess great tonic pro-perties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand pre-eminent as e means of restoring e disorgan-ized Liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases erising from a diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the

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the "Baim of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples end freckles from the skin, leaving it of e soft and roseale hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and rash the face uight and morning. SHAVING MAUS EAST. Wet your shaving brush in either arm or cold waier, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft lathar, much facilitating the opera of shaving. Price only Fifty cents. For sale by FETSIDGE & Co, Proprietors, and all druggists.

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otton is a little lower, and Breadstuffs show some imrovement. A continued drain of the specie resources f the Banks of England and France is going on. The present returns of the specie in the Bank of France sonly \$38,386,626; and that of the Bank of England

ports, for the week, was, in Domestie Produ Miscellaneous ... 421,388

South. Sterling bills we quote at 108a1081 and Francs at 5.23a5.211.

accession to the Sub-Treasury balance. This balance was, on the 26th inst., \$2,150,925.

selling, for Middling Uplands, at 91a91c. per 1b. CANDLES—The demand is very good for Adamanting

Jersey, and \$41 for Brandywine per bbl. Buckwheat GRAIN-For Wheat there has been some demand for export, and prices have advanced, and the market closes irm. We quote Sonthern Red at \$1.96a\$1.98; Western White at \$2.12a\$2.15 per bushel. Rye is in demand, at \$1.30a\$1.31 per bushel. Corn is firm, at 85a90c for New, and 90a93c for Old per bushel, and there has been a very good demand, both for export and home uso. Oats are

Hors-New are less active, but steady, at 6a10c per b. Old are neglected.

Wool-The market continues to improve, and price

from evil.'

# The A. P. Ebangelist.

Mr. Wood, it appears, was the author of the exary work which attracted so much attention years ago, entitled " Peter Schlemil in Ameri-" Though rather broad in its caricatures, it was one of the shrewdest and most trenchant satires of addern times, and evinced a degree of art in its quent and lively Methodist preacher, who has retructure and a sustained interest that stamped the cently visited this country in behalf of Irish misne had not transpired; its great ability justifies high expectations of this more elaborate performance dress of allegory, suggested, the anthor states, by Hawthorne's Celestial Railroad, and like the imlifficult to tell what should be left out. All the odist preaching. mbugs of the day, in philosophy, religion, phiopy, social life and morals, and husiness walks, are hit off with consummate tact, their weak points made glaring, and their folly transparent.
We can give no outline of the work, much less construct a catalogue of the hobbles and follies which in the world. It purposes to cover the whole field, the satire, there will be differences of opinion. influence. The subject has become one of such It can hardly be denied that ecclesiastical as well great magnitude that a first-class magazine is needed castigations. But sober truth and reason justify lent. Terms, three dollars a years. most of all his representations. The work is pervaded with a fine humor, sometimes quaint, sometimes keen, and always enticing the reader on. Its tronized by great names and imposing station. We wish it might be studied.

UNITARIAMAN PRISCIPLES CONFIGNED by Trinitarian Tes-timonics, being Selections from the works of eminent the-ologians belonging to Orthodox Churches. By John Wil-son. Bestou: Am. Unitarian Association. 12mo, pp.

ARMINIAN INCONSISTENCIES AND EARCHS; in which it is shown that all the distinctive doctrines of the Presbyte-rian Confession of Feith are taught by standard writers of the Methodist church. By Rev. Heary Brown. Phila-delphie: W. S. & A. Martien. 12mo, pp. 430,

We place these works together not from any sim larity of subject or equality of value, but from the identity of their spirit and method of argument. They are far from being equal in ability or learning they are distinguishable from each other also, i respect to their temper and fairness. But they all proceed upon the ground of proving their favorite principles by the alleged concessions of those who are known to oppose them. This is certainly a egitimate mode of argument when fairly conducted But it is usually the most unsatisfactory and disin rennous species of reasoning to which a controver ist can resort. Nobody, not even he who uses them has any faith in their sincerity. To quote from John Wesley to prove the doctrine of perseverance or predestination, or from Prof. Stuart or Dr. Woods, to enhatantiate Unitarianism, however adroitly done has no argumentative value or force. Prof. Curtis carefully picks from pedopahtist writers on all sorts of subjects, for a hundred years, a great number of quotations, which, taken from their connections and not into the new associations his ingenuity provides seem to concede one or swother Rantist reiple; and so he concludes that pedobaptists have been steadily going over to Baptist views during all Mr. Wilson picks, in the same way, hundreds of sentences from professedly Orthodox pinlons—and felicitates himself on the evident softening which is going on in Calvinistic circles. And principles, or unskilful in defending them? An hon or illustrations. Of these three, Prof. Curtis's is the best done, and really displays research, though frivolous and deficient as an argument. Anythin could be proved by this process.

A series of discourses on the Vision of the Valley of Dry Bones, from the several scenes of which a remarkably complete circle of Calvinistic doctrines has been formed. The Fall and its consequences. the Atenement and its nature and effects, the ground, method and consequences of Justification with their related truths, are brought successively Scotch homilities. Ornate and imposing in style nore ample in illustration than logical in reasoning

reat theme. The anthor has collected all tho ocuments and official acts of the colony of Mary and, relating to the subject of toleration, in chrono-ogical order, and without much comment. The f the Catholic settlers is very patent, and leads times do no good to his argument. The problem reedom and liberty which now obtains. This is But in spite of partisanship and adulation, there is rolume are also very interesting, and reclaim much

judgment is saying a good deal. Mr. B. has laid the lovers of song under great obligations, of which this is by no means the slightest. It has, in addition to its stock of part-songs and glees, a few excellent chorusses—the design being to fit the work for the purposes of musical conventions, as well as for more private social uses. It will give satisfaction, we doubt not.

ARTHUE IN AMPRICA: Addresses of Bev. Wm. Arthur, in New-York, with a Biographical Sketch. Edited by J.

New-York, with a Biographical Sketch. Edited by J. W. P. Strickland, D. D. Cariton & Phillips. 12mo, pp. 151.

This is a collection of the addresses of the eloas a poet. Until recently, the author's sions. The principal one is that delivered at the meeting in the Tabernacle, on Systematic Benevolence, which is a very stirring and suggestive per formance. It propounds nothing new, and, indeed, falls far below the scope and depth of two or three treatises we have lately had on the subject. But it rtal Pilgrim's Progress, depicts a career long and is very impressive, and overflows with a generous prigram's Progress, depicts a career long and shensive enough to sweep in almost every spirit, which must prove contagious to all good minds. The other sermons are in the same vein, it covers too wide a field; yet it would be and are happy specimens of the best kinds of Meth-

AMBGICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, and College Roview. Edited by Absalom Peters, D.D., and S. S. Randall. No. I. N. H. Calkins,

and under the management of himself and his very also generated by the state of the management of himself and his very also generated by the state of the same and the state of the same and the same an as doctrinal prejudices disclose themselves. But to treat it. We know not under what better auspi Mr. Wood is evidently conservative in his views, cos such a work could appear, than these. It will though reasonable and candid: fast people, of all attract the attention of educators, and we trust, be sorts, cannot be expected to appprove of all his abundantly sustained. The first number is excel-

ALONE. - By Mariou Harland. Derby & Jackson. The nineteenth thousand of a striking and in structive tale, aiming at an excellent moral effect. purpose is most wholesome; it holds the mirror np to many a popular folly and humhug, endorsed and It is executed with great art, and depicts characters the impression of whose beauty will not speedily pass from the reader's mind.

I WOULD LOVE THEE. This Hymn, translated from the French, was sung at the Conference of the Evangelical Soci-

> I would love Thee, God and Father ! My Redeemer, and my King l
> I would love Thee; for without Thee,
> Life is but a bitter thing. I would love Thee, full of kind

Thou who first show det love for me. I would love Thee, my Protector; I would love Thee; ev'ry bieseing

I would love Thee-he who loves The Never feels himself alone. I would love Thee.' Look upon me,

Ever guide me by Thine eye; I would love Thee; if not nouriehed I would love Thee; may Thy brightness Dazzle my rejoicing eyes i I would love Thee; may Thy goodne Watch from heaven o'er all I prize

I would love Thee-Thee my refuge, While the evil days increase; I would love Thee; Thee I seek for, I would love Thee; I have vowed it;

On Thy love my heart is set; While I love Thee, I will never The Redeemer's blood forget.

THE SANCTUARY THE HOME OF TRUTH The "goings" of the Almighty are pre-eminently in the sanctuary. There, also, has he located special appliances for spiritual renovation. The word, the ministry and the sacraments are writers—though some of them were never he-fore suspected of being champlons of orthodox gether, they are the power of God nnto salvation. The revealed word is there; and in its truth as truth, there is an unmeasured efficiency. It is a revelation of God and of the future. If Mr. Brown finds in Wesley, Watson, Adam Clarke and other standard Arminian writers, concessions has the words of eternal life. It brings into the and other standard Arminian writers, concessions which assert to the full, all the five points. But which assert to the full, all the five points. But who believes these authors really taught or conceded to the spirit the substance of things, that, by their forms the declaration of immutable verities. It has the words of eternal life. It brings into the spirit the substance of things, that, by their forms the declaration of immutable verities. It has the words of eternal life. It brings into the loss of life in war, and seldom comprise one-forms the declaration of immutable verities. It the revealed announcements in signific ompared with those of Paul? The former were intent on the discovery of continents, and the reformation of constitutions, the latter on the eter-nal salvation of souls; and each as the fruit of evailingly recognized facts, as they addresse emselves to the intellect or to the affection In view of the history of the race, and of individual men projected on its fields of thought or action, where has the understanding put forth action, where has the understanding put form efforts more profound; or the will, achievements of greater worth or duration, than when the truth of the Bible simply as truth has penetrated and possessed the soul? If armies are mustering in e ages called dark, in numbers not yet counted from every country, equipped for crusade, animated by a zeal which lasted through centuries, and defying the hosts of Saracens in their own strongholds, until they with their kingdom were taken away, it is because the truth connected with the Redeemer's empty tomb has awakened its corresponding sentiment in the heart of a her-mit and soldier until his enthusiasm communieates itself to millions. If Ignatius Loyala institutes an order and fraternity unprecedented for its vigor and efficiency as a human organization.

tion that some reality from the inspired word had not been recognized as a reality or had been perverted into falsehood?—Rev. Henry Neill's Dedication Discourse.

in suffering, they spoke and enacted a life which rolled over the plains of Germany and over the glaciers of Switzerland, and thrugh the glens of

Scotland, until it shook the throne of England's king and the world's idolatries; unless a convic-

is not to be found by an attempt change the historical fact that you have or by forgetting it. Peace is not to be found by driving ser reace is not to be found by driving serious impressions from your minds.

Peace is not to be found by mingling in gay seemes, and by attempting to divert the mind from the contemplation of such subjects as sin, death, the grave, eternity.

Peace is not to be found by embracing any false views of relief in constructions.

false views of religion, or any doctrines deny the fact of human guilt and danger.

Peace is found only by making a simple, honest, frank, and full confession of sin to God whose law has been violated, and against whom the wrong has been done.

man pretending to speak in his name.

Peace is to be found in some way in which can be seen that pardon is not inc justice—that mercy is not at war with truth—that compassion for the sinner is not inconsistent with hatred of his sin—and that the forgive ness and salvation of any number of offenders is not inconsistent with the stability of just gov-ernment, and the maintenance of the honor of

All these conditions, we think, meet in that plan revealed in the gospel by which "God can be just, and the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus;" and to him who is penitent, and who believes in that gospel, the Saviour, not in mockery, but in sincerity, says now as he did to the penitent female, "Thy sins are forgiven; go in peace."—Mr. Barnes' Way to Salvation.

Brother, know full well, that every good over, that every evil thing in thy soul, is made worse by every indulgence granted to it. Again, be up and doing. Some of these evil passions must die: there is no help for it: take them by grow up into a great tree; the life of thy soul depends upon it. That little leaven must pervade and transform thy very heart of hearts; nothing else can do thee good. Under heaven, the Balm that is in Gilead alone can heal your

LOSS OF LIFE BY WARS.

We have seen it sometimes remarked, in ref-erence to the loss of life in the Crimea, that cer-tain battles were among the bloodiest ever fought, the sacrifice of life the greatest, &c. But such writers either forget, or certainly know very little about the terrible battles fought in former times, and even of a comparatively recent date, and within the memory of persons living. Let us notice some of these:—

At the battle of Aroola the Austrians lost, in

cilled and wounded, 18,000 men; the French At Hohenlinden the Austrian loss was 14,000

the French, 9,000.

At Austerlitz, the Allies, out of 80,000 men, lost 30,000 in killed and wounded or prisoners the French loss only (!) 12,000.

At Jena and Austerstadt the Prussians lost 20,000 men, killed and woulded or prisoners. 30,000 men, killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners, making nearly 60,000 in all and the French 14,000 in killed and wounded.

At the terrible battle of Eylau, the Russia lost 25,000 in killed and wounded; and th At Friedland the Russian loss was 17,000, killed and wounded—the French loss, 8,000.

At Wagram the Austrians and French lost ach 25,000 men, or 50,000 in all, in killed and

At Smolenski the French loss was 17,000 n that of the Russians, 10,000.
At Borodino, which is said to have been "the most murderous and obstinately fought battle on

record," the French lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 50,000 men—the Russians about the same number, making in all 100,000 men in one At Lutzen the French loss was 18,000 menthe Allies, 15,000.

At Bautzen the French lost 25,000 men—the Allies, 15,000. At Dresden, where the battle lasted two days, the Allies lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,000 men; and the French, between 10,000

At Leipsic, which lasted three days, Napelcon lost two Marshals, twenty Generals and about 60,000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners—the Allies, 1,790 officers, and about 40,000 men upwards of 100,000 men in all!
At Ligny, the Prussians lost 15,000 men, in wounded and prisoners; the French

The battle of Trebbia lasted three days; and the French and Allies lost each about 12,000

men, or 24,000 in all.

Here we have battles, among which are some Here we have battles, among which are some, compared to which those in the Crimea were but small engagements, great as they appear to us. Besides, there were several others of minor importance to the foregoing, as to the loss of men, but large in the aggregate. There were those of the Bridge of Lodi, a most desperately contested fight—the famous battle of the Nile, a sea fight, in which Nelson lost 895 men in killed and wounded; and the French 5,225 men in killed and wounded; 3,005 prisoners, and 13 out of 17 ships engaged in the action—that of the of 17 ships engaged in the action—that of the Bay of Aboukir, where the French had 8,000 men engaged, and the Turks 9,000; and every man of the Turks was lost, in killed, woun and prisoners—Novi—Engers—Marengo, a most desperate and bloody engagement. Maida, where the French, out of 7,500 men engaged, lost about 4,800 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Talavera, another famous and bloody engagement—Albuera, where the British, out of 7,500 men engaged, lost 4,300—Salamanca—Vittoria—

-Paris and Quatre Bras. In all those battles, the loss, in killed and wounded, on all sides, was at least a milliou of men! besides thousands in skirmishes, minor engagements, &c., and that within a period of less than thirty years! Enormous as is this loss and injury of life,—of those who fall in battle and are maimed by wounds,—it is but small compared to the loss of life caused otherwise by war. The numbers killed and wounded in lisease, exposure, and other casualties incider

te war.
Allison says of the campaign of 1799: "In lit tle more than four months the French and Allied armies had lost nearly half of their collective forces; those cut off, or irrecoverably mutilated by the sword, being about 116,000 men." And, The survivors of the French army from the Russian campaign, were not more than 35,000

men, out of an army of about 500,000 men!"

Such are the curses of war! It is the great st calamity that can befal a nation, and to be dreaded than plague, pestilence or famine. If it has any advantages, they are such as the hurricane or earthquake produce in nature-more of a negative than a positive char acter-in the destruction of tyrannical governments, and old, time-worn political systems of error and oppression. War should be a last resort; and a nation should submit to almost any evil rather than engage in one .- N. Y. Times.

petition has been introduced into the New York Senate from Mrs. Mary R. Pell, praying for a divorce from her husband. Early in life she married a young gentleman every waylsuited to her. In a few years, too close application to usiness on his part produced insanlty, and for it is because a perverted conception of the written word has allied the strength which comes from celestial anticipations with the perseverance which is generated by an audacious human will. What animated Grotius in his prison at Louvestien? and Luther in his cell at Erfurth? and Wickliffa and Huss and Zningle, as in labor and wice of her friends.

THE UNHAPPY REPLY. "I do not think it a selfish act if I occupy thi

Albany, one sultry morning.
"Certainly not," was the reply, as I put my shawl, books, papers, fan, bouquet, &c., in the one end, and nestled myself down on the other. soon wearied of conversation and reading, and had sunk into a fitful slumber, when a gentle tap on my shoulder, and a "Please, miss," made me wake with a sudden start. The car was filled tooverflowing, and a newly

arrived party had entered, and a pale little woman with a fretful baby in her arms, stood asking permission to sit beside me. With more of pity than of pleasure I shared my seat with her, yet I spoke but few words, and sulkily forbore taking her, but they stand in awe of their Father." the restless little creature to ease her poor wearied arms; but I merely smoothed its yellow hair and its pale baby cheeks, and said, Mary was

a good and sweet name.

For my own comfort, I had opened the window that I might more distinctly eatch those picturesque views that flitted by so rapidly that they seemed like growing pictures, without one imperfection to mar, when my attention was drawn to my companion, who was incessantly coughing, "I do wish you would let down that window,"

said she; "that coal smoke makes my cough so much worse."

I am ashamed to confess it now, but I felt the

angry blood burn in my cheek, and a flash of the eyes, as I replied, "I am quite sick and wearied, and troubled, and hungry and thirsty, and crowded, and here you come as an intruder and keep from me the mite of cool, fresh air that I was trying to get. with an angry crash, as a naughty child would slam a door to shut it, when she laid her poor

wasted little hand on my arm and said,

"Oh, don't do it then!" and burst into tears, and leaned her head down on her baby, and wept ting on the injured air of a martyr, I compressed my lips, and took up a paper, pretending to read. Pretty soon my eyes grew dimmed—I could not see without brushing the tears often, and I re-Pretty soon my eyes grew dimmed—I could not see without brushing the tears often, and I resolved to ask pardon for my unkindness; but minute after minute glided away, and we soon reached her place of destination, and she rose to leave. I rose too, and the words were on my line when could be seen to excitate the court.

lips, when a gentleman came to assist her out.

She turned her gentle, tearful eyes upon me with a sad expression, and bowed so sweetly that my hand was almost upraised for the forgiveness—the words were just dropping from my lips—but she was gone. It was too late; and I, a words were just dropping from my lips—but she was gone.

"Her home is in Wisconsin, and she has now returned to the home of her ehildhood to die The whole family of brothers and sisters have died of consumption, and she was the last one left, and is fast going too."

Oh! I turned away sick at heart, and tried to shut out from remembrance that pallid, appealing face, as I resolved and re-resolved never again this resulting face, from the temperature of the property of the pro

in this poor life of mine to speak an unkind word

the previous night.

Maggie was a slender, mild-eyed little girl, to a stranger." RELIGION AND BUSINESS. and Charlie was as gentle a lad as ever the breezes of six springs had fanned. They soon dispatched their simple breakfasts of bread and milk, and put on their hats; and Maggie, taking Charlie by one hand, while in the ather she car-An individual, upon being reproached for som dishenorable transaction in business, as inconsist dishenorable transaction in business, as inconsist-ent with religion, replied, "What has religion to do with business? The answer demonstrated either his incompanions." Charlie by one hand, while in the other she careither his ignorance, or wickedness, or both. But, if we may judge from their conduct, this is ried their mid-day meal, they started for school.

Their mother's last words touched me. She

the sentiment of many prefessors, although, per-haps, they would not avow it. Are they not acting as if religion had nothing to do either with business, with temper, or with our domestie or social relations?—as if it were a matter of opinon, devotion, or coremony-a thing of the eloi ter, or closet, or sanctuary, which is to be confined to its own retreats, and never to be allowed to approach the scenes of worldly business and secular pursuits—a rule to direct us how we are to conduct ourselves in the house of God, and to regulate our worship; and which, having done this, has accomplished its object?

Is not this, I say, the view which, if we may judge by their behavior, many take of religion?

But can there be anything more inaccurate? Religion is a permanent, all-pervading, unchanging principle, possessing a kind of universality of naure. It must go with us, not only into the sanc cuary of God, or into the closet of private devo tion, but into all places; it must regulate our conduct not only toward the church, but to the world; it must operate upon us, and influence us, not only on Sabbath, sacramental, and fast days, but at all times; and must dictate, not only how we pray, and read the Bible, and keep holy the Lord's day, but how we buy and sell, and get gain. Religion has no exclusive time, or place, or sphere of its own, but is matter of all

times, places, and scenes.

My friend, religion has to do with business whether you admit it or not, and if your religion does not go with you to your business or daily labor, you may conclude that it is not a proper kind of religion. Your religion may have nothing to do with business, but be assured God's religion has, and it is only that religion that sees you do justly now, that will see you presented before the throne of God at last, "without spot

or wrinkle, or any such thing." BE NOT DISCOURAGED It is a fine remark of Fenelon, "Bear with ourself in correcting faults as you would with others." We cannot do all at once. But by constant pruning away of little faults, and cultivating humble virtues, we shall grow towards perfection. This simple rule—not to be discouraged at slow progress, but to persevere, overcoming evil habits one by one, such as sloth, negligence and bad temper; and adding one excellence after another—to faith virtue; and to virtue. tue, knowledge; and to knowledge, temperance; and to temperance, patience; and to patience, godliness; and to godliness, brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness, charity—will conduct the slowest Christian at last to high religious

For the New-York Evangelist SHIFTING FAMILY GOVERNMENT DEAR FATHERS AND MOTHERS-I love your children so much that I hardly know how to spare the time to talk to you. I am a perfect enthusiast upon the subject of children-your children. To me, "every mother's goose is a swan." If a mother's eye is blind, so is mine. Children are swan-like little creatures. I'll defend them to my last breath. I'll labor for their welfare—I'll pray for their blessing.

But I'll not interfere in wholesome family gov ernment. Good discipline always takes my eye -there's a decided charm about it. I should'nt like to live in a family where every child was captain, and where the Father and Mother were always under marching orders. There is nothing more repulsive to me than to see a Father o Mother under the control of a child; I have seen babies, before they could walk, with the staff in their hands, and governing their governors to their own perfect satisfaction.

cal tingles with a birchen-switch; when I witness sundry failures to make the children mindsuch a half-way of doing things-such a leaving things at loose ends-such a tittering, and laugh ing among the children, because they have outwitted the "old folks "-such a triumph of childhood over mature age.

The dignified Father has been threatenin for some time to take the stopper out of his bottle of "the oil of hickory," but "press of business," or some other press has prevented. would, as a genuine lover of families, and family discipline, advise this Father, when he does open the bottle, to anoint himself pretty freely with

But he is a lax man, and I fear that he'll never got hold of a cork-serew—that the cork will nover come out, and that neither he, nor the children will ever get oiled down.

He slights his own mercies, and the children too. He minds, and the children don't. He, and his wife are the subjects of four or five petty little emperors, and the rulers and the ruled have sorry time of it.

The children say, "Forward march," Father and Mother march forward. Call on the family about eleven o'clock in the orning. Ring a great many times, for there is much noise, one pull will never be heard. The children are crying for bread and butt

with which to grease the carpets, and spoil their dinner. The Mother is singing a lullaby; but the children are bent on the bread and butter. whole seat myself, as I am to travel all this long day," said I to a lady nearest me, as I took the out of the way end seat in the cars at Buffalo for You'll reach it. There I now you have it. Your Mother's lungs got tired out, and she got tired of living in Bedlam. She's "nervous"\_ "cant bear much noise," so she "let you go for once," and you are free. Eat your bread and butter, or stamp it on the carpet, if it don't suit you. Do as you like. Eat it or throw it away. Your mother will submit to anything to quiet

Father comes home at night. Now, children. you are going to catch it. Remember, your Mother promised to tell your Father.

Don't you wish you'd let the bread and butter alone? Your Father will send you flying in every direction. You'll learn that there's some comfort as well as propriety in minding your

This telling Father is an awful thing. comes your Father-tired to death, poor man Children, take courage. That bread and butter won't prove to be a very dear morsel for all the some four months, is under the management of threatening. Father won't punish you this time. He's too tired. Father takes his seat by the bright fire place

-puts up his feet on the andirons. He looks liciously lazy in the big arm chair. Mother begins: "Oh! Father, I have ch a time with these children to-day." The children all stand by and listen. "I have had such a hard time—such work to make them mind. I am clear discouraged. The children don't seem to have the least idea of minding me -they don't show any of the respect that children owe to parents. They are growing up un-

hand. I have exhausted all my breath in trying to make them do right." "Well. I have exhausted all mine in earning oread and butter for them. It's woman's province to mould the minds of children. I can't be roubled when I come home at night. I want a miet time with my family or else a little sleep; is'nt so much help after all.

governable. Father, you must take them in

Husband breathes loud, which shows that he asleep. Children catch the glad sound, and peer out of their hiding-places. The storm is all olown over.

Children's bread and butter scrape did'nt cos may cost them something worse than a whip-

THE WILFUL BOY; Savery's Temperance Hotel, Or, "Deliver us from Evil." "Deliver us from evil," was the prayer of

No. 14 BEEKMAN STREET, (near the Park.) Kept on the European and American Plan. Meals at all hours of the day. Mests in various forms et 10 cents per plate; Desserts, 5 cents. Lodgings for 35 or 55 cents per night; by the week, \$2 to \$5. Washing, 60 cents per dozen. Gentlemen and their wives, or Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen, will find this house a cheap and quiet home.

1343-tf. Maggie and Charlie every night before they re-tired to their beds; and truly, when the morn-ing came and they arose from their healthful slumbers, bright, gladsome, and eager for the enjoyments each day brought them, I thought I saw in their dear faces the answered prayer of Mr. Bradbury's New Glee Book.

THE NEW-YORK GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK,
By WM. B. Beadbury,
I snow ready. It contains a variety of glees and part sougs,
arrangements from operas, and a selection of the most
useful choruses, adapted especially to musical conventions
and associations, and advenced singing classes. Price \$1,25.
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successful works of its class by the same author.
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retail price. A very liberal reduction in price at wholesale.
I348-6t Published by MASON BROS, New-York. cissed each rosy cheek, and said, "Good bye, my hildren; remember your prayer to be delivered \$3 Magazines at Reduced Prices!

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from evil."

"Bless the darlings!" said she, as we watched them till they reached the stile at the foot of the lane. "I sometimes think there is a special watch-care taken of children, to keep them from evil. I can fancy when I see their innocent faces, or watch their serene slumbers, that the HARPER'S R, any one of the THREE DOLLAR Megazine WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET will be sent me year on the receipt of Three Dollars. Price of the ABINET, One Dollar a Year; five copies for Four Dollars. Specimen numbers, twelve cents. Address, D. A. WOODWORTH, Publisher

'holy angels' of their infancy are still hovering over them." "It would seem hardly possible for guile sin to lnrk in such scenes as these, Margaret, I answered; "yet you particularly emphasiz the prayer, 'deliver us from evil.'"

"Because, my friend, we never know what langer to body or soul may threaten us. I pray for my children that they be not 'led into tempt ation,' but that, delivered from all evil, they may receive the grace of God early in their hearts and become meet for heaven. There is no petition in Holy Writ which expresses so much, and into which I so completely throw my very soul. as this. I shall not fear for my children whe they enter into active life and mingle with the world, if they have learned to pray, with the faith which wins the blessing, this comprehensive

prayer."
"Margaret," I said, "you were a gay, proud and very ambitious girl at school. What has wrought this change in you? Was it your husband's reverses? They were not very distressing, and he soon recovered himself. How is it that I find you now so sedate, gentle, lovely? "It would be a long and painful story, dear and I am sure you do not need from my friendship any other assurance than this; I forgot to pray, and went blindfold into temptation. Then better to me than my own heart, God remem-bered me, and 'plucked me as a brand from the ourning.' The temptations of this world, the woakness of our hearts when opposing them without Divine assistance, and the loving kindness of my Heavenly Father, are lessons which I have learned in suffering. I will teach them faithfully, by the help of God, to my little ones, and pray for them every hour to be delivered from evil."

Evening came, and just before the return papa from the city, where his business called him every day, Maggie and Charlie made their ap-pearance in the lane. Maggie's basket now held ner books, and Charlie had a bunch of sweet wild flowers, gathered on the way home for their mamma's friend. A pretty flush was on their cheeks, their eyes were sparkling with joyous life, and their lips were dimpling with smiles and nerry laughter.

I thought how becoming gaiety is to children

and I asked Margaret if she remembered a fa-vorite passage we had read at school in "L'Allemagne," by Madame de Stael, in which she says that such light-heartedness or "levity" is beming only to children, "because it seems as if the Creator held them by the hand and aided them to walk smoothly and safely over the rough, dark places through which their paths led

"He does, He does," she answered, "and I nope they will be always children in their trust in Him." The young people had their usual narrative of the day's adventures to give to "mamma;" how they had sped in lessons; what kind words Miss Morton had addressed to them; how she had commended their punctuality, and how poor Tom Carew had been punished as usual for being late-indeed, had even played truant that morn-

late—indeed, had even played truant that morning; and how she had praised Maggie for her very good history lesson.

"And I was so glad, mamina, that I went on studying as you advised me to do yesterday after Aunty Page came. If I hadn't, I shouldn't have been able to tell you all this, should I, mamina?"

"No. Maggie, and so you see that the answer.

"No. Maggie, and so you see that the answer. "No, Maggie, and so you see that the answer to our favorite prayer is often not only a deliverance from evil, but also the bestowal of some blessing which makes us very happy, though we

The sunset hour was now come, when the father was expected, but he did not make his appearance as usual, and Margaret, the loving , became restless, and walked often to the door. At last the rumble of light wheels was heard on the gravel, and Mr. Euston's cheorful tones sounded in the piazza. He greeted me cordially, pressed a kiss on the fair brow of Margaret, and establishing himself in his easy chair athered his children in his arms, and laid their dear cheeks on his own.

I observed a certain gravity of manner, which seemed to me to evince some profound feeling not yet expressed in words. In another moment he had closed his eyes, and uttered the Then turning to his wife, he said, "Margaret, dear wife, I tremble even now while I remember the scenes I have just witnessed. Had Maggie and Charlie passed Nutting Hollow ten minutes later than they did, they might have shared the fate of poor Tom Carew. You know how the bridge over the turbulent stream that flows through the Hollow trembles oftentimes with the rush of the waters, yet I never thought it so very insecure. But half an hour since, the torrent, swollen by last week's heavy rains, suceeded in loosening the piles upon which it rested. Tom Carew sat on its edge swinging his feet over the water. Ernest and Harry Hunter had been expostulating with him on the course he had pursued recently, of dilatoriness and disobedience. The boys jumped off the bridge railing where they were hanging, and went on home

while Tom sat there, saying,
'I don't care, I'll do what I want to for all you. I'll sit here till I die, if I want to.' Just then I drove by, and seeing how the

waters were roaring and dashing, and how the little bridge shook, I begged Tem to jump off and I would take him part of the way my carriage.

'Pshaw! I den't care for the shaking of the

old bridge, I'll stay just where I am,' he anbreaking timber. 'Quick, Tom,' I shouted to him, 'the bridge is going.' I threw down the reins and ran to save him, but in an instant quicker than I can tell you—the bridge had parted in the middle: Tom fell into the water a falling timber struck him upon the head, and the poor wilful boy is now a corpse!"

"Oh! my husband," said the breathless mother. "God heard and answered our prayers. Oh, my children, be thankful to your He Father for deliverance from such great danger

and never, never cease to pray to Him day This Seminary is located in the Eastern part of the State of New-York, 25 miles from Rutland, Vt. It is a new Institution. The building is spacious, elegant, and elegantly furnished. Its location is in the pleasant, retired, and extremly healthy village of North Granville. The school which has been in successful operation

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Orcutt, for twelve years, at the head of Thetford, (Vt.,) Academy. The school has opened with encouraging prospects, there being in attendance some 75 young ladies from some of our best families in New-England, and New-York. It is a first class Institution. and affords advantages over many popula schools in the country, especially large and mixed schools. A large and experienced board of Teachers are employed in the several departments. The music class now numbers 35, and there are large classes in Drawing, and Painting, and in French. These branches, as well as the solid are thoroughly taught in this school. Pupils are placed directly under the Principals, and are brought under the influence of a well regulated Christian family and school, where they receive habits, and manners; where in a word, they are protected and educated, physically, intellectuare protected and educated, physically, intellectu-ally, and morally. The charges are as low as can support a school of high order; and the school really is much more economical than many whose charges are nominally less. Here a full equivalent is given, and parents may be sure that the happiest results will be realized in the

children.
Our frequent allusions to Mr. and Mrs. Orcutt
while at the head of the Thetford, (Vt.,) Acade my, preclude the necessity of an exte tice at this time; we will only say, that that In ished beyond any former precedent; that it was hem so much after all. It's a pity it did'nt. It and as thorough and successful educators, and

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