The Evangelist

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LEPTER OF DR. SMITH.

We give up our whole editorial page this week to a letter from Rev. Dr A. D. Smith, defending the recent action of the Executive Committee of the American Home Missionary Society. This large space we concede to the importance of the subject and to the justly honored name of an eminent minister of the Peesbyterian Church. The letter is a reply to the strictures of the American Presbyterian, of Philadelphia. But as we have taken exception to the same action, it may be considered as a reply to us also. Dr. Smith is a member of the Executive Committee, and one of those who reported the resclution. His letter may be considered therefore as the justification which the Committee offer of their action. Whether this explanation will entirely relieve the matter our readers can judge. We are quite willing to leave the arguments to stand side by side, only asking our readers to keep distinctly in mind the point in debate. It their intention * * * to interfere with the prop- erous utterances of inferior bodies, including the is not the question of Slavery. On that subject or functions of the A H. M. S" If because of Nor is it of the Home Missionary Society, as a useful and excellent institution. In that all agree. None can love it more than we, or uphold it funds of the Society, and thus become members, the Home Missionary Rooms. more strongly. It is a noble Society, worthy of it has sometimes been called the organ of the all honor and respect, and of a large support. But the question is simply in regard to the propricty, justice and wisdom of a single act. And here, with all respect to the high authority op- lation, it would not only lose its own proper inposed to us, we must confess our opinion nuchanged—that the act was ill-considered—a violation of order-a stretch of power-wounding to the pride of many of our brethren, and that without object or prospect of good. Dr. Smith very clearly admits that the step was taken under tle pressure of a force from without. That is always wery unsafe guide for a public body, political or religious. We had much rather that the Committee had listened only to their own consciences, acting in the fear of God. Perhaps the act will not produce all the ill effects that we fear. If so. none will rejoice more than we. But that will not change the fact that its tendency was to irritate and divide. Happy shall we be to see that our apprehensions are not verified by the result.

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

say of a previous article that they had forwarded it to all the members, and they seem to have here make. I mean not to deny that consistency expected a response of some sort. What may is desirable in all the outgivings from the Missionon the subject, I cannot foretell. That will be determined in due time, and has been any failure in that regard. In the in a legitimate way. I am at liberty, however, proper place I shall have something to say on as an individual, to utter my own views; and that head. I design not to question that rules "it is borne in upon my mind," as the old Covonee adopted should be acted upon so long as enanters used to say, that I ought to do so. I they remain rules. What I affirm is, that past crave a little space in your columns for that pur- expressions of opinion, even by the Committee, pose. What I have to say, shall be over my are not to be regarded by them as embodying, Committee. moment; but I may as well write thus-for in may be found to have been erroneous, and so these times, as has been well said, "nothing is of course must be corrected. Or a change anonymous.' but myself; and I am quite willing that with the statements and arguments I have to offer, my name should be permanently linked. I write with pain at the thought of differing from some brethren whom I highly regard; yet with the mitigating hope that when the matter is fully understood, we shall see eye to eye. The action of the Committee is abundantly defensible. The assanlts upon it are based upon the gravest misapprehension as to both facts and principlesmisapprehension so signal and so singular, in some respects, that I can only account for it on the ground of that haste with which newspaper articles are apt to be prepared. Let the subject, then, be ventilated. Let the winds of discussion have free course. The air shall be cleared thus of blinding vapors, and be filled with glad snn-

To just practical views on any subject, it is essential that the underlying theory be right. So, eminently, as to the matter in hand. I ask then, at the outset-for plain though the point ty? What is the fundamental idea of it as a little mustard aced-of the American Bible Sobenevolent organization? It is a voluntary So- olety in its magnificent career-of the A. B C. ignation implies that. It is self-determining. It ries; and be regarded by all who have to do days, few descendants. with it as, in relation to its own acts, the ulti-

mate arbiter. But who, we may next ask, are the constituents of the Society? The individual coutributo be gathered from the Constitution. That, so tors to it, and those only, beyond a doubt. In to speak, is the immanent volition, the generic other words, the members ;-for according to purpose of the Society. In other words, it is its and should be called to account, without delay. the sixth article of the Constitution, the membership is composed of the regular contributors. The Society is no confederation of organic bodies - no league of District Associ Presbyteries, or General Associations and Generel Assemblies Admirably was this point elu-passing, as a specimen of that paper's misappre-cidated in the New York EvangeList of July hension of fundamental principles. Of the prop-19, 1855. I am the more disposed to call attention to that exposition, as it was not only the other connection. The Constitution only is orvoice of the able and worthy Editors, but had game. By that, as the supreme law, the Execu the sanction also of the circle of ministerial brethren who at that time were aiding the paper by their counsels and contributions. The ground taken, I well remember, was deemed very important to the interests of Presbyterianism. It

"The A. H. M. Society is not, and never was, a

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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 1408.

of any one or more of the evangelical churches in the land. It is a voluntary association of individ-uals, organized at 'a Convention of the friends of missions from all parts of the United States, held for the purpose in the city of New York, May 12 e 'friends of missions' met together, not as Congregationalists, or Presbytorians, or Dutchmen, or Scotchmen, but as Christians. There was no nice adjustment, as the Herald affirms, [the Congregational Herald] of denominational rights and claims. They acted as individuals, or as representatives of voluntary Societies already in existence They bound none but themselves, and these who should afterwards choose to co operate with them on the broad ground of a national institution. Ali thers were left free to pursue their own course and choose their own channel of contribution and

That is the true doctrine, as it was in the beginning, as it is now, and as it must continue to be, so long as the Home Missionary Society retains its voluntary character. I have a fresh feeling of thankfulness to the EvangeList for this felicitous presentation of it. On this ground the Society has always stood. It has acted as representing not organisms, but individuals Whatever individuals, whether Congregational, constitutional Presbyterian, or, as often happens of the other great branch of the Presbyterian family, regularly contribute to it, become members. Wuen they choose to discontinue their donations, their membership ceases. If any Ecclesiastical bodies are pleased to recommend it, they recommend it, of course, as it is-as a voluntary and independent society, as having perfect self-control. So has our General Assembly approved of it-not dreaming surely of gaining thus authority over it. This is clear from the very quotation made by the American Presbuterian from the action of the Assembly of ber, a majority, if you please, of our individual Assembly, it must have been only in some genas other ecclesiastical bodies stand in like relaeided stand against the theory of "a compact," than our Philadelphia brethren. They have for admission was told officially, it, are ye now made perfect by the flesh?"

To complete my theoretic statement, it only remains to a.k. how is the will of the Society's not law—still, is it not light? It is not judiconstituents to be ascertained? What is the Executive Committee to regard as setting it thing to do with it in that relation. But is it there. forth? By what, thus considered, are they to not illumining? From it, and a thousand other be bound? Not, surely, as some have strangely tokens, it is my firm conviction that if the whole be issued from the office of the Society. The who contribute to our funds would give a heart Presbyterian is singularly at fault on this point, verdict for the Committee's action. Already the and, I regret to say, even the EvangeList Not testimonies in its favor are clear and decided. by the speeches that may happen to be bound up Says one of our most highly esteemed ministers with the Report. Not by the letters from mis- at the West, in a recent letter, "I heartily resionaries, or the geographical and statistical joice in the stand you have taken on the subject AND SLAVERY.

To the Editors—containing somewhat extended and se
Editors—containing somewhat extended and se
To the Editors—of Slavery. Says another in the same quarter, submitted to them, or specifically authorized to the Home Missionary are no flowest that are often found in like juxtapo
Says another in the same quarter, stetements that are often found in like juxtapo
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of Slavery. Says another in the same quarter, submitted to them, or specifically authorized to them, or specifically authorized by them, than the sermons which their Secretaries between the Home Missionary are not recommended to the Home Missionary are not recommendation.

Not, I will add, by the sermons of the Glavery. Says another in the same quarter, submitted to them, or specifically authorized to the Home Missionary are not recommendation.

Not, I will add, by the sermons of the Glavery. Says another in the same quarter, submitted to them, or specifically authorized to the Home Missionary are not recommendation.

Not, I will add, by the sermons of thought Oursell and the Home Missionary are not recommendation.

I rejoice at your new position on Slavery, and of Slavery. Says another in the same quarter, submitted to them, or specifically authorized by them, than the screen of the Home Missionary are not reported.

In the truth store the Home Missionary are not reported.

I rejoice at your new position on Slavery, and of slavery. Says another in the same quarter, articles in the Home Missionary are not reported.

I rejoice at your new position on Slavery, and of the Home Missionary are not reported.

I do most cardially

Let there be no misconception of the point I ary Rooms Nor do I intend to hint that there own signature. My humble name is of little for all time, the will of their constituents. They whose almoners they are, and to that change, ministerial as their office is-employed as they are to distribute trust funds—they are sacredly bound to conform. Their rules of course may on that ground be altered. Whatever ecclesiastical bodies do not like such change, are at liberty to disapprove of it, and any individuals who please, to withdraw from the Society. Forgetting, if we can, the "human chattels," this a free

The position I have thus taken has been, from the beginning, just that of all the volunteer Societies in the land. By no "petrified wisdom" have they been guided. No stereotype policy has been theirs. Progress rather has been their watchword. It would have been a shame to them -it would have out of harmony with the age, and out of fealty to their Divine Patron-had it been otherwise. Changes have been constantly occurring, progressive changes I mean, in the ploy slaveholding preachers? Would our conhave expressed, in their financial arviews they rangements, in their official apparatus, and in is, it seems necessary to call attention to it- their plans of operation. Let the history of the jutelligent, edneated man-and rectus in ecclesia What is the American Home Missionary Socie- American Tract Society, in its growth from the ciety, confessedly. And how, in the nature of things, must a voluntary Society be controlled? And of other noble Societies too numerous to Plainly by the will of its constituents, or what mention, bear witness on this point. In all these such thing. It may be said, the minister preachis the same thing, by its own will. Its very des- changes, the will of the constituency, duly ascertained, has been the supreme authority. does as it pleases. Advised it may be-subject ing has been done inconsistent with that. And to all sorts of sussery influences; but controlled whatever the past, when that has called for a by no other earthly power. Its will, clearly as change of policy, aconer or later, that change has certained, must be obeyed by all its functiona. been made. Rip Van Winkle has in these last

Having spoken thus negatively as to the way of ascertaining the will of our constituents, let me speak now positively. And first of all, it is organic law. Nor, be it observed, has anything else that character. The Presbyterian says, very erroneously, of a certain "document" in the Appendix to the last Report, that it "is to be regarded as organie" I merely note this in er import of said document, I shall speak in an

cumstances, about which the will of the constilland its object is declared in its Constitution to an object of power. The fallacy of the charge tuency may change, and in all probability—as be, to assist congregations that are unable to support the Gospel Ministry, and to send the Gospel But in forming must change, that will is to be accertained in other ways. In various ways, such as common But is it bound, therefore, to assist all feeble churches we aid, it is said, we are undertaking ears open then, to the indications of popular ing, I mean-that which sustains us, that which outs into our hands trust funds. I do not say t would be wrong to read the newspapers and see how the elections go. I even ventured to look the other day-though not exactly in my capacity as a Committee man-at the account of the last New Hampshire election. It would certainly be proper to examine the religious prints-such as the Congregationalist, and the Puritan Re corder, and the Vermont Chronicle, and the Congregational Journal, and the Maine Mirror, and the Maine Evangelist. No "uncertain sound" do these papers give. I would turn over the records of the Ecclesiastical Bodies, and read gion, I would first "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" that noble document of 1818, the iterations and re iterations of that document 1855. They "distinctly declare that it is not exceptional cases. I would con, too, the numas to the will of the great majority of our Pres-In referring to the action at Detroit, let me add

yoke of bondage." "Having begnn in the spir- sition would be taken. I quote the Detroit action, however, simply as an index to the sentiments of seemed to suppose, by whatever may happen to Church could be polled, three out of four of those The who contribute to our funds would give a hearty Synods of Ohio, Cincinnati, Indiana and Wabash, speaking as it ought from the Queen City of the

> I beg pardon for dwelling thus long on fundamental principles, though their practical aspect has, I think, bech very apparent, It will be still more apparent, as I pass now in the light of them, to consider more directly the action of the

1. I begin with the position, that as to the great principles involved, there is in this action, nothing new. It may indeed be consider-I would, besides, commit no one may occur in the views of the great body of those ed as in some sense an advance. But it is only an application, in a different relation, of the very principles we have long been acting upon. For many years past we have declined to sustain any We have gone further. However being upou onr roll, we have stricken them stituents allow it? If we deal thus with the too-may not be left unquestioned to his own discretion, shall no questions be asked in regard to the people. In distributing our funds, are we to make fish of the clergy and flesh of the laity? Magnapimous laymen, I am sure, will ask no es, and you must look well to his character beoause of his office. But if we are to inquire what sort of Christianity is uttered, may we not ask too what sort of Christianity is built up? 2. The Committee, I remark further, had full power to take this action. Here we come to the chief argument of the Presbyterian, but partially adopted I am happy to see by the EVAN-

> GELIST. First, it is said, we have broken our own Constitution. This is indeed a serious charge. If true, we are guilty of a gross breach of trust, But how have we broken it? Why, says the Presbyterian, "the Constitution is national' word "national," it happens, is not in that instrument. But what if it were? Is the 'National Insurance Company," in our good city of Gotham, bound to insure every body in the nation? Or does it merely give policies to any who make application in accordance with its rules. It has certain limitations, I believe, as to extra hazardous edifices. The Presbyte

The Presbyterian cites in this connection two extracts from the publications of the Society. The first is from the appendix to the last Annual Report, p. 101. It is spoken of as "frganic," ough as we have already shown it has no such obaracter. It is perfectly impotent on the Pres byterian's behalf, and that for two reasons. First, if it meant what that paper ascribes to it, it would have, as we have proved, no restraining the second place, our brethren greatly misappreparticularly their resolutions. There can be lit- bend it. It does indeed, declare, that the A H. dependence, its very self hood—it would have communion. I lately heard of an instance in same influence. Advisory only as to the final many masters." No one has taken a more de- one of our strongest churches, in one of our large decision—such is our uniform practice—that reststruggle with the great iniquity, invoke our aid. But be all this as it may, we must do our duty

in humble reliance ou the God of righteousness. I have but a word to say of the other quotation of the other, it has no authority. It is not even an utterance of the Executive Committee. The The Presbyterian has heard the voice of the than with the theory of light, or the nebular hy-Central Christian Herald," the organ of the pothesis. Anybody can see this, who will take

A word will be in place here, as to the que tation by the Evangelist, said to be from "the report" of the year 1853. That quotation would amount to little, were it even, as it is not, the voice of the Executive Committee. now, be it remembered "make the exclusion of slaveholders from communion a condition of missionary aid." Not at all. The "province" of the Executive Committee, besides, may be variously modified, as has been shown, by new manifes tations of the will of its constituency. But waving all considerations of that sort, interpreting the extract as you please, it is not an auslaveholding minister. We have done this as thoritative utterance. It is not, in any exact and entrusted with sacred funds, of which the Con- proper sense, "in the report." It is in the ap- that he was still a man among men. You would itiention expressly provides (Art. 4) that we pendix to the Report, with a variety of other shall have the disposal" We have done it as matters, quite unofficial, and put there by no act responsible only to our constituents, and in ac cordance, as we have believed, with the will of a besides, from the Home Missionary; and it vast majority of them. We have not felt our was through mere inadvertence, certainly, that able law. selves bound by the mere fact of good church the Executive Committee are represented as responsible for it. I say inadvertence, for the good that standing, we have often, on moral Evangelist understands the matter. In an edirounds, refused to put men on our roll, or torial under date of Jane 26, 1856, referring to certain articles in the Home Missionary, which Our rule is, indeed, less stringent as to it regards as not according with the views of the churches, than it has been as to ministers. If it Committee, it says, "We knew that they had not be discipline in the former case, much more in been submitted to that Committee for discussion the latter. Would the Presbyterian have us em- or approval. They were published without the authority of that Committee; they are repubstituents allow it? If we deal thus with the lished in the Annual Report without that auminister, why not with the church? If he, an thority." • • "Of course the Executive Committee cannot see all that is published in the Home Missionary." And again, "Nor is the Society itself, by any anthentic act, to be held responsible for their avowal or publication." So the Executive Committee are not, as we have shown—as, indeed, hardly need have been shown -forbidden to change, on dne oceasion, their own rules and methods, yet the Evangelist, to use its own language, did see, we think, in the year" 1856, that such extracts as it now adduces are not the action of that Committee, and so cannot be regarded as an anthoritative announcement of its views and principles. I speak now,

> sentation. I know the Editors of the Evangelist too well for that. The second position of the Presbyterian-its Malakoff in the argument—is, that we are "in direct conflict with the constitution of the Pres byterian Church." But, how, pray? What bave we, as a voluntary Society, empowered (pl) to disbnrae, as seems best to us, our own funds to do with the Constitution of the Presbyterian Chnrch? What can we have to do with it, any more than with the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, or even of the United States? There it stands, fair and glorious as

understand me, only of an oversight. I hint not

the slightest suspicion of intentional misrepre-

But in forming opinions, and acting upor sense will suggest. A part of our constituency congregations, who may please to apply, even of discipline—ecolesiastical discipline. Do I underis in New Eugland. We must keep our eyes and the Congregational or Presbyterian connection? May it make no discrimination in the appro- to affirm that we are to make no inquiry about regard good ecclesiastical standing as the end of feeling in that quarter—of the best popular feel priation of its funds? I need not supply the character, or none beyond the mere fact of good all inquiry, would make us the mere sub-treasury answer which common sense will suggest to ecclesiastical standing? That a place on the of the ecclesiastical bodies. The old nursery every one, and with which its whole history Presbyterial roll, or the presentation of clean rhyme which Daniel Webster applied to the papers, concludes the whole matter? Does it function of the United States Sub Treasurer, imngine we have ever acted thus, or ever shall act thus? I would like to know how it would have had us deal with a score or two of eases which I could cite from our history. With a Presbyterian minister, for example, found to have, Mormon-like, three living wives, and stricken from our list on that ground, though in good ecclesiastical standing for years afterward? Should the clean papers have bound us to the unforce as to the adoption of a new rule. But, in clean man? How as to a bigamist of the Congregational Connection, in the same category ? How as to a minister, of good enough church standing, particularly their resolutions. And the matter in hand M. S. regards "the coclesiastical bodies as the but whose physical standing, as he went to the is concerned, as to the views of our New-England appropriate judges of the standing of their carious sort? How as to a case which much personal refirst inquiry always is, when a minister asks to plexed us, of a minister living apart from his be employed, is he in good standing in his Asso- wife? Cases like these may, judeed, be rare the unanimous utterance of both branches of the ciation or Prosbytery, and that, manifestly, the ones; but they are cases, and there are enough Presbyterian Church Blessed be the memory ecclesiastical hody must decide. Unless good of them both to settle the principle, and show its of good old Dr. Ashbel Greene. Why does not ecclesiastical standing be ascertained, we approof good old Dr. Ashbel Greene. Why does not eccessassical standing be ascertained, we appropoint does by no means conclude the matter. The Executive Committee, I reply, has not by successive General Assemblies, down to the very There are other questions to be asked, as to the the function of Grand Jury, or Prosecuting Atlast, including the emphatic action at Detroit—adaptedness of the man to our object. Not as the declaration that Slavery in general is a distribution to his Presbytery or Association, rian ecclesiastical bodies. It has nothing to do to his relation to his Presbytery or Association, rian ecclesiastical bodies. It has nothing to do ciplinable offence, and should be tolerated only in exceptional cases. I would con, too, the number of the proper authority—"the highest work, a storm would be raised, compared with authority" as the Presbyterian's quotation rightly | which the present outbreak is but a gentle zephyr. recent ones of the Western Synods. With all terms it-what it is; but as to his relation to the We do inquire, and we must inquire, if we would the Evangerist has given no neertain sound. such action, which has obviously only a moral these, and a multitude of other accessible clues trust funds we have to dispose of. These be faithful to our trust, about character, and act force, and because of the fact that a large num- to public opinion, there can be no doubt, I think, questions have respect often to moral or religious on the result of such inquiries. We inquire character, and must of course be decided-for their even about churches, and a variety of results may communicants, have seen fit to contribute to the hyterian constituents. So at least we judge, at own purposes, and according to the best infor- compel us to withhold aid. We have refused it mation accessible to them-by the Executive Com- for example, because of a state of dissension, mittee. That I am right in this enterpretation, which seemed inconsistent with the best use of our here, to correct a mi-apprehension which seems is evident from the further statement in this funds. We withdraw it, by a general and standeral and popular view, not surely in the sense of to possess some minds, I do not speak of it as law, same quotation of the Presbyterian, that the adding rule—and so does the Philadelphia Home its being subject to that body. For, in that view, or even as of a judicial character. True it is, that vice of an Ecclesiastical Committee "has the Missionary Society, as the Presbyterian will the principles of discipline which it announces, same influence with the Society as that of a learn by reference to the "General Principles are accepted and adopted in a large part of our Board of Agency appointed by itself." Yes, the prefixed to the Report of that Society for 1856when churches dealt unrighteously with their elerical servants, by not fulfilling "their previous cities, in which a slaveholding professor asking ing with the Executive Committee. Resting with pledges" to them. We do this, and so does the them, even when it may turn on some point of Philadelphia Society, whatever be the ecclesiasspoken points and earnestly for a true freedom your letter, but the moment you come under our in this regard. They will not be offended if we jurisdiction, we shall make inquiry into your letter, but the moment you come under our moral fitness. As to encouraging "sectional feelings," to refer to another part of the quotation—to churches, stand as they may, who do not respect to the property of the property of the property of the property of the quotation—we have no desire to do it. We believe slavery acress the property of the property to be properly local, and freedom national. We All this, and more of the same sort we do, in it on the part of the Presbyterian members of have churches now in the Slave States, and we virtue of cur discretionary power, as the funcour Presbyterian contributors. Grant that it is not law—still, is it not light? It is not judicially binding—we understand that, we have no South, there is still rightcousness and truth ties in the land. Does the Presbyterian facey ties in the land. Does the Presbyterian fancy Noble spirits there are, who in their that "clean papers" would settle the question of employing agents, preachers, colporteurs, &c., or

> have not got through even the first demiurgie of our Chu . Why, discipling terian will see it, if it will but give its spectacles churches, nor do we profess to. What we do is disbursement, not discipline. It is the manage ment of our own funds, not the changing, or an nulling, or any way affecting the ceelesiastical standing of any one. The fact shows this, versus all theory. There they stand-scores, perhaps, of those whom we have refused to aid, on one ground or another of a moral sort-still thority to affect them-we did not profess to afnimself magically disciplined out of his manhood into a thing of glass? You would endeavor to show him that, in point of fact he was not glasspinch him, perhaps, or in extremities stick a pin blood. And if you could only get the fact into his head, the fancy would collapse by an inevit-

But, says the last Presbyterian, referring to a quotation from a letter of one of the Scoretaries, "The language is, consciously or unconsciously, judicial; the Committee are to pass judgment.' ge become a Session or a Presbytery. Let our Congregational friends beware of a metamorphosis, as certain as one of Ovid's. Has an individual, or what is the same thing in principle, a voluntary association of individuals, no right to give or withhold funds on the ground of character, as it shall stand in their own estimate? Do elear was the EvangeList as to this point, that it even complained of this state of facts. Though to exercise their own independent and final judgment. because, forsooth, that would be disoipline? Undertake it with some of our high minded laymen-undertake it with any voluntary association-and the views we have presented would have prompt practical confirmation. The Evangelist, with its wonted sagacity,

sees the untenableness of the Presbyterian's position. It virtually concedes the whole ground. 'Of course," it says, "the Committee has a perfeet right to inquire into the general character and standing of any Church asking its patronage. Of course, if any Church is notoriously guilty of immoral practices or heretical doctrines, they it for granted that our readers will understand that have the right to decline aiding it." This, for all letters and communications published in the substance, is all we ask for. But the Evange LIST interposes a special plea—I use the term in no disrespectful sense. It may "inquire" about a Church, but if I comprehend the EvangeList's position, it must not inquire particularly. It must be a sort of realistic inquiry. To use its own language, it must be a "oursory inquiry." It must rest in generals and in notorieties, and not be very searching at that. If a statement is made to the or short paragraps which may be put at the bottom ganic. By that, as the supreme law, the Executive Committee, and all their fellow-functionaries, are bound. Since it is but the expressed will of the constituency, they of course can change it; but as it stands, it may not be infrioged.

As to subordinate points, I observe in the second place, points not specifically settled in the Constitution; points which may vary with cir
States? The Presbyter is stands, fair and glorious as testands, fair and glorious as the stands, fair and glorious as to extra hazardous edifices. The Presbyter is stands, fair and glorious as to extra hazardous edifices. The Presbyter is stands, fair and glorious as the stands fair and glorious as the page to fill out column. These will be current in certain relations and for certain uses, own functionaries, obeyed by its own vitality, carried out by its own vitality, carried out by its own functionaries, obeyed by its own vitality, carried out by its own functionaries, obeyed by its own vitality, carried out by its own functionaries, obeyed by its own vitality, carried out by its own functionaries, obeyed by its own vitality, carried out by its own vitality, carried out by its own functionaries, obeyed by its own vitality, carried out by its own functionaries, obeyed by its own vitality, carried out by its own functionaries, obeyed by its own vitality, carried out by its own functionaries, obeyed by its own vitality, carried out by its

clusive authority. No specific statements are to be sought for, or permitted. If and is refused on such process, it is quite allowable—it is not discipline. But if the subject is carefully and particularly looked into, with the best lights at command, so that no wrong be done, that is an abomination-that is discipline. This, surely, is mitigating the matter with a vengeance. As to the EvangeList's remarks about our method of getting information, I will simply say, that while it is not all judicial, either in a legal or coelesiastical sense, it is various—such as any one's good judgment would naturally suggest, and such as is constantly adopted by all the voluntary Societies.

Ecough, perhaps, has been said on this point of discipline; but, I beg, Messrs. Editors, before I leave it, gently and fraternally to turn the tables. It is the theory of the Presbyterian that would make our Society ecclesiastical To would pretty aptly set forth ours:

"There sat the king a counting out his money. We should have little of importance to do but "counting out our money" at the virtual bidding of the Associations and Presbyteries. should lose our proper character as a voluntary Society. We should become the mere appendage of a various ecclesiasticism. As to the most important part of our work, we should be absorbed into it. How long do you suppose such laymen as are now on our Executive Committee-to say nothing of the ministers-would consent to stand in such a subordinate and almost mechanical relation? A dozen wooden men, constructed as ingeniously as a modern corn-planter, would drop out the money about as well.

3. My third and last point is, that our action is expedient. The interests of the Society demand it. A pressure has come upon us from our constituency, the supreme power in the matter, which we cannot resist. For lack of such action, our supporters have been leaving us-and without it they would in future leave us in still greater numbers. With this tendency of things, the great principles of righteousness, the movements of God's Providence, and the general progress of public sentiment accord. Our action has not been hastily taken, but with all deliberatonesswith such deliberateness, and such full conviction, that you may rest assured, it will not be reversed.

It is expedient, I add, for the Presbyterian While I would be rigidly impartial in the Committee, I do not forget that I am a Presbyterian. I love the Church to which I belong. On my youthful brow her hand was laid in the solemnities of ordination, and for more than twenty years, I have ministered at her altars. If

"For her my tears shall fall, For her my prayers ascend, To her my cares and tolls be given, Till tolls and cares shall end."

It is because I love her, that I rejoice in this action. Our brethren may be assured that it was no Congregational plot. It will be more a gain to us than to the Congregational connection. Most decided and earnest was the approval of the Committee. Noble laymen were for it—con-servative men, far removed from fanaticism—who have grown gray in the service of the Presbyte-No one was more heartily in its rian Church. favor than the excellent Stated Clerk of our Genemploying agents, preachers, colporteurs, &c., or otherwise appropriating funds—the question, I mean, so far as moral and religious character is the honor and welfare of the Church is known concerned—with the American Bible Society, and read of all men. That it came out first It is from the Home the American and Foreign Christian Union, the through a Congregational channel, was undesign-Missionary of Dec., 1855, p. 284. I need not burden your columns with it. I may say of it as If so, it has only to step up to the offices of those mittee. It would in due time have been given to the public, through all appropriate channels, The truth is, there is in this charge about disarticles in the Home Missionary are no more pline, the most chaotic confusion of thought Qur for the Society, and though impartial in its nanot as a sectarian thing, but as a wise measure ture, of the happiest bearing on the true interests

The question may be raised, on general ver strictures upon the late action of the Executive Committee of the American Home Missionary Society. It was sent me, doubtless, as point in hand, like a man's lifting himself from p things can exercise it. No act or judgment. of Church, when it cuts loose from the American our Society lays claim to it. We cannot touch Home Missionary Society, leaving it to the Conthe trouble to turn to the article. The Presby- the ecclesiastical standing either of ministers or gregationalists, because the flag of freedom floats above it-because it declines to aid, not all churches in which there are slaveholders, (for that is not our action) but churches in which such slaveholding is harbored as has been visited by our General Assembly with a sevenfold condemuation-such slaveholding as all sound mor alists condemn, and as is becoming more and more an ill savor in the nostrils of all the world. recti in ecclesia. In that regard we had no au This is no time for us-this time of Dred Scott decisions, when slavery is on its winding way to feet them-we have not affected them. Can Bunker Hill-this time of Ross letters, and of anything be clearer? What would you do with a general Southern apostacy-to be manufacturhypochordriae, who as some have done, fancied ing emollient cataplasms for the wounds of the peculiar Institution, or fragrant anodynes for its pairs. I do not believe our coming Assembly at Cleveland will give itself to such work.

A word more and I have done. The fear is felt n some quarters, that if our Assembly does not dia into him, to show him that he was still flesh and approve the action of the Home Missionary Society, some of the Southern churches will leave us. This might be borne, but for the superadded apprehenion, that some of the Northern churches will fol low suit—will go over perhaps of the Old School connection. The Philadelphia Christian Observer bas in time past, I think, hinted some such pril. And it may possibly apprehend it now. But has it looked at the signs of the times in that sun ecclesiastical? Can no "Daniel come to judgment" without becoming an ecclesiastical body? It is written, "Judge not that ye be not judged." But the new gloss is, Judge not, lest ye become a Session or a Presbatery. The smooth surface of a Sommer's sea 2" Daniel come to judged." But the new gloss is, Judge not, lest the smooth surface of a Sommer's sea 2" Daniel come to judged." But the new gloss is, Judge not, lest the smooth surface of a Sommer's sea 2" Daniel come to judged." But the new gloss is, Judge not, lest the smooth surface of a Sommer's sea 2" Daniel come to judged." But the new gloss is, Judge not, lest the smooth surface of a Sommer's sea 2" Daniel come to judged." Indeed! Is all judgment under the quarter? Did it hear the speech of Mr. Woods, of not see, even now, the waxing ground swell? Has it thought of the old adage about the leap from the Where will secession take place? frying pan? Where will secession take place? I should like to have the quarter pointed out. It is a pure phantasm, depend upon it, this fear about the Northern churches, with not enough in it to fright-

en a child in the nursery.

I thank you, Messrs. Editors, brethren esteemed which I write. I shall not probabcy trouble again. I commit the suggestions herein offered to ou and to our Church, in the calm confidence that you and to out out only prevail, but will come a great gainer out of the ordeal through which it is passing.

As A D. Smith.

TYPOGRAPHICAL CHANGE.

Our readers may observe in this week's issue that we have dropped the headings which we have been accustomed to place over original articles and letters, such as For the Evangelist, Correspondence of the Evangelist, Fr m our Special Correspondent &c. We take EVANGELIST are original, unless they are designated as otherwise, either by being credited to their proper source, when that is known, or if not, by the type in which they are set. Under the head of RELIGIOUS READING, all articles are original, being sent in manuscript to this paper alone, except what are included under the general head of SELECTIONS,

THE HELLESPONT.

The Lloyd steamer upon which we had taken passage to Egypt, was to leave Constantinople at 4, P. M. As quays are comparatively unknown in the Orient, we had to avail ourselves of one of the myriad Caiques which ply on the Golden Horn and Bosphorus to reach the Imperatore, lying at anchor under the walls of the Seraglio.

For three days a pitiless storm had swept over Constantinople, converting my paradise of soft skies and sweet prospects, where in the enthusiasm of enjoyment I had wished to live forever, into a pan It consists of some two hundred miserable houses onium of mud and filth, and all manner of discomforts, from which I longed to escape to a sunnier clime. Then came the rumor of shipwrecks in the Black Sea. A cold, mist-driving wind was still blowing in fitful gusts from the direction of the Euxine, and the lnky sky which hung over the seven-hilled City, blending and obscuring ail its magnificent objects, I shall not soon forget.

The Imperatore weighed anchor just before dark, and passed slowly around the wall of the Seraglio. to reach the sea of Marmora, that magnificent ocean vestibule of queenly Stamboul. The Golden Horn. Galata, Pera, and the villages and heights along the Bosphorus, were successively shnt out from view; then Scutari, the Asiatic suburb, and the seat of the blind Chalcedonians, passed out of sight, and my eyes ranged for the last time over the marble domes of St. Sophia, the gilded pinnacles of the Seraglio, bright amid groves of perpetual verdure, the extended arches of ancient aquedncts, and the spiry minnarets of a thousand mosques. Night soon closed in npon us, dashing down the Coast of Thrace, regardiess of darkness and the storm. Once during the evening the struggling moonbeams broke through the leaden clouds, and lit up the flashing Propontic waves with a magical spiendor. The breakers on the rock-bound coast of Thrace reminded me of Homer's "far-sounding Sea," and the waves of the Propontis appeared so like crystal and white marble that the name "Marmora" derived rather from the physical character of the sea than from the little island which furnishes marble of Parian purity.

The Prince Islands, nine in number, are situated near the Asiatic shore of the Propontis. From the height of Pera they had often appeared to me like so many emeralds set in pearly silver. One of them, Prinkipo, has a Convent dedicated to St. George. and woody retreats adorned with romantic paths and fountains. In the first half of May this island is the Paradise of the Greeks of Constantinople whither they retire not only to enjoy the lovely mornings and evenings of that delicious climate but also to worship on a spot doubly sacred to then on account of its containing the unviolated Mauso leum of the only Byzantine Sovereign whose ashe were not scattered to the winds by the rude sons of Orchan. The Emperors of Byzantium often made that delightful little island their residence, and it once witnessed a sad instance of fallen greatness. It was to the Convent of St. George that the Empress Irene, the contemporary of Charlemagne and Haronn al Roschid, was banished from her throne It is stated that at the very moment when she was negotiating with the Ambassador of Charlemanne the conditions of an aliiance to unite the Eastern and Western Empires into one great Power, the Chancellor Nicephorus burst into the palace, and in a friendly manner required of her to discover all the treasures of the Crown, for which he promised her in return the Eleutherian Palace as a residence No sooner had she compiled with this request than he banished her to Prinkipo, from which she was afterwards removed to Lemnos. Her ashes, however, mouldered on the lovely island which had often witnessed her tender and roya sight of the City of Constantine.

I found the Lloyd's steamer to be excellent in every respect. The captain, an Italian, appeared to think himself far inferior to the first class passengers, and dined in the second cabin. Our staterooms, they said, had been fitted up for Pachas and Princes, almost the only persons who can afford to pay the first class fare on Levant steamers, but I did not discover that they were superior to similar rooms in the floating palaces of the New World. Besides the passage money, one has to pay an extra charge of fifty cents for breakfast, and double that sum for dinner. Our dinner, a compound of the Italian and French cuisine, was enlivened by the wines of Samos and Cyprus, and crowned with the luscious fruits of the Orient. In our small company, composed of only six persons, were the Austrian Consul at Smyrna, returning to that city from Con stantinople, and his lady. The latter, a vivacious little German woman, who could teil all about the salons and celebrities of Vienna, seemed to converse with equal fluency in four or five European ianguages, while her husband, a heavy Dutchman, was obliged to confine himseif to bad French, and the idiom of his Faterland. He entered into conversation with me npon the merits of Kossuth, but I spared the poor man's feelings so far as to make no allusion to the Kostza affair, with which he had

been intimately connected. When I awoke the following morning the Imper atore was already in the bay which gradually narrows so as to form the Heijespont. The hills on the Thracian as well as on the Asiatic side, looked bleak and barren, and a cold wind swept down the Dardanelles, whitening its waves with myriad crests of foam. There were before me none of the happy accidents which make up a pieasing landscape; no American forests to relieve the eye with the multitudinous tints of Autumn. Nothing, in fact, could have appeared more dreary than those indented shores, rising in places into lofty banks on either side; but a veil of historic interest hung over the consecrated ground, which in my estimation gave it charms richer than any derived from sylvan scenes, or from all the glories that nature can be-

In two hours we reached Gallipoli, a Turkish city on the European side, twenty-five miles from the embouchure of the Dardauelles into the Agean Sea. Gallipoli belongs to the government of Adrianople, is the See of a Greek Bishop, and the first European town of importance which fell into the hands of the Turks, having been captured by them nearly a century before the fall of Constantinople. Solvman Pacha, son of Orchan, had been commanded by his father to plant the Ottoman standard on the Thracian side of the Hellespont. He crossed over by night with eighty chosen warriors, on a couple of rafts, and took by surprise the little city of Tzympe. The very elements seemed to aid the hardy Moslems. Just then an earthquake threw down part of the ramparts of Gallipoli, and the Mussulmen entered by the breach. The Greek Emperor, who had already given his daughter in marriage to Orchan, complained of this aggressive act. But Solyman kept possession of the city, and with a linquistic pliability worthy of a good Mussuiman, retrenched himself behind the inscrutable purposes of Providence. "Allah has overturned the walls of Gallipoli before the faithful," was the elastic interpretation of the will of God by the son of Orchan. When viewed from the water, Galiipo-

fortress, resembling a Genoese castle, and now partly in ruins, is the only conspicuous object, but the immense wine cellars built by Justinian are said to be worthy of a visit. On the South side of Gallipoli there are several tumuli, supposed to be the sepulchres of ancient Thracian kings.

The modern Lampsachus is about two miles Southward, on the Asiatic side. I noticed many vineyards near the town, hedged with Pomegranate trees, and the wooded mountains in the back-ground contributed much to the prospect. Lampsachus was one of the towns which Xerxes gave to Themistocles. Magnesia was for his bread, Myrus for his meat, and the town just mentioned for his wine. and has a mosque, which is proved by the crosses carved on the capitals of the pillars to have once been a Christian church. On the European side, a little below the tongue of land on which Lampsachus stands, is the Aegos Potamos, a spot celebrat ed for the naval victory gained there by Lysander, which terminated the Peloponnesian war. The broad Hellespont" of Homer is at that point less than two miles in width. Not far to the Northward, on the Asiatic side, is the mouth of the Granicus, on whose banks Alexander the Great gained a celebrated victory ever the Persians.

DECISION IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

BOSTON, March 14, 1857. Our nation has just passed through the pomp and show of inaugurating a new President, and his administration is the theme of universal conversation. But thoughtful minds here are pondering another topic which is really pregnant with results. I refer to the decision of the Dred Scott case. That decision makes the institution of slavery national and the obvious remark that rises to every man's lips is, What answer can we give to those who say that the slavery question lies at the foundation of institution, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the States; but it has established a control over ail our

Wherever slavery goes, we know that it seeks to degrade free labor, and claims that its "niggers" are on a level with free laborers. It is the enemy of free schools. It is insolent in its treatment of free laborers in every respect, and seeks to degrade them socially and morally; and our Supreme Courts now say that by the law of the land, its nower is above the control of Congress. Their decision is also understood to involve the doctrine of Judge Kane in Williamson's case, that the slaveholder has a right to travel with his slaves through the Free States; so that we suppose the Supreme Court would protect Mr. Toombs in the cracking of his whip around his slaves on Bunker Hill. The President is expected to sustain the Supreme Court, and its doctrines are understood to be governing principles in the dominant party of the country. If anything was wanting to unite the North in an antislavery party, this decision will probably supply it. cannot fail to increase and prolong the agitation of that subject indefinitely. It may make it important that Congress shall exercise its power to egulate the commerce in slaves between the States.

There is one amusing circumstance attending this natter. Judge Curtis has formerly been most bitterly assailed by the ardent anti-slavery men, because he sustained Mr. Webster, and sustained the I S laws in the Rurns case. His brother G. T. Curtis, has also been very obnoxious to the same class of people. But now we hear the highest praise bestowed upon the argument of the one, and the decision of the other in respect to the Missouri Compromise; so that without the change of a single opinion, they have come to be the champions of

that the grant will be made, for it strongly indi- by about \$430. cates that the Supreme Court and the administration can be reifed upon by the bogns legislature to support them. There is a feeling that on any slave uestion the majority of the Supreme Court, and the administration also, will be wielded as the interests of siavery shail dictate.

There is also a class of men who, feeling that slavery is extremely aggressive in its pretensions and effects, believe that influences outside of politics must be relied upon to check it. On the whole, the "domestic institution" is awakening new hostility against itself, and stands a much smaller chance to be let alone than ever-PLYMOUTH ROCK.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GENERAL

ASSEMBLIES.
Boston, March 7, 1857. The District Associations are beginning to indicate the feeling of the Ministers of Massachusetts touching the Correspondence with the General Assemblies. From present appearances, there is likely to be revealed a great division of sentiment. Even mong those who entertain the most cordial feeling oward the Assemblies there is the fear that more evil is likely to be stirred up within the next few years than there is of prospective good. The symbolic right hand of fellowship is very precious. It wiil cost a struggle in many hearts to relinquish it, even though the deeper feeling which it typifies be serene and still, unperturbed by agitations of the snrface. Yet there is danger on this wise: The Delegates from General Associations to Foreign or Corresponding Bodies are, so far as practicable, selected from the different District Associations in order-it being the privilege of the latter to nominate the delegates from their own ranks. This year we may send men of conservative views upon the Slavery question. In fact, the names of President Hopkins and Rev. A. H. Dashieil, Jr., are published as delegates, with others, to the Assemblies, O. S. and N. S. respectively. From neither of these gentlemen is it supposable that aught discourteous, or imprudent, or distasteful would escape. At the same time, they are neither lacking in definite views nor in courage of expression. But, next year, representatives may be sent from an entirely different locality, and they may be brethren whose views and feelings upon the subject, and tendency to express them, to say nothing of styles of exprespresent year. Then, not unlikely, there would be the Assembly. Indeed, at the best, if our delegates say nothing on the vexed topic, they receive a cudgelling in spirit from many of their constituents. titude visit them with stripes; or if, once more, they stear between the whiripool and the rock, in the Association at Belchertown next June, it will with and support the American Board, yet because peace and expediency such as these. The Suffolk not be aided here. Thus the strong centres of in-

li has not the usual picturesque appearance of Turk- churches of the city. Prof. Finney is concentrating

Boston and suburbs, have voted that they see no

ish towns. The Tower of Bajazet, a large, square his efforts in Park Street, preaching, with great plainness and directness, naked truth. The pastor preaches once on the Sabbath, and devotes himself to pastoral labor, to prayer-meetings and inquirers. Mr. Finney preaches Sabbath morning and evening, and usually on three evenings of the week, and on Friday in the forencon. His subjects for the present week are a fair sample of those hitherto selected. They are advertised in a programme: "Parable of the Sower," "Moral Depravity," "Repentance and Impenitence," "Life of Faith," "Christ lifted up," "The sanctifying nature of a good hope." Prayer meetings are held every afternnoon in the Vestry, and for half an hour previous to the evening preaching. These are attended by large numbers. and there is great apparent interest. One feature perhaps may be deemed characteristic of Mr. Finney's way of laboring, namely, that many notes are sent up to the desk, in these meetings, requesting prayers for impenitent friends. Indeed, at one neeting, (your correspondent cannot affirm respect ing others,) several females arose in different parts of the room and made verbal requests of a similar description. This is the nearest approach to anything objectionable that has occurred, and even this may be pardoned in view of the great apparent interest and earnestness which pervaded the assembly. The good results of the Park Street services will. I trust, not be confined to one congregation. The andiences are largely composed of members of other churches, including ministers, and also many from the suburban villages and cities. In several other city churches, the pastors report unusual interest, an unusually affectionate response to pastoral fidelity among the unconverted, and in one church a number of awakenings and conversions. It would be premature to make more definite an-

Next week, on the 11th, a large Council is to be convened in Boston-almost an ecumenical affair. so many churches are invited-for the installation our national politics? It is no longer a mere State of a colleague pastor, with Dr. Blagden, in the Old South. Prof. Park is to be the preacher-so the papers say. We anticipate a good time, and your eaders shail be notified respecting it in due season. The pastor elect is Rev. I. M. Manning, recently of the Mystic Church, Medford,

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., March 4, 1857. Messes. Editors :- For the present, I am a soourner in this pleasant city of the prairies. Though far from my native city, your valuable paper found its way hither before me, and I greet it as an old and familiar friend. In some recent numbers, among the many interesting items. I see notices of the "grateful expressions," "tokens of regard," surprise visits," &c., which ail seem to resuit in the promotion of that kindly feeling between pastor and people, and especially to replenish the oftimes sadiy collapsed purses of many a worthy clergyman. thereby assisting him to go forward with less anxietv and renewed energy in his Master's work. I have expected ere this that some of the dwellers in this young and enterprising city, and especially some member of the 2d Presbyterian Church (N.S.) to which Rev. Alfred Eddy now ministers, in order to provoke others to good works, would have chroncled the "visit" given him a few days since, which to me was an occasion of very great interest.

One pleasant evening, the large hall in which the congregation now worship was lighted up, and on entering it, instead of seats I found richly furnished tables, filled with many luxuries both inviting to the eye and grateful to the palate, and decorated in a manner that did much credit to the taste and skill of our Western ladies.

Here the friends of the pastor met him and his family and partook of the repast; and after spending the evening in social and delightful intercourse, A proposition is before our legislature to make a they went home with the pleasing reflection, that grant in aid of our fellow citizens who have removed their freewill offering on the occasion abounded to for dignity and spirituality, was to be spoken disto Kansas. This decision increases the probability | the increase of the worldly goods of their pastor

As I gazed upon the young, intelligent, and happy multitude, I thought, were I a pastor, I should be proud of such a people. It may be well to give you a brief history of this church, as I have learned t during my sojourn here.

About one year and a half ago, this new and enterprising church was formed with about thirty nembers, and Rev. A. Eddy, of Beloit, was invited to become their pastor with a saiary of \$1000, which, with other expenses, such as rent of Haii &c. I am informed, has been punctually paid quarteriy, without apparent difficulty; yet, as I know, not without a degree of self-denial and liberality seldom found in our churches.

The congregation was small and weak at first and there were many misgivings on the part of some whether a New School church could be sustained in this place. But in all their efforts thus far, the Lord has seemed to go before them and direct their steps. The congregation has steadily increased—a goodly number by profession, and more by Eastern emigration. The latter all seem to feel that in this church they have (as they often express it) found a home. It has now become one of the largest congregations in the place, and the church has attained a degree of maturity beyond its years. Never have I met with a congregation who seem to drink in the truth as do this people; and never have I seemed to see the dews of heaveniy influence distil so gently, or the leaven of God's grace and word work so effectually, so silently, and yet so

In view of the growing wants of this community the rapid increase of emigration to these fertile and beautiful prairies, and to make room for the sons and daughters of the East who are seeking homes in our midst, this Church and Society have laid the foundation and reared the walis of a large church edifice (82 by 46 feet) and by the 1st of July next they hope to dedicate to the Triune God this temple, whose foundation was laid in faith and prayer. and whose top stone, they trust, will be brought forth with thanksgiving. And, O may the great Head of the Church so delight here to own and bless his humble worshippers, through many future generations, that "its waiis may be called Salvation and its gates Praise."

Young and enterprising as is this Church, yet it has been called to encounter difficulties. In the by example, the more essential elements of psalm sion, will differ not a little from the type of the early stage of the enterprise, one of its members most prominent for wealth and influence, was sudlittle channg between good men upon the floor of denly removed by death; and, a few weeks since. you published the Obituary of another, a young and enterprising merchant, who was interested and reliable. The counsels, prayers and money of both If they speak, but speak too strongly, another mul- are lost to the Church by this inscrutable provi-

As a church and society their condition is feelings on both sides of the kind naturally to be could obtain no help from the Church Fund, beexpected after any wishy-washy proceedings .-- cause they undertake "great things." Being the North and Suffolk South Associations, comprising fluence are left to the unaided energies of the few mous.

There are more and more hopeful signs in the with a rapidity unparalleled except at the West.

ANOTHER VISIT TO A PASTOR.

HONESDALE, PA., March 14, 1857. MESSRS. EDITORS:-I have been highly pleased to observe, in your valuable paper, the frequent notices of "Surprise visits" to the pastors of our churches in various parts of the country during the past winter. Allow me to advise you of another given by the First Presbyterian church and congregation of this place to their pastor, Rev. T. H. Skinner, jr., on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst. Mr. Skinner and his family were invited to tea with a few friends, at the residence of one of his churchmembers, and as soon as they were fairly away from home, the parsonage was taken possession of, by a committee of ladies and gentlemen, and the house soon warmed and lighted for the reception of company. At an early hour the members of the congregation began to pour in, and when generaliy assembled, the pastor and his family were sen for. After a brief exchange of affectionate greetings by pastor and people, the senior member of the ession, in a brief and appropriate address, presented Mr. and Mrs. Skinner a purse containing \$300, as an expression of the sincere confidence and love of his people. To this, Mr. Skinner, though very much affected, replied in a brief speech, overflowing with affectionate interest in the spiritual welfare of his people. After uniting in singing the beautiful hymn, "Biest be the tie that binds," the company separated, hardly knowing which had been most completely "surprised," the pastor and his family by the unexpected visit—or the people, by the delightful enjoyments of the evening. We could all ruly say, It was good to be there.

You will be gratified to learn that Mr. Skinner's health has greatly improved by his residence among our Pennsylvania hills, and that he has secured the love and esteem of his people to an extent rarely attained in so brief a period of pastoral iabor.

Miscellaneous.

CHURCH MUSIC IN NEW-YORK CITY, NO. 1 BY THOMAS HASTINGS.

The estimate to be formed of the church music of this city, wiil depend chiefly on the stand-point from which observations are taken. How then shall we proceed? Shall our position be with foreign artists who know little of the peculiar wants of the evangeiical churches ?-or with amateurs who reckon chiefly upon the paramount demands of taste? Or shall we stand with the multitude at large, and be guided by the different maxims, and notions, and habits, and results, which are manifested? Amid the conflicting diversities of opinion and practice which arise, there is but one stand-point which car with propriety be taken; and that is with the sacred volume which establishes the ordinance of praise, and fixes irrevocably the leading principles upon which it should be sustained.

The Bible representations of this subject are given in no limited or doubtful language. The Psalmis tells us his heart is inditing good matter, and he call upon "young men and maidens, old men and child ren "-every one that breathes-to join in the song of praise.

Paul teaches us that the affections and the understanding must sing; and the pre-requisites of praise that all may be "filled with the Spirit" and with the "word of God." He intimates also that instrumental music in this connection is useless, unless it has definite and appropriate meaning.

Surely there is nothing in all this that tolerated neglect or sanctions any form of abuse or misdirec on. Much less do we discover in it the feature of a representative or personated devotion. The singers were to be worshippers; and the language they uttered, so remarkable for poetic beauty and tinctly, impressively, and in real earnest, as in the Divine presence.

We have often dwelt on these particulars, and need not here enlarge. It is enough that they are found in the Bible and that their due observance is obviously essential to right exercises in praise. The original design of vocal music, as well as the hallowed and intelligent nature of our religion, entirely harmonizes with this view of the subject.

Now in looking over the wide field before us where shall we find examples of the union of these necessary things? In the ruder congregational and the more refined artistic styles as we shail show, the music is never properly vocal or well adapted to the ends of devotion. In the one case, the people are not taught to sing; and in the other there is much of wrong instruction. The music on either hand, we must be allowed to say, is strikingly inappropriate. It piainly does not answer the demands

of spiritual worship. The churches which pursue a medium between these two extremes, present considerable variety in their plans and operations. Some of them have the singing "done to order" by the children of Orpheus and Stentor; others depend chiefly upon volunteer choirs. Of these, some lead the congregations as mechanically as "things without life giving sound;" others, feeble, and few in number, are dragged backward by the timeless utterances below; others still as if giving a "Sunday Concert," all endeavoring to the sinner; the life of the victim must be offered charm the admirers of fine music; and there are yet other choirs that governed by considerations truiy religious, are too destitute of skill to give a proper rendering of the language they attempt to utter. And then as to voluntaries, symphonies and accompaniments, how seldom do we find these disingnished by characteristics which favor devotion

Time was, some twenty years ago, when a number of influential churches made a noble effort towards establishing praise upon a permanent Scriptural basis. The subject was taken in hand intelligently, like other Christian interests. An important duty was to be performed, under the Divine direction. Influential Christians accordingly formed themselves into volunteer choirs and spoke forth the praises of God distinctly and with the true emphasis of emotion. Their performances, though at first comparatively rude and imperfect, soon became highly effective and gratifying to the pious heart. The people were taught by schools and iectures, and ody. Characteristic melodies were introducedmelodies which were enjoyed and remembered, and repeated in families and social circles. Results were encouraging. Skill was on the increase, and was accompanied by spirituality. The example found many imitators in different parts of the country. There was at that period a general conviction npon the public mind, that, here was manifested the true spirit of sacred praise with the right milk-and-water" allusions, they awaken at home anomolous. Being enterprising and liberal, they method of sustaining it. Had these exertions continued-had there been the same unanimity and perseverance as in regard to other religious inter-Should the correspondence be terminated by act of only church in this region which will sympathize ests, what a rich blessing might have been permanently secured! But alas, for the stability of counbe consented to by many only upon grounds of of their peculiar wants and necessities they could cils, and churches, and congregations in a large increasing population! The sudden introduction of powerful organs to drown the articulation; the inwho are called to sustain them. Query : Could not flux of new inhabitants who formed no acquaintance reason for discontinuing the correspondence. These the General Assembly, at their next meeting, de- with the subject—the rush of commerce which votes have been nearly, though not entirely unani- vise a "more excellent way?" This young city gradually annihilated the down-town edifices and now contains about 7000 inhabitants, and is growing scattered their occupants into every part of the vi.); Matt. xxi., 28-32; Matt. xiii., 31-32, (Mark swelling population—these and other circumstances, iv.-Luke xiii.); Matt. xiii., 33, (Luke xiii.); Luke ton, recently voted to increase the salary of their gradually weakened the enterprise till it became xvi., 19-31; Luke v., 36, (Matt. ix.-Mark ii.); pastor, Rev. A. L. Stone, from \$3,500 to \$4,000.

paralyzed. The experiment, however, may stili Matt. xiii., 52. The second class comprises the parbe of use, as it shows distinctly what ought to able in which the kingdom of heaven is depicted as BE DONE, and HOW EASILY IT MIGHT BE ACCOM-PLISHED.

But upon this topic we cannot dwell. Our ob ject is, in a few brief numbers, to give a careful Christian estimate of the church music of the city. Let it not be said that our criterion is too severe. We had nothing to do in establishing it. It was formed by a wisdom that cannot err. Doubtless we shali find much which in itself considered is commendable. We would love to dwell upon the which describe the consummation of the kingdom energy, the perseverance, the taste, which are so of God. Luke xvi., 1-13; Luke xii., 35-48, (Matt. frequently manifested. It all this zeal and this tal- xxiv., 42-51); Matt. xxv., 1-46. The parables were duly consecrated how charming would be the result. Till the subject is rightly taken in King, and describe his person and character, and hand by active Christians, the prevailing plans and relations to his followers, and also the principles of arrangements will continue to be marked by disap- his disciples. ointment and instability.

THE NEW-ZEALAND MISSIONARY. BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

"We cannot let him go. He says he is going eturn to England; the ship is here to take him way. But no, we will keep him and make him our slave-not our slave to fetch wood and draw water, but our talking slave. Yes, he shall be our slave, to talk and to teach us. Keep him we will." 'Twas night, and in his tent he lav.

> Upon a heathen shore, While wildry on his wakeful ear The ocean's billows roar.
> 'Twas midnight, and the war club rang Tinon the threshold stone And heavy feet of savage men Came fleroely trampling on. Lond were their tones in flerce debate "He shall not go, he shall not go, That Miss'onary man.
>
> For him the swelling sail doth spread The tall ship rides the wave, But we will chain him to our coast, Yes, he shall be our slave. " Not from the groves our wood to bear, Nor in the battle front to stand Where proudest foemen qua Nor the great war cance to guide The soul its living bread. Then slowly peered the rising moon, Above the forest height, And bathed each cocca's leafy crown

To every cabin's greasy thatch A gift of beauty gave,
And with a crest of silver cheered Pacific's sullen wave, But o'er that gentle scene a shout In sudden clamor came:
"Come forth, come forth, thou man of God, And answer to our claim !" So down to those dark Island men He bowed him as he spake, Behold i your servant will I be

In tides of living light:

For Christ, my Master's sake, DR. DODDRIDGE'S DYING SONG.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN COMPOSED AND OFF REPRETED ON HIS DEATH BED.

While on the verge of life I stand, And view the scene on either hand My spirit struggles with its clay, And longs to wing its flight away. Where Jesus dwells, my soul would be It faints my much-loved Lord to see: Earth, twine no more about my heart, Come, ye angelic envoys, come,

And lead the willing pilgrim home. You know the way to Jesus' throne Source of my joys and of your own That blessed interview, how sweet, To fall transported at his feet ! Raised in his arms to view his face. Through the full beamings of his grace To view Heaven's shining courtiers round, Each with immortal glories crowned! And while his form in each I trace, Beloved and loving all to embrace

As with a seraph's voice to sing; To fly, as on a chernb's wing; Peforming, with unwearied hands A perfect Saviour's high comman Yet, with this prospect full in sight

I wait his signal for my flight; For 'tis a heaven begun to know, To love, and serve my God below.

GERMAN THEOLOGICAL JOURNALS. " The Journal for the Lutheran Theology and Church," edited by Rudeibach and Guericke, is well known as the representative of the highest tone of Lutheran orthodoxy. The number for Jannary, the first of the eighteenth volume, contains a long discussion by Rudeibach on the principles of the Lutheran (Evangelical) Church in opposition to the innovations of Grundtoig of Denmark, who represents in part a tendency similar to that of the Oxford school in Engiand. Some of the points discussed are, the Authority of the Apostles' Creed and the ancient Confessions, Baptism and its effects the Scriptures and their Inspiration in connection with Tradition and the principles of Interpretation. C. F. Keil continues his essay on the "Sacrifices of the Old Testament," investigating their nature and import. The sacrifices are gifts; as Outram says, Prayers are spiritnal sacrifices, and sacrifices are symbolical prayers." The whole man must, as it were, be offered up in them; they must be free from blemish; they take the place of the person of up, as a sign of the deserved death; the burning the victim on the altar symbolises the effects of divine grace. A. H. Schick, in a learned article. examines the question, whether Justin Martyr, in his account of the Lord's Supper, refers to the Lord's Prayer as used in the celebration-which he considers as doubtfui; incidentally, new light is thrown upon several points in Justin's doctrinal views. H. O. Koehier contributes an article on Zwingli, in which he brings out his apparently inonsistent statements upon the nature of the Eucharist, but defends Zwingli from the charge of having contradicted himself; the evidence goes to show that he at first purposely withheld his views, or couched them in indefinite language, through fear of exciting too much odium. A general review of new theological works occupies about fifty pages of this number; special attention is given to this department of the Journal by no less than fourteen critics. Among other works, Prof. Schaff's volume on America is reviewed at length, with commendation, though some exceptions are taken to his prognostications about the future destiny of this

country. The Deutsche Zeitschrift has a good article on Pantheism and Theism, by Dr. Wehrenpfennig; the fundamental error of Pantheism is put in the confounding of subjective thought with objective knowiedge. All attempts to deduce a system from one single principle, must end in Pantheism. Dr. Lisco, well known by his exposition of the Parables, and other writings, contributes an essay upon the Classification of the Parables of Jesus. All of his parables refer to the kingdom of Heaven. Four classes are distinguished. In the first class, the kingdom of heaven is described as a kingdom in which divine agencies are at work for the salvation of man. Luke XIX., 11-27, may be taken as a general introductory parable. The other parables belonging to this class are Matt. xiii., 1-9, 18-23, (Mark iv.-Luke viii.); Mark iv., 26-29; Matt. vii., 24-27, (Luke

a fellowship, a congregation or church. Luke xiv., 16-24; Matt. xxii., 1-14; Luke xii., 13-21; Luke xv., 1-32; Mait. xiii., 24-30, 36-43, 44-50; Luke xiil., 6-9; Matt. xxi., 33-46, (Mark xii.-Luke xx.) The third class view this kingdom as a fellowship in redemption. Luke xviii., 9-14; Luke vii. 41-.43; Matt. xviii., 23-35; Luke x., 25-37; Luke xvii., 7-10; Matt. xx., 1-16; Luke xi., 5-8; xiv.. 28-33. The fourth class includes the parables throughout represent Jesus of Nazareth as the Prof. Lange, of Bonn, contributes an interesting

essay on the "Death of the Mediæval Popes," giving a startling array and summary of the facts in the case. From Gregory the Great, A.D. 590, to Hadrian VI., 1523, there are 169 Popes; 933 years for all, giving an average of only five and a half years to the pontificate of each. Dr. Lange divides their deaths into several classes. 1. Those who died from intense excitement. Many Popes have entered upon their papacy with the presentiment of death, and have soon died, not from violence, but from care or intense joy, or other strong passions. There are 28 of this class; one, Stephen II., died before his consecration. 2. Sudden deaths, apoplexy, etc. The licentious John XII. was either killed in the bed of a Roman wife by her husband, or died of apoplexy. Adrian IV., Gregory VIII. Renedict XII., Boniface VIII., Innocent VII., Martin V., Paul II., after eating two large melons, Julius II., Leo X., Clement VI. 3. Murders and poisoning, especially through the influence of anti-Popes: Martin II., Leo V., John X., Leo VI., Stephen VII., John XI, John XIV., XVII., XVIII. Clement II., Damasus II., Benedict XI., poisoned by a fig, Pius III. In the sixty years before John XII., there were no less than nineteen Popes. Alexander VI. was probably poisoned by a mixture he had prepared for others. 4. Died in tumults and revolts: Stephen VI., Boniface VII., Benedict VI., Lucius II, Urban VI. 5. Popes maltreated and excommunicated by Popes: Martin I. by Eugene I.; Stephen VI. dug up the dead body of Formastus to have it condemned; Leo V. was imprisoned till death by Christopher; the party of Boniface VIII. killed John XIV. in prison; Gregory V. destroyed John XVII.; Paschalis II. had the body of his anti-Pope dug up and thrown into the Tiber : Boniface VIII. imprisoned Celestine V. till his death; John XXIII. probably poisoned Alexander V.; Pope Honorius was condemned for heresy by the Council of Constantinople, under the direction of Pope Agathon. Other classifications are given; but we can only allude to one or two cases. nhen IX. in death believed himself persecuted by lemons. Boniface VIII. died a maniac. John XII. Trban VI. and Leo X. died without the sacraments. Gregory VII. died saying, "I have loved righteousness and hated i niquity, therefore I die in exile."

The Jahrbucher f. deutsche Theologie, is a new theological journal, of which only two numbers have been issued. It is edited by Dr. Liebner, Dr. Dorner, and several other distinguished German theologians. While strongly opposed to the tendencies of the Tübingen school, it is also at war with the higher forms of Lutheran orthodoxy. The first article in the second number, by Dr. T. Keim, of Stuttgart, is a full biographical account of the Swiss radical, Ludwig Hetzer. He was at first a friend of Zwingli, but soon parted company from him; he was a friend of the revointionary Denk, but became alarmed at the disastrous results of his principles; he was by turns an Anabaptist and an opponent of the Anabaptists; now he was a retired author, and his doctrine was a sort of modified Gnosticism, viewing the incarnation of Christ as only one of the revelations of divinity. The second article, by pastor Fries, is upon the doctrines of the Resurrection and of Eternal Life, in their practical bearings. Dr. Palmer discusses, with great ability, the matter of Practical Theology, in its relations to other parts of theological science, especially to ethics, and gives the theory of its scientific structure. The last article is by Dr. Dorner, on the doctrine of the Divine Immutability,—the first, apparently, of a series, in which he proposes to review all the opinions recently advanced on this topic, particularly in connection with the Christological speculations. The point of view under which he considers the subject is, the relation between God as he is in himseif and God as he appears in history; Does the fact of the Incarnation involve the necessity of a modification of the doctrinal statements in respect to the immutability of God? Dr. Dorner criticizes the recent speculations of Hofmann, Thomasius and others, who assert that in the Incarnation the Son laid aside his divinity, and shows that this is without Scriptural basis, and opposed to sound theological principles. The statement of his own opinion is reserved for another article.

Two important works have recently been published, on Bulgaria, which are favorably noticed in the Leipsic Repertory. One is by a Greek, André Papadopouios Vretos, known by his archæological and philoiogical researches: "Buigaria, Ancient and Modern, in its Geography, History, Archæology and Commerce," 247 pp., issued at St. Petersburg. It contains full investigations upon the ancient history. Among other things he has identified the site of the city of Tomi, on the Pontus, mentioned by Ovid. The relations of Bulgaria to Russia are largely discussed. The present Turkish government is described as arbitrary and tyrannical. The other work is a translation into German, from the Russian, of Hilferding's History of the Serbs and Buigarians, vol. 1, to the eleventh century. In this volume is an account of the irruption of the Siavonians; the conversion of the Serbs and Bulgarians; the mission of Cyrilius and Methodius; the biography of Someon, who died 927, with whom is the goiden period of the Buigarian history; and the attempts of Rome to subjugate them. The questions laid before Pope Nicholas I. by the Bulgarians in 866, and his answers, are given at length. The Serbs were subdued by the Turks in 1459, the Bulgarians in 1392

WASHINGTON CANONIZED .- Did you know that Washington had been placed in the calendar of Saints! There is a church at Itiyas, over the principal portal of which is a very weil executed bust of the leader of the American Revolution, and, on inquiry of a native of the town, I was informed that it was a bust of the "good Saint George Washington." I confess that as I passed this church I felt like taking off my bat, and did it not because of custom, but because I couldn't help it .- Letter from

HUGH MILLER'S SUCCESSOR .- Mr. Peter Bayne the eminent anthor of the Christian Life, has been appointed to the editorship of the Edinburgh Watness: the post lately occupied by the lamented

Hugh Miller. The PARK STREET Congregational Society in BosTHE BITTERNESS OF POVERTY.

Poverty is like a tale that is told to some, like a crushing reality to others; buried beneath the verdure of life to the one, stark and staring in unforked tongue, and again hiding and nestling under the grass and the flowers. But anon it springs upon the victim, and winds coil after coil around the wearied child of humanity; the fatal tooth is warded off by struggle after struggle, until human effort is paralyzed, the overstrained nerves suddenly relax into ntter inactivity, and the toil-worn drope into the repose of-Death!

Inscrutable are the dealings of Providence, heaping np sorrow after sorrow npon his creatures. Truly the ways of the Almighty are past finding out! But nigh as inscrutable are the ways of man with his fellow man. There is no fellowship between the rich and the poor; a golden wall surrounds the happy possessor of wealth, the gates of which are rarely opened to the less fortunate. Fortified within the castle of comfort and pleasure, the distant footfalls of the wearied and distressed wanderers of the street, as they echo along the pavement, scarce reach his hearing, unless perchance the Angel of Mercy bears the sighs of the heartbroken to the ear of Pity, and gently whispers its

Poverty is considered so degrading that even the former companion of the rich, the once elegant and courted, when overwhelmed by misfortune, is completely ignored; left with all the sensitiveness of wonted habitudes, to baffle the absence of every semblance of ease, or the actual onset of the direct want. Delicately born, delicately bred, how roughly do the rude winds of adversity buffet the fragile form, all untntored to hardship! Yet how often alone, nusought, cast off from the rest of the world do these true champions of physical weakness bravely battle the storm.

This repugnance to any familiarity with the poor often absolves parents, brothers, sisters, relatives of every degree of consanguinity, from the instructive warnings of conscience and of affection; it stems the tide of kindred blood; closes the homestead to the sons and daughters of want, and lops off the branches from the parent stem. Yet, in general, the poor feel for each other; having tasted the bitter portion, a mutual sympathy and pity fill their hearts. There is no contamination in the reception of the sorrow-bowed and repentant prodigal, returning to their homes; there is a shelter for their offspring and kinsmen, in the lowliest cot or most cheerless cabin. Words of consolation are exchanged, and even in the darkness of poverty itself, there shines a bright light—the sunshine of sweet communion with loving hearts, the star of

sympathy.

Those whose labors are rewarded with abundance and wealth are callous to the sufferings of the poor-those who have never once encountered the reptile gliding among the flowers on their own wayside, cannot tell or imagine how startling would be a single glimpse of this enemy to human happiness. Those whose natural wants have been supplied, as if from the tree in the Paradise of the Musselmen, whose luxuriant taxtes have ever been gratified as if by the enchanter's wand, cannot dream of the niggardliness and nakedness of poverty. Ever feasting on the dainties of nature and art, how should they know the gnawings of hunger or the unslaked cravings of thirst? Clothed in purple and fine linen every day, how should they fancy the absence of the indispensable investments for every human form? Reclining from rosy morn till dewy the wear and tear of others; or varying the passing pondent of that journal remarks: hours amid the innumerable charms of refine and luxury, what the unvaried hum drum life of their fellow beings? Poverty and its concomitants are like a romance, often thrilling in the recital, but how unreal to all who have not suffered themselves. The draught must be tasted to know its bitterness; it must be drained to the dregs to learn

Its blasting, corroding, life-destroying venom. Thus poverty is unreal, because unknown, unaeen to many; but there are others who from fa; miliarity are so habituated to the sight, that they unrelentingly oppress its victims to add to the superabundance of their own comforts. The landiord with exacting punctuality calls for his dues, often more than his dues by any law of reason, which are to be met by the results of the hard labor of his tenant. The trembling shop-keeper, anxiously waiting day by day for chance customers, has to hand over his accumulated savings, often to the last cent, to the owner of the premiscs, without gaining bread for himself, or it may be, for a suffering family. If he fails to pay promptly, the rich man turns him out of his business into the darkness of despair,

perhaps quenching the last ray of hope. The incessant work of the mechanic, the unwer ried efforts of the tradesman, of all the hard-work ing multitude, minister to the luxuries of the rich leaving scarce the guise of comfort to the poor The intellectual mind richly endowed, but resident in a suffering form of human clay, divested of all the paraphernalia of wealth, strives to create a world of its own, to cast into momentary oblivion the desolate tenement and squalld surroundings of external woe; endeavors to bulld up a castle in the air, to summon for itself visionary companionship, to mingle in scenes of fancied pleasure with kindred spirits, and to conjure up weird apparitions of friendship and love. Thus are often traced line after line of delightful readings, romances thrilling and tragic, which are given to the rich to beguile their gilded languor, but of how little profit are they to the sufferer who has patiently racked his brain for a livelihood, and reduced himself into a phantom almost as

ethereal as his own creations.

Exquisite laces, intricately beautiful embroider ies, enhance the charms of the fair favorites of fortune, but at whose expense? Delicate fingers have produced them; a sense of the power of varied forms, and graceful blendings, has prompted the beauty of their effect. Moments, hours, days, aye, weeks of unmitigated toll have accomplished the work, and it passes away from the wearled fingers, having hardly insured the needed austenance for the frail and failing strength of the laborer. Oh, then, ye landlords, pity the poor! Spare them a shelter from the rude winds and storms of the elements: see ye not their toilsome existence franght with care and sorrow. Lower your rents, while you are abounding in lands and houses. Perchance a ray of comfort may thus dawn upon your tenants Drive not ont the anxious, care-worn shop-keener ruin not his prospects of gaining a livelihood by your animary proceedings; have a little patience for the long-suffering, while your own pockets are full, and your dwellings running over with luxuries. While the patient artisan provides ingenious mechanism for every-day convenience, let him be duly rewarded for his perseverance. Let genius and art dwell in smiling homes, and the fruits of intellect, ripened and golden, insure a plentiful harvest to the reaper.

And ye ladies, whose tender sensibilities ought surely to move you towards your own sex, forget | Satan." not those who waste their life in your service, and give them even more than the mere price of their draws out the following running commentary from negative. As the line wronger work of the the Observer:

Seamstress lies heaped before you, try to Imagine The (Baptist) Examiner confirms the intimation their consciences?"

Romanists—how can they reconcile this system with their consciences?" industry. As the finely wrought work of the the Observer:

the time she has spent in its completion; only think we gave two or three weeks ego that the New Verof the early risings and late sittings required for its sion Society had changed its tactics and that "one accomplishment, of the nurest of that body, of the stituted for the illustrious "corps of accomplished stituted for the illustrious corps of accomplished corroding anxietles of that spirit, of the ruined visrelieved baldness to the other. Like a serpent it ion, the aching breast, the weariness added to weasteals along the pathway, sometimes showing its rineas, of the snm of her miseries; in a word, con- ful extracts from their translations. The decision ceive of that wearing toil, until exhausted nature sinks into the grave, and the freed spirit returns to Him who gave it.

Oh, ye rich, the poor have labored, but ye have ntered into their labors. God save the poor.

The Religious Press.

The Intelligencer, (Dutch Reformed) is justly se vere upon the mania for book-making. From an extended article we take the following paragrap

amities from which readers of the present day are suffering. The vast extension of the publishing business during the last quarter of a century, and the great facilities which these caterers for the publishing the great facilities which these caterers for the publishing the great facilities which these caterers for the publishing the great facilities which these caterers for the publishing the great facilities which these caterers for the publishing the great facilities which these caterers for the great facilities which the grea the great facilities which these caterers for the pub-lic's intellectual wants enjoy for spreading their issues, by the thousand, over the face of the country, totally irrespective of the character of those issues, have opened a market for scribblers of all sorts, which these gentry have eagerly taken advantage of. As a natural consequence, a very large propor-tion of the publications of the day fall within Charles Lamb's category of "books which are no books—things in book's clothing, perched upon ahelves, like false saints, usurpers of true shrines, intruders into the sanctuary, thrusting out the leintruders into the sanctnary, thrusting out the le gitlmate occupants." These things are mannfac tured to order, and then systematically puffed, like patent medicines. Like the countryman's razors, hey are "made to sell." They look like books hey have a certain number of printed pages, a they are prettily bound; there are clear type and anperfine paper, and an editor's or anthor's name on the title-page—nevertheless they are a sham and a deception, and the unlucky wight who buys them is sure to find himself most calamitously

Another evil of mnch greater extent than would be anpposed is thus alluded to by the Intelligencer:

Few of our readers can have failed to see at various times advertisements in respectable papera, inviting young women to correspond with a young man of "correct morals and a high sense of house." Sometimes the object proposed was matrimony, at others merely mntnal improvement. Persons of any propriety or delicacy of feeling would suppose h invitations would never be answered serts from his own knowledge that this has been done in many instances by young people of very reputable character and position. The result, of course, was what might have been expected. The most improper advances were made, and in some cases a serions injury inflicted upon the silly

dnpea.

To a thoughtful mind the most melancholy thing aweet communion with loving hearts, the star of hope, the softly glowing twilight of tenderness and hope, the softly glowing twilight of tenderness and in this matter is the character of the training given to the girls who could thus be induced to engage in correspondence with an nnknown person. Surely there must have been some radical defect in the honsehold influences brought to bear upon them, or they would have shrunk at once, as if by Instinct, from such an indelicate thing. Yet the writer refered to says that "in perhaps the first female school in this city one girl knew of twelve others who were thus corresponding." A heavy responsibility rests npon the parents who brought up their children in such a way that a thing like this was possible.

The season of "Lent" in the Episcopal and Romish Churches, is now being observed. The rules of these Churches require rigid abstinence from worldly indulgences, and sinful pleasures, during this special period of time. What are the practices of Episcopal Church members, it might not become "dissenters" to say, but the following from the Protestant Churchman speaks for itself. Touching the coneve in dreamy listlessness and repose, what to such duct of Christians before and during Lent, a corres-

> There is perhaps no place where inconsistency cnous and inexcusable than in the conduct of Christians. If we seek for it in onr own Church, we have only to go to our fashionable congregations in the cities and villages of our land. Here we may see our communicants, of both sexes, plunging into all the excesses of a gay and worldly course of conduct. Night after night, they may be seen at assemblies, where fashion and folly, dress and extravagance, are carried to the greatest extremes. Morning hours find them still there. No apparent distinction exists between those who "have enounced the pomps and vanities. and those who have made no such vow, and who watch the conduct of the former class with eager eyes.

Night after night the same thing is repeated, with unabated interest. Will it end? Ah, yes! Lent is approaching. If a gay and fashionable party is to be given, it must be hurried, for there is only a week remaining. They must all be crowded they occupy every evening till the last one before Ash Wednesday; for then they must ceaso.

Lent, with its solemn and sacred associations, its

precious services, its more frequent "assembling of ourselves together," is upon us. And now, behold the individuals of which we have been speaking What an otter chango has come over them! To attend a concert of instrumental music, where no particular conformity to the world is seen or required is sin. To pass an evening at the house of a friend, where everything is, as usual, sober and moderate in its appointments, is sin. Everything, in short, which a few days ago was deemed harmless is now considered sinful. To select this season

even for the solemnizing of a marriage, is deemed by these individuals as at least very ill-timed. Ought we to wonder that our brethren of other tions, whose profession forbids, at all times, some of the excesses we have referred to, laugh at this strange inconsistency? May they not with truth say, that we attach far more inportance to the as of the Church, than to the teachings of God' Word?

Onr profession as Christians would be much be ter iliustrated by our conduct, and would to a great extent be relieved from the reproach now case it, if we should engage in nothing at any time of the year which might not be consistently continued (when not engaged in religious services) during the eason of Lent.

The Editor, in alluding to the above, thus confesses the truth of these statements and laments the existence of such facts:

The writer professes to testify of what he knows. Can the indications which are there referred to be mistaken? What hindrances to the spread of the gospel do these nominal Christians prove? What scandals to the weak, and what encouragement is thus afforded to the practical infidelity of the world! The hollowness and nnreality which must exist in connection with all this are too obvious to escape the notice of the most casual observer. It is not easy to conceive of a more painful position than that of an honest and faithful elergyman in whose parish communicants of this description are to be found. tration of the saying that "one sinner destroys much

The Observer, in again alluding to "flash preach ers," hopes not to be understood as condemning fervor or being the advocate of pulpit torpidity.

Let us not be thought in anything we have said to be advocates of pulpit dullness. We do not regard incompetence or the lack of ability, or of true eloquence, a merit. If any aphere demands the noblest powers of the soul exerted to their fullest capacity, it is the sacred desk. But the logic, force, and earnestness of appeal by which it should be distinguished, should be pruned of all needless excrescence. The sword-blade should not be encumbered even by gold and jewels, much less should it be wrapped in silks, satins and brocade. Whatever interferes with the image of the truth in clear sharp ontline, be it figures, illustrations, anecdotes or all lusions, deserves the rebuke—"Get thee behind me. lusions, deserves the rebuke—"Get thee behind me,

The new Bible version of the Baptist brethren,

scholars" of which so much boasting has been made and whose labors have been seen in various beautinow reached is equivalent to indefinite postpone ment of the publication. The "Society" will hardly require an income of \$50,000 per year to support one or even two scholars. And when the work is one or even two scholars. And when the work is done, if the world lasts till then, it will appear as the contribution of some very respectable gentlemen to biblical literature, but will be no more likely to supplant the present version than gas to supe

In alluding to a remark in the EvangeList abou labor on the Sabbath, the Observer adds:

"The most laborious and wearisome day of the week." We confess there is something in these words, that falls with melancholy influence upon the heart. The Sabbath ought to be a "delight" he most cheerful, pleasant, joyous day in the seven but if the Evangelist is right, and we feel very sure that it is, there are thousands npon thousands of children and others to whom that blessed day is a wearisome day of toil! God forbid that it should be

The Protestant Churchman, in alluding to the leanings" among some non-Episcopalians to a liturgical form of worship:-

A Scriptural Liturgy like ours, among its many advantages, secures a deep interest in the affections of the people, by its expressing in solemn and, simple language, suitable to sinners, their wants, rials, sorrows, and the commands, precepts, promises, and hopes common to believers. The very phrase "Common Prayer," touches the best sympathies of our nature, and forms the bond of union between high and low, rich and poor, old and young the dead dying in the Lord who are blessed, and the living. Of late we have met more than on yearning like the following, and we are not sur Of late we have met more than one rised at it, after such a mode of worship. Our itnrgy mnst seem "ostentatious" and "cumbrous" to the stranger without and within our Church; but when understood and devoutly used by such, preindice vanishes like the foam from off the water and its conformity to "Christian simplicity and Scriptural truth" is deeply feit and openly con-

The Christian Advocate la defending Methodism rom the assaults of the New-York Churchman, which Journal claimed that the Methodist Church, as now organized, was in opposition to Wesley's views, who desired it should remain as an auxiliary to the Church of Eogland. After a valiant and triumphant defence of its position, the Advocate thus pungently closes its article :-

"May not the circumstance of our assuming a episcopal character, nominally as well as really, be considered providential? Episcopacy, both in this country and England, has, since that date, reached an excess of presumption and arrogance. The moderate party, once declared, by Bishop White, to include a large majority of American Episcopalians, has nearly disappeared. Was it not providential, under these circumstances, that a body of Christians should appear, exceeding every other in zeal and success, and nominally and practically bearing an episcopal character, without any of its presum-tious pretensions? Amid the uncharitable assumptions of prelatical Episcopalians in our own land, the Methodist Episcopal Church stands forth a monument of the laborious and simple episcopacy of the early ages, seen and read of all men; its succass, as well as its humility, contrasting it signally with its domineering but feebler sister. It has thus practically vindicated episcopacy as an expedient form of ecclesiastical government, and assuredly it needs vindication in these days."

The Examiner (Baptist) analyses the decision of the Supreme Court, on the subject of Slavery, with marked power. The following concluding paragraphs embody a volume of truth:-

It is no doubt true that the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case are as new as they are retrogressive in the case of liberty. The light of freedom must be made by this decision, if dial of the world. It has always been understood that the American Revolution was the starting point of liberty to all the races. It led to the abolition piracy in 1820, to the ordinance of 1787 consecrating the Northwestern Territory to freedom, to the about lition of Slavery in many of our States, not to speak of its influence in producing the French Revolution and promoting freedom in Europo.

The framers of the Constitution excluded the word Slavery from that instrument, and "we know as a historical fact," says Judge McLean, James Madison, that great and good man, a leading member of the Federal Convention, was solicitou to guard the language of that instrument so as no to convey the idea that there could be property in man" It led Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and all the great men active in the Revolution itself, and in founding our Government, to entertain the hope of a speedy extinction of Slavery in all the States, and as Judge McLean says, "it is a well-known fact that a belief was cherished by the leading men, Sonth as well as North, that the institution of Slavery would gradually decline, until it would become extinct." All that has prevented this is the fact, as he further adds, of "the increased value of slave labor, in the culture of cotton and sugar." "Like all other commnnities and States, the South were influenced by what they considered to be for their interests."

[Correction. In quoting last week from the Ex niner, the extract was prefaced with a remark that t"was the earnest advocate of a new denominational version of the Scriptures." This is an error into which we could have fallen only from a momentary confusion of Its name with that of another Baptist paper. The Examiner, which is one of the very best religious jonrnals in this country, has always taken ground against this movement. Eds. Ev]

The Independent thus alludes to the decision of the

Supreme Court:-"This decision, it will be found, has dispelle from the minds of the American people, their long-cherished and long-lingering reverence for the Su-preme Court at Washington. The President, in his inaugural, fondly intimated that this decision was to be the end of agitation about slavery! Poor, fond old man! Have you not seen the end of agi-tation inaugurated often enough, within the last few years, to know that this will be not even the beginning of the end? This decision is not law. The people know that it is not law. Even the slaveholders whose interest it is intended to subserve even the political conspirators at whose bidding it -know that it is not law. The judges cannot make the law; they can only declare it. In this instance they declare what the people know full well is not true.

The Churchman is annoyed at the laxity of Christian zeal in the season of Lent now in progress. A correspondent allndes to it in the following reproachful terms :-

" Alas! that in a country where there is so muc of profession of Christianity this holy season should be so ignored. Theatres open and crowded, nightly; concerts and matiness inviting to pleasure; and the ball-room with all its dissipations driving away all serious thoughts. We trust that even the attract of the sexton of Grace Church as M. C. are nnable

of the sexton of Grace Church as M. C. are missive to sednce any Chirchwoman to forget that this is a season appointed by the Mother Church for humili-ation, fasting, and prayer.

Whilst on this subject, it is pleasurable to recall the fact that the eminent tragedian, Macready, when the manager of Drury Lane Theatre, although a so-called "Liberal" Parliment had granted per-ission for the theatres to be opened on Wednes. mission for the theatres to be opened on Wednes-days and Fridays in Lent (which in olden times was forbidden), voluntarily closed his place of amnse-ment in obedience to the call of the Church. This is only one of many instances in which this great artist evinced his respect for religion and its ordin-ances. What a painful contrast to the opening of the Opera House in our sister city on Ash-Wedensday, even prompting comment from the prima

The artistes at the Opera House are many of them

XUM

The Ed tor adds his expression of condemnation of the prevailing irreligious spirit, as follows :-

"THE EVIDENCES OF OUR BEING A CHRISTIAN COUNTRY.—If the Church does not supply such evi-lences, where are they to be looked for? The new pera House at Philadelphia-an establishment in he service of Mammon, far more costly than any that is there devoted to the service of Christ-was opened, it seems, on Ash Wednesday—the Church's great solemn day of humiliation and penetential prayer; and Churchmen, we learn, did not scruple to go to it at such a time! Weil may the Banner of Cross doubt the possibility 'that those whose feelings had really been in union with the solemn of the editors of the Now York Independent. strain of the Ash-Wednesday services, could have sought their gratification, on the same day, in the motions awakened by the sights and sounds and associations of an Opera House." But this is not all. Even the performers, or some of them, it would appear, were shocked—being, we suppose, Romanists—at being called upon to take part in what they donbtless regarded as a rank Protestant desecration of one of the most solemn days of the Catholic Church, and even expressed their misgivings about their being in a Christian land! 'It is rumored,' says the Banner, 'that the prima donna herself inquired whether this was a Christian country, when she was called upon to perform on the evening of such a day as Ash-Wednesday, and that she played her part under no little excitement and distress of mind.' Well may our respected contemporary exclaim, 'Shame upon those people calling themselves Christians, Churchmen, and Churchomen, who could lend their countenance to a des cration, which wounded the heart of even the act-

The Independent again alludes to the expensiveness of religious worship in New-York. Such are the exhorbitant charges for aittings, resulting from enormous investments in sumptnons and gilded places of worship, in some localities, that it amounts to a virtual exclusion of the masses. On this point the Independent speaks with great freedom :-

"Some churches, and even ontire denominations are becoming conscious of the incongruity of their position with the precepts and spirit of the gospel; and they are seeking to remedy this state of things by liberal and vigorous efforts to sustain mission schools and churches among the destitute. These efforts are of great importance; but the remedy must go decorated in the control of the control must go deeper, if it would reach the seat of the evil. The great body of our population, persons of respectability but of moderate income, are not to be reached by missionary agoncies. These commonly Influence only the very poor. It is not only the population of remote districts lying under the combined curse of poverty and vice, for which the 'select' churches should care, but also the population in the first before the combined curse of poverty and vice, for which the 'select' churches should care, but also the population in the first before the combined curse. lation in their immediate neighborhood, who shut out from their own houses of worship by the costliness of religious privileges, and by the exclusiveness of aristocratic Christians. It is among these that a compulsory neglect of public worship is bring-ing forth the bitter fruits of irreligion and infidelity. But this is not the whole of the evil. These select' churches are themselves in danger of spiritual death, for lack of the poor in the midst of them. They are on the high road to formalism, and formalism terminates in spiritual corruption and in-fidelity. The families of fashionable Christians are always the least hopeful subjects of the Christian ministry. The parents, trained in a humbler sphere may have enough of grace to be saved as by fire, but the children begin life with such worldly views and aims, that their conversion is well nigh hopeless. Not only has a church no right to withdraw its worship and ordinance from the lowly, but by ac doing it destroys its own vitality. Christians of New-York shall speedily check the tendency to exclusiveness and Mammonism in the churches, the city will be given over to formalism The very life of our Christianity demands that the

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notices appear:—

The first unfavorable criticism was written by Rev. Mr. Bradord, editor of the New-York Evangelist, and a warm friend o of Dr. Beman's "Church Psalmist."

The second, by Rev. Dr Leonard Bacon, one of the editors of ne "Connecticut Collection of Psalms and Hymns;" also one

The third, by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, the responsible editor of the "Connecticut Congregational Tune Book." (See New Englander and New York Independent.)
The aditor of the Mother's Magazine (for March) says in re-

gard to Mr. Bacon's effusion: "Of the review of the 'Plymouth Collectie .' of hymns, we can only say that it bears strong marks of having been begotter of a fear that the 'Connecticut Collection' would suffer by sareful comparison. On these matters doctors will disagree, and it is not to be expected that the sen of a collector of the Connectist Hymns should see a model of porfection in the Plymouth Collection.' It is much to be desired that our crit es, or those who assume to be such, should aim at a just ap preciation of the works they review, rather than a show of earning and a labored severity. It seems to be a principle with nost reviewers that they put themselves up only in proportion

se they put others down."

The fourth, by Rev. Mr. Eddy, one of Rev. Leonard W. Bs on's assistants in the preparation of the "Congregational Tune Book." (See New Englander for November.) The fifth, by Mesers. Mason Brothers, Publishers of Templa lelodies and Lowell Mason's Music Bloks. (See New-Eng

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The Ebangelist.

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LETTER FROM BOSTON. Old South Church-- Installation

Boston, March 12, 1867.
Eds. Evangelist:—Yesterday, met the "Ecu menical" Council of modern days; and, Messrs Editors, let the students in yonder Seminary add this one to the historic list, and remember it pertinaciously against the day of presbyterial scrutin y A large and reverend assemblage was convened in the Old South at 9 1-2, A. M. All the Trinitarian Congregational churches of Boston, and the majority of suburban churches, as Dorchester, Roxbury Brookline, Cambridge, East and South Boston, as well as Andover and Amherst, were represented, four and twenty in all. As intimsted in my the occasion was the installation of Rev. Jacob M. Manning as Associate Pastor with Rev. Dr. Blagden. If your readers desire to form a judgment o the calibre of the new incumbent of this ancient pulpit, they may refer to the Bibliotheca Sacra for July, 1856, and peruse the article on the "Theology of Dr. Chalmers," which is from his pen. A masterly document containing an outline of the candidate's theological creed was read, in place of the ordinary examination, and, after all preliminary matters were adjusted, the public services com-

The Sermon was by Prof. Park, from Psalm xix: 1-4. To give the heads of the discourse without a full analysis would be useless to your readers. To attempt an analysis without having the manuscript on hand, would result in an outrageous injusticea mere caricature of one masterpiece. It is enough to say that the audience, owing to the length of time consumed in preliminary business of council were kept waiting about two hours after the advertised time, in suspense, to hear the preacher. And though wearied-for the church was crowded second galleries and all-they sat for an hour and a quarter more in close attention to the sermon. Your readers can estimate how much of an attraction it would require to keep the Old Dutch Church in Fulton street crowded three mortal hours, on a week day, between eleven and three o'clock, with no impatience and no going out. And then you may understand how well Boston appreciates New England's first Sermonizer, and with how much power he must have spoken on this occasion. The Prayer of Installation was offered by Dr. Albro, of extended the right of fellowship, in an address in-

venerable church. The building itself has been standing more than a century and a quarter. The church was organized in 1669, as the Third church in Boston. Connected with its history, and the names of its pastors, are associated many most interesting circumstances, and not the least important among the controversies which have troubled and purified the churches of New England. Thomas Thatcher was the first pastor. Willard, Pember ton. Joseph Sewall, Thomas Prince, Eckley, Huntington and Wisner, are among the illustrious incumbents of its pastorate in subsequent years. Some fifteen years before the Revolution, a young lady, who had just given herself to Christ, sought out a room where she and a few friends might hold a female prayer meeting. The way was opened, and a room offered. The young ladies met and prayed, and that Old South female prayer meeting continues to this day. -

It was of Mr. Prince that the story is told by Dr Dwight in his discourse on "Answer to Prayer." A French fleet of forty ships, intended for the destruction of New England, had sailed from Chebucto, in Nova Scotia, and was threatening Lewisburg. in Maine, as it subsequently appeared. Our pious fathers felt that their only rejuge was in God, and by prayer they must betake themselves to Him. So they appointed a fast in all their churches. And while Mr. Prince was praying fervently and iong. (he prayed two hours,) that God would avert this calamity, "a sudden gust of wind arose, so violent as to cause a clattering of the windows." The pas tor paused in his prayer, and looking around npon the congregation with a countenance of hope, he again commenced and prayed that God would cause that wind to frustrate the object of our enemies, and save the country. That wind was the beginning of a tempest which wrecked the greater part of the French fleet on the coast of Nova Scotia. The Duke D'Auville, who was the principal officer, committed suicide. Thousands found a watery grave. A small minority returned to France.

Under the ministry of Prince and Sewall, who were associated pastors, a great revival is recorded. On the night of Sabbath, Oct. 29, 1727, there was a great shock of earthquake through parts of the Middle States and New England, or what are now sons who would from preference have associated known as such. In Boston the noise and jarring were terrible. The next day great crowds assem bled in the honse of God. The week was given to only for sparing mercy, but especially for the gift sufficient proof, if any were needed, of the facility of the Holy Spirit, that there might be a sincere repentance and turning to God. The ministers labored earnestly in preaching most awakening and searching sermons; and in all the churches there but seventeen members, without a pastor for more was a great good wrought. Eighty united with the

When the British occupied Boston they converted the substantial edifice into a riding school, and had a bar placed near one of the doors for their and a grace not unlike that of Janie Geddes, pushed her way once into the desecrated sanctuary, and amid the jeers and insults of the soldiers, pronounced her anathema in the name of the Lord npon their sacriligiona hosts.

This Old South Church has now began the Church Extension work. Possessed of vast wealth, it has awakened to the necessities of other parts of the city, and established a preaching station in Lowell street, so that both the pastors will have work in plenty. This is but the shadow of good things yet to come. The old and lofty pulpit, surmounted now

rounding roofs, is to be lowered, or replaced by a new one, better adapted to the business of the preacher who would come close to souls.

LETTER FROM NORTHERN OHIO.

MANSFIELD.

TOLBDO, March 16th, 1857. It may not be uninteresting to your readers to know something of the condition of our churches in this place. For two years and more we have found our place of worship inadequate to an increasing congregation, and were only prevented from increasing its capacity, by the pressure in money matters, which has been exceedingly severe during all this time. But the pressure of our increasing congregation became still more severe, and about the first of September last, we commenced our " church extension." We have lengthened our place of worship, so that on: andience room is enlarged from sixty to ninety-three feet; while the house is in every respect much beautified and improved. And now, though we have been in it but two months, I do not see but it is just about as full as before we enlarged

This work has been prosecuted at a time of extraordinary pecuniary embarrassment, but though it cost us four thousand dollars, our people have perity. met the expense very cheerfully. Nor was their pastor forgotten on account of this draw upon their urses, but a week or two since a kind people left at his house a purse of more than \$130, beside divers other things very convenient in a family.

The Old School church which was formed in this place about three years since, has been destitute of the ministrations of the word for nearly two years, and is so reduced by removals that I suppose it cannot now number more than eight or ten members. The movement was ill-timed, premature, and very unskillfully managed.

LETTER PROM IOWA.

DUBUOUS. March 9, 1857 MESSES EDITORS :- A long and rigorous Winter as found in these parts so agreeable a sciourn that he seems exceedingly loth to give place to his legitmate successor. Eight days after the constitutional termination of his administration, did the mercury lescend to as many degrees below the cipher. The Father of waters presents an unbroken expanse of to come very near to Him in prayer, and seem to be ce, and laden teams constantly cross and re-cross its surface. Still the snow lies heavily on the prairies beyond us, and whitens the bluffs of Iilinois. Wisconsin and Iowa, ali full in sight. The frequent severe storms which have prevailed for more than the past three months, have so far cut us off from communication with the East as to make us feel-what we scarcely realize when the chantwelve hundred miles from the heart, though close upon the centre of our country.

But although the circulation has been impeded and the cold of unprecedented intensity, the extremities have not been torpid. Our hibernation has been enlivened by the excellent sleighing, almost uninterrupted since the first day of December, and our keepers of livery stables enriched by in the morals of the community in other directions prices which would be deemed high in your own city. Business activity has, for the time, been suvulgar attempt at display which characterizes to a great good." large extent the "gay season" of Eastern towns Cambridge. The Charge to the Pastor was given has found its would be imitators here. One who in faithful and wise words by Pres. Steams, of has heard much of the freshness and freedom of Missions. Amherst College. The senior pastor, Dr. Blagden, Western life, and comes here expecting to leave behind him the frippery, inanity and factitious abstinct with love, noble feeling, Christian simplicity surdities of "society," so-called, will soon find that Board for the year terminating July 31, 1856, from and sincerity. The Charge to the people was by he must continuo his travels indefinitely, toward the Presbyterlan and Congregational churches, assun-down, to get beyond the longitude of these Thus auspiciously has opened a new era in this things. Folly, like slavery, refuses to submit to

geographical limitations. Do not suppose, however, that we have nothing representatives of foreign nationalities, have observed interesting festivals. Business, the great and overshadowing interest here as elsewhere, though not active, has not been quite stagnant, and magnificent plans for the future have been inculcated, notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the weather, and are expected to burst forth full fledged with the first bland airs of Spring.

And, best of all, the Winter has not been withthere has been no wide and powerful revival of religion, nearly all our evangelical churches have \$12,000, of the second; and of the fifth. \$25.800 shared to some extent in the presence of the Di- more than of the fourth. vine Spirit. In nearly all of them, more or less hopeful conversions have occurred. A Union morning prayer-meeting was sustained with interest and munity is another matter. On the one hand unprofit for several weeks, by the First and Second Presbyterian (O. S. and N. S.), the Congregational Board of the General Assembly now draws largely and Baptist churches. Our Congregational brethren held protracted daily religious services for nearly a month, and received at a recent commun ion some thirty persons as first fruits of the work of grace which attended the use of these means. Similar services are now in progress in the Baptist and Methodist churches, with, as I learn, some manifest happy results. Upon the whole, it is said by those who have resided for a length of time in the piace that so general an interest in religious mattera ha not prevailed here for years. At one time we hoped to see an extensive and powerful work of God, but the indications are at present less hopeful. Doubtless it has been unto us according to our faith.

Little has heretofore been attempted by Consti tutional Presbyterianism in the way of planting churches in Northern Iowa. While our Congrega tional and Old School brethren have been active, and have reaped the fruit of their labors, our own branch of the church has not claimed its own, and sons who would from preference have associate themselves with us, have been compelled to connect with other denominations. It is to be hoped this state of things will not long continue. The history fasting and prayer. The people entreated God not of the Second Presbyterian church of this city is a gate received was, in that year, only \$853. Of the with which Constitutional Presbyterianism may propagate itself in this entire region. Commencing its existence only some eighteen months since, with than half that time, and worshipping during nine months in the third loft of a store, it has now, with ness of many of the churches, are one side of the the blessing of the Head of the Church, reached a picture. But there is another side. A few new membership of over sixty, which the next comnunion is expected to enlarge by at least one-third. horses to leap. A certain old woman, with a grit | The congregation has increased proportionately, and | ability to do for Christ is to be inferred from investthe temporary chapel erected the last Summer is already so full that the Society contemplates at Surely advance in the offerings of benevolence is, in in the new meeting house erected by a branch of tempting to build a house of worship immediately. our churches, far behind the progress in accumula-For Christian liberality, and enlightened zeal and tion and outlay for self. Why should not the con-

The coming season is expected to be one ef great erected here last seasen, at an aggregate cost of \$1,- much will be done. If the money were wanted for Stimpson.

by a sounding-board, wherein the preacher feels as 167,145. The current year will far outstrip any som; other purposes, hundreds of thousands could if he were talking from a second-story window to former one in the extent of building operations. roudily be raised in these churches. an audience upon the pavement and up on sur- The long heralded Congregational church structure When the proper appreciation shall be had of the appears likely to become a visible fact, and the Presbyterian church are making arrangements to build are the glory of this age, the life of the Church, and this year. And this is well; for in no place of the hope of the world, where now tens and hundwhich I have ever had knowledge, were the accom- reds are given, the privilege of laying thousands and modations for religious services so disproportioned to the population, the only really respectable place | Christ, will be sought. The poor will give of their of worship, either in size or appearance, being that of the Methodists.

Several railroads will soon branch ont in every direction from this point, securing to it a large and important trade. Everything indicates a future of material greatness for Dubuque. Real Estate has had an unprecedented rise this Spring, and "fancy prices" are demanded for every inch of soil; and that although money commands 30 per cent. \$400 per foot is no unusual price for lots on Main street, and \$100 to \$250 per foot in other localities is not an uncommon valuation. Even upon the bluffs, eccupied mainly by residences, lots are so high as scarcely to be visible to the naked eve. Any one reaching them must stand upon a "large pile." Of course there are those who predict a revulsion, but most of the citizens have unbounded confidence in the future of the Key City. May its moral and intellectual growth keep pace with its material pros

MERIDIAE CAVEGA Co. N.Y. March 12th DEAR BRETHREN—I could give you many interesting particulars relating to a precious revival of a call from the Presbyterian society in Lima, New DEAR BRETHREN-I could give you many interreligion which we have been permitted to enjoy in York. this place, but presuming that you would prefer a brief statement of facts I will confine myself to a few

This work of grace commenced in connection with the annual meeting of Cayuga Presbytery in this place. Special meetings of the church were held to pray for this very thing, and it soon became manifest that while we were yet speaking, God was answer ing our prayer. The meeting of Presbytery you have already noticed. The brethren went away greatly refreshed, and we trust that some of them carried the spirit of revival to their own churches. The effects of this revival are very manifest-in the

I cannot give you any adequate idea of what God has done for his own children. They have been able walking in the light of His countenance. Most of those who had backslidden in life have been re claimed, and a great change in our church has been wrought.

Between forty and fifty have been hopefully con verted. Last Sabbath four were added to our church by letter, and thirty-one on profession of their faith, thirteen of whom are heads of families, nels of intercourse are unobstructed-that we are and among them some of the most influential men in the community. Several more will doubtless unite with us and some with other churches. The effects of this work on the community gener

ally have been very marked. As a single illustration, one hotel keeper has stated that the daily sales of liquor at his bar have been reduced at least two thirds. A great change

for good have been effected. We have been assisted in the work by Rev. perseded by social gaiety, and all the folly and the Charles Anderson, of Sennett. God has been pleasfashion, all the contempt of good sense, and the ed to use him as an instrument for accomplishing

CONTRIBUTIONS

The aggregate contributions to the American Foreign Missionary Society, was \$21,648. This is the largest aum ever received from the Auxiliary. with the exception of two years-1853, when the better than extravagance and hollow gaiety with receipts were \$424, and 1852, when they were which to employ the frezen months of the year. \$1,581, in excess of this amount. Considering that Our Young Men's Literary Association has provided of the larger sum \$6,850 were a special contribution us with a series of lectures of a high order. The made by a few individuals at the end of that year sons of New-England and of New-York, and the to enable the Treasurer to present a balanced account, and that of the other \$3,000 were from ar honored contributor now in heaven, no waning of interest in the Board as compared with those years. can be inferred. The total contributions for twenty five years is \$363,677. Dividing it into periods of five years, the aggregate of the first period is \$57,-200; of the second, \$65,700; third, \$59,400; fourth, \$77,700; fifth, \$103,500. That of the second period, therefore, is \$8,500 more than of the first; of out the prevalence of spiritual influences. While the third, \$6,300 less than of the second: and of the fourth, \$18,300 more than of the third, and

These figures seem to indicate progress. What it is in view of the ability of the contributing comfavorable changes are not to be overlooked. The from in part the same field; and the American Missionary Association has also its supporters. "New-York," too, "has moved up town," destroying and new creating churches, on a large scale, in the process. Of twenty-three churches which in 1840, contributed to the American Board, six stiff exist in their former localities, but some of them greatly reduced in strength; three have gone up town with change of names, one of them Old School; two are now remaining; and twelve have becom

extinct or emerged in other churches. In 1853, contributions were acknowledged from 37 churches in New-York and Brookiyn. Six of these are Old School, and with one exception, direct the larger part of their offerings into another channel. Five New School and Congregational churches have within that period, completed the erection of costly church edifices; one has rebuilt its house of wor ship destroyed by fire; and the two new organizations are now building, and one is on the point of mencing. Of the other churches, five have within three years, become extinct; from twelve of the remaining eighteen, whose contributions, measured by their pecuniary ability, were at least as large as those of the wealthy churches, the sggretotal \$22,000, nearly \$17,000 came from eight churches. Three churches gave \$11,625. The same proportions characterize the later contributions Two contributing churches have within this time

been organized. The changes constantly going on, and the feeble churches have risen up in strength. Wealth is roliing in on some of the churches in a mighty flood. If river, near the Conklin Milis, making thirty-two ments and expenditure, who can tell its limit? These are in part the result of day meetings held enterprise, this youthful band is behind few if any tributions to the cause of Missions be doubled, or increased many fold? One church, at its last colgives the description and locality of 502 buildings portionally as some do give, and far more than as Obili, N. Y., is assisting the paster, Rev. H. K.

claims of the great Missionary enterprises, which tens of thousands on the altar, as a sacrifice to poverty, and the rich will emulate the poor in offerings that will secure a like smile of approval from the gracious Savior. When will the day come?

Beligious Intelligence.

Clerical Calls, &c.

Rev. R C. GRUNDY, D.D., of Maysville, Ky., has accepted a call to become paster of the Second Church, Memphis, Tenn. Rev. Joseph Platt, of Palestine, Itl., has accept ed an invitation to supply the Church of Urbana,

Rev. Mr. Fisk of Kittery, Me, has been invited o become pastor of the Congregational Society in listerville, N. H.

THE YELLOW SPRING CHURCH, Iowa, has given the Rev. B. B. Beck with, of Governeur, N. Y., call to the pastorate in that congregation.

Rev. Jacob Winter has received a call from the Presbyterian church of Union (late Rev. John Hendron's, D.D., in Augusta Co., Va.

Rev. Andrew H. H. Boyd, D. D., whose unanious election to the pastorate of the Second Church, Alexandria. was announced a short time since, has declined said call.

Rev. A. WANNER has received and accepted a call rom the charge at Germantown, Ohio. Rev. M. G. I. STERN has accepted a call from the

ongregation at Indianapolis, Ind. Rev. C. L. WOODWORTH, of the East street church, Amberst, Mass. has received a call from the Con-gregational church at Hatfield.

Rev. Samuel Finley, of Antrim, Obio, has been cilled to the Sixth Presbyterian church in Pitts burg, Pa. Rev. F. S. Howe, of Phelps, N. Y., bas received

a call from the Presbyterian church at Conneaut ville, Pa. Rev. John S. Hays, of Charlestown, Ind., has ac

cepted an invitation to take charge of the Secon Church, Nashville, Tenn. Rev. J. M. ALEXANDER, of Carrolsville, Miss., bas ecepted an invitation to take charge of the Church

in Palestine, Ill. Installations, Dedications, &c.

Rev. David Breed, Jr., was installed pastor over the First Congregational church in Lisbon, Ct., on

Rev. A. McKnight was ordained over the Fre Presbyterian church at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. Mr. Thomas Dogget was ordained over the Congregational church in Groveland, Mass., as Colleague with the Rev. G. B. Perry, D.D., on the 4th

Rev. J. CLEMENT FRENCH was ordained over the Central Congregational Church and Society, of Brookiyn, L. I.

AT AN ECCLESIASTICAL council held at Biddeford. Me., March 4tb, the pastoral relation between Rev. S. L. Gouid and the Second church in Biddeford,

The New edifice of the East Presbyterian church n Buffalo, was dedicated on the 6th of February. Rev. M. L. P. Thompson, D.D., of Buffalo, read the Scriptures; Rev. A. G. Beman, of New Haven, preached the sermon; Dedication prayer by Rev.

Rev. JACOB M. MANNING was installed an associciate pastor, with Rev. Geo. W. Blagden, D.D., of the Old South Church, Boston. Rev. Mr. HARRINGTON has signified to the Con-

gregational church of Middlefield, Mass., that he hall resign his pastorate on the first of May. Rev. L. RIZER, late of Cumberland, Md., has gain been obliged on account of ill health to

from ali active labors. Rev. A. A. TRIMPER, having resigned the care of the Academy at Eddyville, has accepted a cali from The Congregational House of Worship at Mil-

ton, Rock Co., Wisconsin, was dedicated on the A House of Worship has just been completed by the Congregational church and society in the village of Utica, within the bounds of the Eastern Conference, in Michigan.

Mr. LaFayette Dudley, and Edward F. Fish, were ordained on the 7th of February, by the Pres-bytery of Iowa. Mr. Dudley was installed over the Courch of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the 8th of Feb

Rev. ROBERT R. BOOTH, late colleague with Dr. Beman, of Troy, was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Stamford, Ct., on Wednesday evening, March 4th, by the Third Presbytery New York. Invocation by Rov. Mr. Smith, of Stamford; Sermon by Dr. Beman, from Zech. xiv., 6-7; Rev. O. B. Bidwell, Moderator, presided and put the constitutional questions; Installing prayer by Rev. Mr. Ediott, of Stamford; Charge to the Psator by Dr. Asa D. Smith; Charge to the People by Dr. Prentiss; Benediction by the Pastor.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Seldom has such a season of extended Revival nterest been known, as at the present time. The religious journals everywhere bear record of it, and its extent may be judged from the following brief notices.

Boston.—The subject of personal religion is now more prominent theme of conversation and thought n Boston and throughout New England, than it has been for a number of years. The work commenced late in the autumn, and generally under the rdinary means of grace.

It is now several weeks since Rev. Mr. Finney has preached in Park street church five or six times each week, on practical subjects, addressed to professors and non-professors of religion. The attendance has increased from week to week, so that on Friday afternoon men left their business so generally, that the large church was crowded with solexpressing a Christian hope.

Rockford, Ill.—An interesting work of grace is in rogress in the Second Presbyterian church in this city. A goodly number of young men, besides some in middle life, and many members of the Sabbath school, are indulging hope.

A revival has been in progress in the Rockford Female Seminary for several weeks, and this inter- of labor, so long worthily, and ably cuitivated, by est is still increasing. There have recently been the venerable and beloved Dr. Barnard, will be several hopeful conversions. Unusual attention to the subject of religion is manifest in the Second Congregational church of this city. The Baptist and Methodist churches of this city have been holding a series of meetings with much success.

Conklin, N.Y .- On Monday, the 2d inst., Rev. Mr. Stimson baptized eight persons in the Susquehanna baptized in that vicinity within the last few days. the Binghampton Baptist church, in the town of

Conklin, during the last year. Marion, Wayne Co. N.Y .- A revival of religion is now in progress in this place in the Baptist church, lection for the Board of the General Assembly, gave extending its influence to all the congregations in business activity and material advancement for Du- \$7,000. Who, in that church feels poorer for what the village. More than 100 are now anxious, and a onque. A recent statistical statement, prepared he did? There are other churches who can easily large number are now hoping in the pardoning with great apparent care for one of our city dailies, do as much. Let all contributors give pro- grace of Christ. Rev. E. F. Crane, of Clifton Hill,

Salisbury, N. C .- "I have a very extensive revival in the Lutheran church in Salisbury. The meeting has been in progress nearly two weeks, stood that about one hundred conversions have and is still increasing in interest and power. The large majority of the converts have been young ladies. Last night we broke into the ranks of the young men. I hope the Lord will thin their ranks, are incessant, and seem eminently successful. He for we have a most wicked, reckless, ungodly set here. About sixty have professed a change of heart. To God be all the glory.'

Jersey Shore, Pa .- The church at this place, under the pastoral care of Rev. Joseph Stevens, is enjoying a precious revival. There have been about a hundred inquirers after the way of life, and of whom about fifty have obtained a hope and entered the communion of the church.

Chicago, Ill _" Our city is peculiarly visited a this time with 'showers of blessings.' Clark street. Jefferson street, Indiana street, North Avenue, and Harrison street, all of them are going forward; their altars are surrounded with weeping penitents, and many have found the Savior."

Perryville, Pa .- "The congregation at Perryville has enjoyed a precious season of grace, during which time upwards of thirty souls professed a hope in Christ. The church will shortly have an accession of more than that number of living members to its former communicants."

Shade Gap, Pa .- The church of Little Augwick, at Shade Gap, Pa., has ben enjoying a very gracious visit from the Lord. It was granted under the ministrations of neighboring laborers, the pastor, Rev. Wm. S. Morrison, being from home on account of ili-health. There were 52 inquirers.

Philadelphia.-To the Cedar street Presbyterian Krafft, of Bonn. hurch there was an addition of nine members Sabbath before last, eight on profession of their faith and one by certificate. The Olivet Presbyterian church, of which Rev. Mr. Newberry is pastor, received another accession to its numbers Sabbath embers were added to its communion.

Duncanton, Ill .- The church under the pastoral case of Rev. J. G. Howell, has been the recipient of revival blessings. Nineteen members have been added on a profession of their faith in the Re-

Hanibal, Mo.-The church in this place, served by Rev. Mr. Foreman, has been enjoying a precious evival. The pastor says, to the St. Louis Presbyte ian: "The interest begun among the members bout the time of my return from Synod last fall and has been gradually increasing ever since."

Valparaiso, Ind .- We have have just received information of precious work of grace in Lake Presoytery. The Divine kindness, though entirely unmerited, is vouchsafed to Zion, in answer to carnes rayer and faithful service.

Clifton Springs, N.Y .- "Several persons have bee converted; the meetings are crowded with intersted listeners, and the work of grace seems to be deepening and extending among the patients. Rev. Mr Scott, the Irish delegate, makes his head quarters at the Cure, and preaches occasionally on his visits; and Rev. Dr. Eiliott who has been apending some time at my house, has preached several ser nons, greatly to the edification and profit of the people. The church in the village, under the care of our esteemed brother, Rev. J. J. Brown, is doing weii; but I am not prepared to report particulars. May the good influence widen and deepen as it flows."

Syracuse, N.Y.-Rev. T. S. Reeve, who is supplying temporarily Park street church, Syracuse, says that during the few months of his stay there some twenty have been hopefully converted-thirteen of whom have joined the church on profession of faith in Christ.

has been in progress in this place in the Presbyterian and Baptist churches, and quite a number already have united with these churches as the

Brooklyn, N. Y .- Rev. Dr. Taylor's church, in Brooklyn, is enjoying a very pleasant revival of religion, as the fruit of which some thirty or forty have been hopefully converted. He baptized ten last Lord's day,-the work is going on with increasing force.

Holliday:burg, Pa.-" I have just closed a meet ng iast night-convened on the 28th ult. About 30 have professed a change of heart, and some 25 are now preparing for church membership. We had a very delightful and profitable meeting.

Richmond, Va - There is a powerful work of grace progressing in the Duval street Presbyterian church of this city. Rev. Jacob D. Mitchell, of Lynchburg has been preaching there for the last ten days with great success. Some 35 or 40 persons have already made a profession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and yet the work seems only to be beginning. This is the third revival of religion which this church has enjoyed during the pastorship of the Rev. J. J. McMahan, in a little more than three years.

Dayton, Ohio. - Rev. James Brooks, pastor of the First church, Dayton, Ohio, states that there is now in progress in his pastoral charge, a very deep and interesting work of grace. Our young brother has been greatly blessed in his labors in that charge.

Massachusetts .- A work of grace is spreading over the large town of Abington, and it is estimated that upwards of 100 persons have been converted. In the Congregational church of East Abington, where it began, it has been almost exclusively confined to men of adult years, the children and youth thus far being unaffected. There have been more than fifty conversions in the Biptist and Congregational Societies of Middlebor ', and in Pierce Academy of that place. In the Second Evangelical church, of Cambridge, some tharty five conversions are reported, embracing eight ladies of a Sabbath Sohool emn listeners to the word of God, quite a number class, so that now the whole class of ten are Chris-

> Presbyterian Church at Lima, N.Y. REVIVAL IN GENESEE COLLEGE AND G. W. SEM-INARY.—The Presbyterian church in this village has given a 'call, nem. con. to Rev. R. R. Kellogg, of Leroy, to become their pastor. It is expected that the cail will be accepted, and thus this important field again occupied by a permanent pastor. The vacancy was occasioned by Dr. B's. own resignation, in consequence of bodily infirmities. A deep and ardent attachment however, still exists, between former pastor and people, and well there may be, for he has ministered unto them nearly forty years with great acceptableness. It is pleasant to know that in his deciining years and retirement, he will not be forgotten. The prayers and pecuniary support of an affectionate people, will not now be withheld, though a relation endeared by a thousand tender recollections is formally severed. Chords of affection deep and strong still remain. These cannot be broken until death shall sever them.

> The pastor elect, Brother Kellogg, as has been intimated, will probably accept, and soon enter upon the duties of the position. From the cordiality with which he has thus far been received, and from the usefulness that has hitherto characterized his labors elsewhere, great hopes are entertained of his usefulness among this people.

An interesting revival of religion is in progress in the College Seminary in this place. It is under taken place within a few weeks. Dr. Commings, the President of the College, preaches almost every evening of the week with great effect. His labors is ably assisted by Prof. Bennet, Principal of the Seminary, as well as others. Lima, March 10, 1857.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE . Tae Rev. Dr. Schaff, of Mercersburg, Pa, comunicates to us the following notice, which he has us received from Berlin, with the request to make it known in America, and to extend an invitation to all the friends of the cause to attend :-

"The next meeting of the Evangelical Alliance will be held (by special invitation of the King of Prussia) at Berlin, from September 10th to 16th of the current year. It will be preceded on the evening of the 9th by a general Prayer Meeting in the German, French and English languages. The opening Sermon has been entrusted to the celebrated Dr. F. W. Krummacher, court preacher at Potsdam. The first three days are to be devoted to exchanges of greetings and the discussion of the following

1. Unity and difference among the children of God. Speakers: Rev. Dr. Liehner, of Dresden, (Lutheran) and Rev. Mr. Wünsche, of Berlin, (Moravian).

2. The causes and remedies of the want of Christian lite and activity among the congregations. Speakers: Profs. Hundeshagen, of Heidelberg, and

3. The general priesthood of believers. Speakers: Dr. Nitzsch, of Berlin, Dr. Mallet, of Bremen, and Rev. Mr. Konig, of Mayence.

4. The duty of evangelical Christians in relation to the aggressive movements of Romanism. Speakbefore last. We understand that seven or eight ers: Profs. Schenkel, of Heidelberg, and Heppe, of

The remaining two days will be filled out by the reading of reports on the state of the missionary work among Jews and Heathens, and the condition of Christianity and the Church in Germany, France, Holland, England, the United States, and other

countries. The services will be closed by a general resumé and by the celebration of the Lord's Supper in all the languages represented. On this occasion Dr. Gobat, the Protestant missionary bishop at Jerusalem, has consented to distribute the elements, in connection, of course, with several other ministers of different countries and denominations."

We need add nothing to show the extraordinary nterest of such an Assembly, convened at the capital of a great empire, at the invitation of a Protestant king. The occasion will call together hundreds of the wisest and best men of Europe to deliberate on the state of Christendom. This is the first meeting of the Evangelical Alliance ever held on German soil, and many circumstances combine to assure us that it will aurpass in interest all former convocations. It is eminently proper that it should be held in the land of Luther and the Reformation. It ia very desirable that America should be fully represented in this grand Alliance of churches and nations. We would suggest that our ecclesiastical bodies, at their Spring meetings, should appoint delegateschoosing such as both may be able to attend, and as by their character, standing, and influence at home, may be judged worthy to represent the America

We learn also that the Berlin Committee of Arrangements have requested Rev. Dr. Schaff to prepare and read a report on the present condition of American Christianity. But he thinks it very unlikely that he shall be able to undertake such a Cambridge, NY .- A marked and prosperous revival long and expensive journey. This is much to be regretted. Probably no man in this country could perform the service more to the satisfaction of the intelligent Christians of Europe. A German by birth and education; yet having resided for twenty years in America, he is well qualified to interpret the institutions of one country to the mind of the other. Should this eminent scholar be obliged wholly to decline the service we trust it may be assigned to some writer well qualified for the task Dr. Baird has already furnished an admirable body of statistics, showing the numerical strength of the different denominations in this country. What is now wanted is a broad survey of this vast field. summing up particular facts into general results; thus showing the exact position of Religion in America; and its progress or decline, as compared with former years of our national history.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The N.Y. CITY TRACT SOCIETY is doing a most mportant work in this great city. In effect, it is a nissionary Society, as weil as active in Tract distribution and visiting. During the past year it employed twenty-six missionaries, which number is now increased to twenty-nine. Three of these labor for the German population. Two for the newly arrived emigrants, whom they meet at Castle Garden, and pray and talk with in their native languages. There is one each, also, for seamen, for Jews, for Swedish, and for French residents. These Missionaries are aided by a corps of visitors of all evangelical denominations, and averaging the past year 1.067 in number.

MORE BEQUESTS .- Miss Elizabeth Gelston, recently deceased in this city, left about \$35,000 to various religious societies. The will was up for probate a day or two since, and the following gifts were enumerated:

To the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$5,000; to the Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, for the promotion of Domestic Missions, \$3,000; to promotion of Domestic Missions, \$3,000; to ard of Education of the same Church, \$2,000; to the Board of Education of the same Church, \$2,000; to the American Tract Society, \$1,000; to the Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, \$1,000; to the Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destifute Children, usually known as the Protestant Bulf Orphan Asylum, \$1,000; to the Orphan Asylum Society, \$1,000; to the New-York Institution for the Blind, \$1,000; to the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Ceaf and Dumb, \$1 000.

A REMARKABLE REVIVAL is going on among the Roman Catholics of Charleston, S. C., under the preaching of a priest of the order of Redemptorists. Under its influence quite a number of frauds and crimes have been confessed and repented of, and restitution made by the offenders.

MARK TRAFTON, of Westfield, Mass., (late M. C., is to return to the pulpit, and will become pastor of the Penchon Street Methodist church, in Springfield, Mass., over which he was atationed some years

Houston, Texas, is one of the most progressiv piacea South of the Potomac. All will read the ollowing paragraph with satisfaction:-

Between fifty and one hundred Evangelical church as will be built in the State this year, and nearly as many school-houses. A duel has not been fought in the State since its organization; we have not single theatrical building; we have here one thousand eight hundred Protestant ministers, and want more. Railroad influence is making Heuston quite with the state of a city. We have sent a good number of men to Nicaragua. With our emigrants thither we have sent one Protestant minister, and expect to send

Rev. Dr. KIRK has reached Paris, and a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce from that city notices his movements under a late date. It is to be hoped no division is growing up among the American Protestants. The writer remarks:

Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, to prepare and inaugur. B. to the amount of \$110, and a gentleman stopping dence, R. I.; the Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D.D. ate a special place of worship for Americans in Paris, not Roman Catholics. This has long been a desideratum; it has been attempted two or three times without success. What particular measures the eloquent gentlemen has taken, are not known to me; but Galignani's Messenger of the 21st contains an advertisement which announces that Congrega-tional worship would be held, yesterday, morning and evening, at two places, the Rev. Dr. Kirk to preach in one, and Rev. Dr. S. Sedlock, in the other.

Rev. Dr. Bushnell's Society in Hartford, Conn. have held two meetings since his return from California, with reference to building a new and elegant house of worship. The feeling in favor of the project was quite unanimous, and a Committee was appointed for the purpose of selecting a site for the new building.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT .- The Pennsylvania Inquirer of March 7th states the following:-

The congregation attending the services of the Protestant Episcopal church at National Hall for some weeks past, conducted by the Rev. Dudley At a meeting held on Wednesday evening, a vestry was elected, and large numbers handed in their names as members. It is proposed to erect a church in the Western part of the city, capable of comfortably seating about three thousand persons.

A VENERABLE ETHIOPIAN.—Rev. Mr. Van Metre called upon us yesterday and regaled us with some reminiscences of the days of his prime. He is now 97 years old, and made his escape from Old Kentuck when 27 years old.—Bangor Journal, March 10.

FRUITFUL CHURCHES .- The Rev. Mr. Vermilye's church, at Newbury port, Mass., has been mentioned as a "favored church," because of its having prothirty-four ministers of the gospel. The Rutgers street church, Now-York, Rev. Dr. Krebs, pastor, has been still more biessed in this respect. The Newbury port church has been organized a hundred years. The Rutgers street church is not yet sixty years old, and has sent out thirty-three ministers, the far greater part of whom are alive, and ministering in the Presbyterian Church.

SABBATH DESECRATION .- A Buffale, N.Y. Journa says, "The worst, most turbulant, and daring Sabbath breakers, we know of, are the Roman Catholies of our city. On Sunday last, a troop of these m trched through the streets with a band of music, and other demonstrations of immorality, which Protestants would be ashamed to father. The occasion of this outrage was the consecration of one of their churches. † John, of course, is responsible for these attempts to prostitute the Christian Sabbath, to purp sees of flummery and scandal. Americans may yet be called upon to rescue their Sabbaths, and teach Romanists how to respect them if noth-

DAVENPORT, Iowa, is one of the most prosperous towns in the West. Its religious privileges are large, and as the following paragraph will show, are increasing. The Davenport Gazette says:

"The branch of the Presbyterian church, known as the New School, have rented a spacious haii in Dawson & Griggs' block on Perry street, and will hold their first services in it on Sanday the first of

It was for this society the building on Iowa street was erected, which was destroyed by fire a hort time since. They have been fortunate in procaring so fine a room as the one they are going to

THE CHAPLAIN QUESTION, -- A California corresassembling of the Legislature of that State, says:

The "Chaplain Question" was, as usual, in both ing Dr. Scott, of San Francisco, the Chapisin, was defeated after a bitter debate of the "Vigilance State have and the President of the United Committee" question,-Dr. Scott, having been the only opponent among the San Francisco clergymon of the Committee. The whole matter was finally postponed "Indefinitely." and they have no Chaplain. The Senate elected a Catholic priest of San ease, which, while its canse was unknown, was wholly Francisco, who would not accept, and then they inscrntible to the physicians. D. F. Hollingsworth, one Chaplain for the first time since 1850. Few if any the remains of the late Preston S. Brooks, has since died of our resident clergy—to their praise be it said—dabbled in the "dirty pool" of Legislative electioneering for place and pay.

Rev. Joseph Chamberlin, of Michigan, with his family, and Mrs. Herd, of New-Jersey, a female M. tributed to the water tank of the National Hotel. This D., sailed from New-York in the steamer Illinois, on affair occurred just before the Inanguration, and an ef-Thursday last, to establish a Methodist mission fort was made to keep it in secret. The Hotel has been among the Indians of Oregon. Ho was badiy swind- deserted, and it is now closed. led by one of the bogus California ticket offices in "The Old Brick Church" Passing Away.—Since New-York. A lasting disgrace to this city.

connected with Rov. Dr. Hawes' Society, in Hart- once to put it into the market. Last week it was di ford, Ct., numbers forty-two, and the average at | vided into lots and sold at anction. The ground brought tendance for the past year, not reckoning one ex- \$436,900, the proprietors of the Times purchasing the cessively stormy Sabbath, was thirty-six. What | npper lot, facing Nassan and Spruce streets and Park School has done better than this?

Rev. Dr. KENDALL, pastor of the First church and society, at Plymouth, Mass., recently preached his fifty-seventh anniversary sermon, at the age of 90.

FAST DAY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. - Gov. Metcalf has appointed Thursday the 2d day of April, as a

day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. REV. MR. KIRE, IN PARIS .- The following is an extract from a letter in the New-York Express, dated

Paris, Feb. 19th: "Rev. Mr. Kirk, of Boston, has purchased the English church in the Rue d'Aiquessau. As soon as the English found that the Americans were going to buy it for an American church they were very anxious to get it back, and Mr. K. was strongly

urged by Lord Cowley to that effect-but Mr. Kirk afused, and the English are in a 'great breeze' He has not obtained possession yet, and commenced service last Sunday in the Chapeile Taitbont, and as the object is to have a church in which Americans can unite, he has decided to use the American Common Prayer Book, and make an extempore prayer before and after the sermon. We heard an excellent sermon on Sunday. None of the Masons were there, as they should have been, to sustain the national character of the enterprise, but

there was a presentation at Court on the same day, nd twenty Americans were presented.

I think it is a disgrace to the country that Americans will go in such crowds on Sunday. It is said that the Emperor adopted the Sabbath day in hope of getting rid of the swarm of Americans, and there was no wonder he should wish to, but he has not

PROTESTANTS AND ROMANISTS MINGLING .- Last week the wife of Judge Theron Metcalf died in Boston, and her funeral was attended at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Franklin street, on Thursday. She was a daughter of Hon. Miah Tracy, of Litchfield, Ot, and embraced the Roman Catholic religion several years since. Her sisters married Judge Gould, of Litchfield, and Judge Howe, of Northampton, Mass.

WESLEY CHAPEL, WASHINGTON .- This church and congregation have recently rebuilt their house erally. of worship, and a nobie building it is, costing, say \$20,000. It is one of the most convenient, capaclous, and agreeable churches in the country, and is regarded as the finest in Washington. The audience room, is after the model of the celebrated lec- nia in 1856, amounted to \$4,270,514. They consisted ture room of the Smithsonian Institute.

REV. WILLIAM HOWLAND, who left Worcester, twelve years ago, as a missionary to the East Indies, is on his way home to recruit his health.

More Sunshine .- The parishioners of Rev. A. D. Bullock, of Palmer, Mass., visited him on Wed-You must be aware of the temporary mission of nesday evening, and made presents to him and Mrs. at the Antique contributed an order for a suit of clothes to Mr. B.

> CHURCHES BURNED .- On Monday afternoon, the Methodist Protestant Episcopal Church, on Graham avenue, Brooklyn, was completely destroyed by fire. It was a small wooden building, and cost \$3,-000. It was insured for \$2,000.

> Grace Church, (Bishop Clarke's) in Providence, R. I., took fire on Saturday forenoon, from the air box of one of the furnaces, and was damaged to the amount of \$5,000. The damage is fully covered by

THE SECOND PRESENTERIAN CHURCH of Cleveand, Ohio, has raised the salary of its pastor, Rev. Mr. Eels, from \$1800 to \$2,000; last year he also received presents from his people to the amount of \$1100, over and above his salary.

The Missionary Bric .- The missionary brig der the title of the church of the Covenant, and under the pastoral charge of the clergy man named.

Owing to a defect in her forecard the years! supposed, of winds off Cape St. Reque.

Beneral Intelligence,

Later from California-Arrival of the George Law The "George Law" arrived March 16, from Aspinwall, with California dates of February 20, and brings npwards of \$1,000,000 in specie.

Principal consignees by this arrival are: Drexel & Co., \$230,000; Wells, Fargo & Co., \$186,000. Among the passengers are Gen. Wool, Coi. Casey, Lients, Arnoid and Bissell,

Steamer Sierra Nevada left San Francisco on the 20th with several hundred recrnits for Walker. The news from California is naimportant

The mining news is rather favorable. There had been heavy rains in various parts of the State, causing much damage.

The market had been extremely dull. Flour is quoted The California Lagislature had impeached Dr. Bates, State Treasurer, and G W. Whitman, Comptroller, for

misappropriation of State funds to the amount of \$250,-000. Bates resigned, and James English, Ex-Mayor of Sacramento, succeeded him. Tweive of the hand of robbers who reently murdered Sheriff Barton, have been hung by the people of San

Horrible Bailroad Accident in Canada. Toronto, March 12.-The train which left Toronto this afternoon for Hamilton ran off the track at the Des Jardines canal, above Hamilton, precipitating the engine, baggage car and two passenger cars into the water, and killing about sixty persons. Zimmerman, the

banker and contractor, killed. The passengers were mostly Canadians, as the train was local between Toronto and Hamilton; bnt stiil there were several Americans on board. The bridge is partly broken down, and the cars lie on top of each other, having fallen about forty feet. Nothing has ever occurred in the shape of accident here that has created such profound grief and excitement.

PERIL AT WASHINGTON .- Rnmor for some weeks has been busy with the fearful escapes from death at Washington, not only of the President, Mr. Buchanan, but various members of Congress, eminent strangers and ladies from various parts of the country. It now appears that poisoned rats had gone into the water tank pondent of the New-York Examiner, speaking of the | the water. The result was, the guests for weeks were subjected to the effect of this horrible poison which was inInsing itself through the food and liquid used by the branches a theme for wild declamation and abuse of the "clergy." In the Assembly, a resolution declar-permanent, and others passing only a briof period there,

> Within a few days, a lady resident of this city has of disease contracted at Washington. A Mr. Lenox, of Ohio, died on his way from Washington, recently His death and the illness of Mr. Bnchanau, Mr. Appleton, editor of the Union, and others have all been at-

the Government declined to accept this property for a The INFANT DEPARTMENT of the Sabbath School | City Post Office, the owners have wisely resolved at Row, with three fronts for \$100,000. The building it self, now 90 years old, exclusive of the Bell, was soid for \$1800, and the iron railing and coping brought \$900, in all short of what the Government proposed to

> give by about \$10,000. The work of demolishing the venerable old chnrcl began on Saturday, and a survey of the interior before it was defaced, was made with melanchoiv interest. Over the pulpit, the words "Holiness to the Lord shone ont with its accustomed impressiveness. Yet the look of neglect all abont, and the partial defacement of the pnlpit, carried a sad commentary on it ali. The pews are in perfect order, having within a few years ali been rebniit. But the solidity of the building gives the laborers hard work to demolish it, and when the massive oak timbers and solid iron fastenings are examined, it is no matter of surprise.

> The steeple is found as strong as a ship of the line Iron enters freely into it, in the way of straps and bolts, but the size and strength of the timbers is amazing. Little else than solid oak is used, and its freedom from decay and strength seems equal to what it possessed the honr it was erected. The bell was cast by Holbrook, of Massachusetts, in 1824. The church retain this, intending to place it in their new edifice on Mur ray Hill. Looking ont from the npper windows, a pan orama of rare magnificence and extent and beanty is obtained. While examining some rusty lanterns high np there, the thought suggested itself, whether they had not, at some period, been used to convey signals from that lofty height to enemies as well as friends, when the bnilding was occupied by British troops dnring the Revolutionary War.

Burning of Seminary Buildings .- The main building of the Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass took fire and was totally consumed recently. The building was the original seminary constructed of wood, and cost about \$12,000. It was insured in the Ema Office, Hartford, for \$10,000, and Mr. Williston had insured in his private capacity the furniture for \$1,000. Dr. Edward Hitchcock, Jr., one of the teachers, had in one of the apartments a valuable geological cabinet, which was very serionsly injured, and a portion of it destroyed. The corporation also lost a valuable collection of minererals. There were twenty-five rooms in the building, occupied by students, two in each room, gen-

California Items .- There arrived at the port of San Francisco, last year, 62 steamers, 209 ships, 95 barques, 39 brigs and 54 schooners.

The exports of articles other than gold from Califorprincipally of cereal grains to Australia.

A Premium Awarded .- On the 11th of July, 1856, Rev. J. T. Thompson, of New-York, on behalf of an American merchant residing at Glasgow, Scotland, offered a preminm of Two Hundred Doilars for the best tract on "The Family Relation as affected by Slavery;" said preminm to be awarded by a Committee consist ing of Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D., LL D., of Provi-Bishop of Rhode Island; Charles Stoddard, Esq., of Boston, and Rev. David Brown, D.D., of Glasgow.

Thirty-five manuscripts were received in answer to the advertisement. These were all submitted to the several members of the Committee in the United States. and they unanimonsly awarded the premium to the anthor of the manuscript entitled "First pure, then peaceabie." The mannscripts were then alisent to Dr. Brown, at Glasgow and he came to the same decision. After this conclusion had been reached by the Committee nnanimously, it was ascertained that the author of the manuscript is Charles K. Whipple, M. D., of Boston. The premium tract is to be submitted to the consideration of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society for publication, should it meet their ap-

The Guano Trade. - A letter from Captain Waiden. of this city, master of the ship Reebuck, now at Chincha Islands, received by the Europa, says that there are one hundred and thirty first class ships, averaging 1000 Morning Star, Captain Moore, from Boston for Hon- tons each, now lying about the Islands, waiting for carof February .- Lynn Reporter.

Interference of Politicians to Shield Offenders - On Saturday, in New-York, John Matthews was brought up for sentence on a charge of riot and assault on Nov. 4th, 1856, (election day). The Judge in passing sentence, said that men holding high positions, had, he regretted to say, solicited a lenient punishment on political grounds.

The Judge said: "I repel all such attempts. The time has come when if the laws are not enforced in these matters, citizens will have no protection; and if the jndiciary listens for a moment to such appeals, they are unworthy of their trust. If the law would permit me to imprison you for a long term of years, it would be my duty to do so; and were you in this my most intimate friend, it would make no difference. But the extent of the penalty of the law in this case is twelve months imprisonment in the penitentiary, and that is the sentence of the cont."

Rat-ification Meeting - The Washington Correspondt of the St Louis Ledger says :-

A singular circumstance happened to Col. Forney's sidence in this city, which was discovered a few days ago. It has been closed ever since he left here for Pennsylvania, last fall, and intending to return during the next month, he had sent on orders to have it aired and cleansed. On opening the house every part of the furniture, from cellar to garret, has been gnawed to pieces by the rats, and the bedroom floors looked as if the recent terrible snow storm had covered them with its fleecy

"SYMPATHY," \$20, is gratefully received for the N. Y. Ocphan Asylum, and paid over to the Directors.

Business Hotices.

To the Million.

Prof. Wood, of St Lucis, has, after years of deep study and untiring research, snoceeded in presenting to the public an article snperior to eny now in use, and indee t it is truly a wonder ful discovery—we advort to his Hair Restorative; the only art cle that has been completely snocessful in cheating age of his gray locks, removing dandruff, itching, scrofnla, &c. It restores the gray head to more than the original beauty; adds new lastre to locks alrea ly luxnriant; having the effect on coarse, harsh hair to render it glossy and watery; fastens permanen ily hair that is loose or falling, and many other qualities which will become known as soon as used. The pride of mankind is singularly developed in the keeping

and arrangement of the hair: perhaps from the fact that it is the only portion of the human body that we can train in any way we choose; how important then, having this portion left to our care, that we should use all the means science has placed in the National Hotel, at Washington, and there undiscovered, had died and were decomposed and poisoned would have beeutiful hair, glossy hair, permanent hair, hair with ite natural color elegantly preserved to extreme old age. don't fail to purchase Wood'e Heir Restorative.-Daily Iowa

Depot 312 Broadway, and sold by all Druggisis.

BHEUMATIC, NEUBALGIC, and all other paine cease, when J R. Stafford's Olive Tar is applied, because Olive Tar contains Electro-Magnetism, which it transmits to the body, increasing

ts Vitality. See advertisement. The March Weather We have had remlade those afflicted with Consumption that

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Olive Tar, placed over heated water, emits a very agreeable aronatic odor, which nearsears the atmosphere, and prevents other members of a fam ly from taking any injectious disease. It may be placed in the sick room, or in a lower hall. A few poonfalle is sufficient for 24 hours. See advertisement.

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From the Times and Messenger, March 1, 1857.
THOSE NEW PIOTURES.—The Hallotypes taken by Gurney have made a great sensation among arilists and among all persons who have eny taste for the fine arts. The artists confess that a more perfect and beantiful picture than the Hallotype taken by Gurnay was never p oduced, and never will be ombines all the faithfulness of the dagnerrootype, or photo graph, with the delicacy and finish of the finest miniature on vory. Man'e ingennity could not devise a more complete and nperb record of the "hnman form divine," or if it could, his most skill could not execute it. Some persons may deem our raises of Mr. Guanay's Hullotypes extravagant; let those who to go to the gallery, at the corner of Broadway and Leonard stroet, end view the exhibition, end they will ever after join with ns in our ecconinne. Mr. Gusher has for a long time been celebrated throughout the land for the fidelity and finish of his portraits. The Hallotype will make him famous the clyfilzed world over. He has a score of first rate artists in his employ, and can fulfil any ord r he ma receive with prompt-

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Marriages.

In Fulton, Wis., March 5th, at the honse of E. Downin E.q., by Rev. R. Sewell, Mr. J. R. Cootbaugh, of Beloit, Wis to Miss Susan H. Dana, of Wilkes arre, fa, In Fayetteville, Onondaya county, NY, 9th Inst, by Re Lewis H. Reld, Mr. Mosrimer Negr., of Reddyville, Iowa, Miss Lorains R. Palmer, of the former place. MISS LORAINS R. FARNER, ON the former place.
Also, by the same, 12th linst, in the Presbyterian Church, Mr
H. A. Nichols, of Benton, Aisbama, to Miss Marie A. Tavles
doughter of G. L. Taylor, E.-q, of Fsyetteville.
In Pittsfield, Mass, 11th linst, in the First Cong. Charch, by
the Pastor, Rev. John Fold, D.D. Rev. Charles, J. Hitch,
Nabha, N. H., to Miss Martha C. Tono, daughter of the officiating elegroyman.

In Corfn. 18th ult., by Rev. William Fithlan, Dr. R. D. Bloss, of Troy, to Miss Masy M., daughter of Pr. A. Long, of Corfn. In Barro Center, N.Y., at the Brancherian parsonage, by Rev. J Hovey, Rev. S D. Taylor, the passor, to Mrs. Florilla D SHATTECK, or Plainfield, Mass. At the same time and place, by Rev. S. D. Taylor, Des. Floyd Stars to Miss Masistic Taylon, of Claridon, Ohio. In Albion, Fob. 25th, by Rev. J. T. Coit, Mr. Royal B. Hes. ap, of Barre, to Mrs. Hensistta Wilcox, of Columbus, Ohio

Beaths.

In Barre Center, March 2d, by Rev. S. D. Tajlor, Mr. George Kare to Miss Mary A. McKay.

In Newark, N.J., 5th inst. Lizzis Fancess, only daughte f.J. S. and Annie C. Fancher, 16. At the Chester Institute, Morris county, N. J., on the 9th nst., of lung fever, Lydia Jane, youngest daughter of Wm. and lydia D. Rankin. inst, of ling fever, Lydia Jane, youngers, wanted by the Lydia D. Rankin.

Thus have these affilted parents, in loss than four months, been bereaved of two dear little danghters, one five, and the other three years of age. "Lovely and pleasant were they other three years of age." Lovely and pleasant were they in their lives, and in their death they were not long divided."

Fab. 25th at the residence of his son In Hamburg, N. Y., Feb. 25th, at the residence of his son, Nos Williams, 92.

Norwich, Ct. papers please copy.

In Medina, Feb. 27th, Fare M, aged 18 months; and Merch d, Every R. aged 5 years, and 4 months, the only children of M. Goddard. In Norwich, Ct., 11th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth B. Bairerrhoff elict of the late George B. inkerhoff, of this city. In Walthem, Lasalle county, Ill., 10th inst., Mrs. Mary L.

In Walthem, Lasalle county, Ill., 10th ins'., Mrs. Mary L. Wilson, 46.
After a sickness of five weeks, her end was peaceful and full of hope.
In Milwankie. on the 3d inst., of consumption, Wait Marin, aged 71, years, 10 months, 15 days.
The deceased asme to Wes ern New-York at an early day connected himself with one of the pioneer familits; established and snatished the reputation of a kind hearted and poaceable olitizen. A family monra the ioss of an affections e hasband and father.

In Barkshire Tiggs Co. N. Y., on the 4th inst., of Typhoid

oltizen. A family monra the loss of an arcetiona e handard and father.

In Berkshire, Tiegs Co, N. Y., on the 4th inst., of Typhoid fever, Dr. J. Tatoorr Waldo, Cg.

The decesse of this good and useful man inflicts a great loss upon the community and ehren with which he was asso elsted, and upon his loving family and friends a stanning and irreparable claimity. For many years he had been identified with almost every public interest of the place, and loved and trated in ever relation. As a physician, friend connsellor, magistrate, church officer, the putroo of everything good, and the vigliant opponent of vice, intemperance and wrong, he exhibited a degree of fielity, intelligence, judgment, liberality and cordial feeling, that won universal confidence, and now make him universally mourned, in the obser relations of domestic life, his kindness, self for gatfalnoss and deep affection, made him the stay and light of the household. His tease was pratracted and painful, but borne with go tiest submission. A life of numben unaffected piety, ending in "perfect peace," and the memory of one of the noblest of natures, are the precious consolation which he has left to those who mourn his loss.

loss.

In Huntington. Conn., March 9, Mas. ELIZABETH CUMMINOS, wife of Isnac Cummings, Eq., aged 77, years.

Deceased has been a professor of religion for more than half a century, having nnited with the church in 1802, then under the pastoral care of the Rev. David Ely, D. D. she ever manifested a lively interest in the subject of religion, and was always present in the snoctury nuless providentially detained. Her plety was truly domestic, showing itself in untiring efforts to make her family and triends happy. She has embalmed herself in the memory of her chitdren, and it was a touching scene to witness the tenderness maintained in the closing hours of life. Her last hours were eminently peeceful. For a season, clonde seemed to gather, her faith wavered! htt before her death the clouds were dispersed, and the "Bun of Rightcousness" arose with healing in his wings. She took leave of her family with all the calmness of a mother returning to rest and when struck with death was perfectly coastions, saying to one of her deughters this a trying hour, but Josus is with me,—and gently fell asleep.

How bleet the rightcous when he dies,

How blest the righteous when he dies, When sinks his weary soul to rest, How mildly beam the closing eyes, How gently heaves the expiring breast.

Hotices.

OARD—Commissioners to the next General Assembly are requested—so soon as eppointed—to to send their nemes and Post Office address to Rev. S. O. Alken, Cleveland, Ohio; also, to state whether they are clergymen or laymen, in order that arrangements may be made for their secommodistion and notice of the same be returned to each member.

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—A regular Monthly Meeting the Board of the New York City Tract Society will be held No. 39 Bible Honse, Astor Place, next Monday evening. 2 March, at half past seven o'clock, when all the members requested to be present. ISAAC ORCHARD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—New York Sunday School Union Anniversar Hymns are now ready at the Depository, 59 Chan.bers street Superintendenss will please call for the anpply of their respect we schools.

M. C. MORGAN, Chaliman of Com.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The Nineteenth Anniversary of the Scotety of Liquity will be held on Thurs day evening, March 18th, at 7½ o'clock, in the Seminary Chape' No. 9 University Place. ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—SPECIAL NOTICE—In the triennial Catalogue of the Institution for the present year, it is proposed to insert the names of all persons, not graduates of the Beminary who have pursued a part of their theological course in it Information is respectfully solicited from all snch respecting their present residence and petoral charge, or other professional employment.

Communications may be addressed to the subscriber,

Andover Theol. Sem., March 6, 1857.

THE PRESBYTERY OF OTTAWA will hold its Ser Annual meeting at Sandwich, on the 2nd Tuesday (14th) April next. NAHAM GOULD, Stated Clerk Northvills, Ill., March 4, 1857. PRESBYTERY OF TRUMBULIA—This Presbytery will hold its semi annual meeting in Warren at the Presbyterien shurch, on Tuesday, April 14th, at 2 o'clock P.M. The records of the churches and the statistical reports are to be presented at this meeting. XENOPHON BETTS, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF IOWA CITY will hold an adjurned meeting on Tuesday, April 21st, at 7 colock, P.M., in Vinton Ohurch records, statistical reports and collections for Assembly and Presbyterial purposes are required to be presented.

BAMIL STORMS HOWE, Stated Clerk. lowa City, March 4th, 1857.

NOTICE.—The annual meting of Monroe Presbytery (Mich will be held at Lasalie, Tuesday April 7th. Opening services to commence at 7 octock P.M. Churches are requested to send in records and statistical reports. H. G. BLINN, Tecumseh, March 11, 1857.

NOTIOE—The annual meeting of the Presbylery of Rais-mezoo will be held in Decatur, on the second Tuesday in April, (14th) at 6g of clock P.M. The opening Sermon will be presched by the last Moderator, Rev. Joseph A. Ronney. MILFON BRADLEY, Stated Clerk. PRESBYTERY OF MAUMEE stands adjourned to meet in e Congregatio al shareh of Toiedo, on the third Thursday PRESENTIME CONTROL OF TOIRED, On and of April next at 6 o'clock P. M.
P. C. BALDWIN, Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF HURON will hold its Annu desting at Plymouth, on the first Tuesday of April nex., onling services at 7 clock P.M. Thachurches are requested send in their records and statistical reports.

A. NEWTON, Stated Clerk. Norwalk, Feb. 26, 1857.

THE PRESBYTERY OF MARSHALL will held its annue sees on at Albion, Mich., on Tuesday, the 7th of April, et ? o'c'cck P.M. The churches are requested to send up their records for review, and their statistical reports.

S. D. PITKIN, Stated Clark.

Battle Creek, Mich., March 11, 1867

THE PRESBYTERY OF CHICAGO will hold its annual neeting in the Third Presbyterian Chirch of Chicago, on the coord Tuceday (14th) of April, at 7 colock P. M. By assignment, Rev. Mr. Patierson is to preach a sermon on "Church Discipline with reference to the right ground of Communion." Seco. ds of Sessions, and Statis ical Reports will be presented, and Commissioners to General Assembly appointed.

B. H. LOSS, Stated Clark.

THE PRESBYTERY OF ERIE will hold its next stated neeting at Sp. ingfield on Tuesdey the 14th of April next, at 3 ?clock F. M. The church assions are requested to bring their Commissioners' funds, and their Statistical Reports to the meeting. THE PRESBYTERY OF PORTAGE will hold its next annual meeting at Atwarter, on the first Tuesday (7th) of April, at II o'clock A. M.

L. B. WILSON, Stated Clerk. THE PRESBYTERY OF BRLVIDERS will hold its annual neeting at Belvidere, on the second Thesday (14th of April, at 7 o'clock P. M. Records to be examined.

ISAAC E. OABEY, Stated Clerk.

PRESHYTERY OF ELYRIA.—The next stated meeting will be at Wellington on the first Tuesday of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. ohnrch records to be examined, and stastistical reports of the churches presented ALFRED H. BETIS, Stated Clerk. NOTICE.—The Presbytery of St. Joseph will hold its next annual sessions at Mishawaks, Ind., commencing on Thesday, the 7th day of April next, at 2 o'clock P.M. Mishanaks, Feb. 24, 1857.

NOTICE.—The Presbytery of Peoria and Knox will meet on the second Thursday evening of April part in the Presbyterian Thursday evening of April Bear, in Church at Washington, Tuzewell contry, Ill.

JOHN W. BAILEY, Stated Clerk.

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Gentlemen:—When I wrote you last, I was reading Spur eon's Sermons. I have now finished them; and I thank God hat such a preacher has been raised up to teach us how to adgeoms sermons. I have now missed them; and I thank God that such a preacher has been raised up to teach us how to ad-dress men on the subject of their selvetion. I am surprised at their eloquence, but especially at the source of it. They are the result of a most thorough reading of the New Testament by a man of very remarkable gifts as a public speaker. They are the simple truths of the New Testament brought home to the consciences of men with a simplicity, honesty, fearless-ness, and affection, such as I have rarely, if ever, witnessed.

From Rev. S Irenous Prime DD Observer Office, New York, Feb. 23, 1887.
Mesars Sheldon, Blakeman & Co.:—I am indebted to you for the pleasnre of reading several of the sermons you propose to publish of the Rev. Mr. Spirgeon. They are far more able, in-teresting, and instructive, freer from coarseness and extravarance, and more evangelical and scriptural than I had supposed, from the notices I had read of his preaching. These sermons nave the root of the matter in them, while their fervid style, earnest appeal, and vivid illustration, arrest the attention and impress the truth. The Rev. Dr. Campbell, of London, is the editor of the British Banner. He is the vallant opponent of the "Negative Theology" now infesting the dissenting churches of England. In his paper he says of Mr. Spurg the source of all genuine theology, than the whole of his tralucers multiplied by the highest figure of the table. Nay, he is a better theologian than was either Grimshew, or Berridge, or Whitefield, or Wesley, at the outset of their respective careers, and inferior to none of them at the close." I shall be cleased to commend the volume to the public when Truly yours,

From the Eclectic Magazine His influence rests much on the basis of cornestness. His earers conclude that he is anxious to accomplish all that he says. He asually deas with truths as they merit, and as if they were what they are—dread solemnities. Mr. Sonrgeon lives to disclose a secret. He shows practically the way to preach, and yet he is self-educated.

From the London Freeman The attention of the promiscuous multitude nover flagged.
WE SAW EOT ONE SLEEPER. At every longer cessation of the preacher's voice, suppressed coughs obtained relief; and immediately the deep silence, broken only by the speaking from to pulpit, was again resumed. Mr. Spurgeon has one of the fluest voices, perhaps, in Eng-

land for addressing a large mulitude; he has great facility in expressing his meaning; hie fancy is quick, and ranges on the evel of human things; his manner gives full effect to all he says. From the New-York Observer. We do rejoice that the crowds who flock to hear, must listen nows so much, and can speak with such fervid elognence, and enstains such efforts as he makes; and however he may be cris-cized, we cannot but regard him as the most remarkable young reacher of the age. This volume will add to his reputation in

his country. Correspondent of the Independent Never, since the days of George Whitfield and Edward Ir-ring, has any minister of religion a quired so greet a reputaon as this preacher in so short a time. There is no man in Great Britain who can drew such immense andle none who, in his happiest efforts, can so completely enthral the attention and delight the minds of his hearers."

We also continue to offer REV. C. H. SPURGEON'S SERMONS. FIRST SERIES. With an Introduction and Skeich of his Life, by Rev. E. L. Magoon, D.D. 1 vol., 12mo, 357 pages. With a fine Lithe-graph Portrait. Price \$1.

Sheldon, Blakeman & Coi No. 115 Nassan Street, New-York. The Manhattan Life Insurance Company, NEW YORK.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION.

January 1, 1857. . \$188,065 96 11,121 64 \$590,785 30 DISBURSEMENTS.

ASSETS. Bonds and Mortgages on property in New York and Brooklyn, worth double the York and Brooklyn, worth double of Amount loaned.
Preminm loans a' 7 per cent. laterest Agents' Accounts !n Fremiums in cour of collection and 'ranguistical Cash in Bank a'd on hand.
Olty and State Bonds and Stocks.
Deferred Fremiums, Accreed Interes est, 14,102 74-498,535 96

\$590,785 36 The Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurence Company have after providing an adequate Fund for the Contingent Liesthittes of the Company under its policies, declared a dividend to policy holders on Life Premiums of 30 per cent, and on Short Term Premiums 15 per cent, which will be adjusted at the time of the purpose of the current set. Interest at the rate of six per cent has sleep been ordered on the early and credits of the dividend of 1855, to be adjusted as above. J. L. HALBEY, Sec. pro. tem.

J. L. Halsey, Sc. pro. tem.

The Manhatta Life Insurance Co. have now closed the ecend term of three years, and, after having paid to widows and prohana the sum of \$250,000 in cash, have now in the Treasury half million of dollars, ready to be paid to those who may be utilized to receive it. The steady progress of the Institution, overds the position it now occupies, is a source of no little congratulation among those of our friends who have been iden. I add with it congrations (from the organization of the Company ded with its operations from the organization of the Company they now present its advantages to all who seek for reliability and open and honorable dealing in the business of their enter-

Religious Reading.

IMPOLICY OF PAYING MINISTERS INADROUATELY.

In the first place, the official labors of ill-paid ministers will ordinarly be fewer, and of a poorer of stated religious services held; but in the important item of pastoral visitation, and other Poorer in quality, because, so absorbed are these half paid ministers in aiding their wives in the kitchen, wash room, and nursery-or in tilling a few acres of land to eke out a support-or in other secular toil rendered necessary by their financial condition; that they are really unable pit and other preparations, as the people's good demands. Being physically and mentally but ishing, been desolated, depopulated and politicalhalf fed themselves, they can but half feed the ly and morally debased! Where Christianity hungry in their flocks. Luther's motto, that first spread and flourished it was first corrupted, to have prayed well, is to have studied well," and there the scourge of the false prophet has jected, are ill-adapted to premote a deeply de- template the memorial which is presented for votional frame of mind. They cannot, like the their consideration in the last, should remember the shoots will at times force themselves upward prayer and to the ministry of the Word," for the are not yet exhausted. reason that they are much of the time obliged, them, that their prefiting may appear to all." trous are the consequences both to themselves and | broken down, all that is vital disappears. to their hearers.

minister results, not from necessity, but from a Greek Church to prevent the entertainment of parsimonious spirit in his parishioners, the Holy the true faith. Its vital principles, in verbal Spirit can hardly be expected to attend his min- form, have been preserved, professed and perpetistrations with a blessing. This is a thought uated. There is a daily augmenting number, worthy of being deeply pondered by all our who, under all these rituals and forms, approxichurches. Says God, "I hate robbery for burnt mate in hope, and enjoy unity of spirit, while offering:" that is, I abhor that worship of Me, they hold in their consciousness, firm and unthe outward means for which are prooured by shaken, the cardinal truths that the Anostles robbery, or acts of pinching injustice and parsi- taught: that there is but one God, and one Memony amounting to robbery. Now if a people diator between God and man, the man Christ deal ungenerously with their pastor in regard to Jesus; that only by the baptismal power of his his support, are they not virtually guilty of rob- Spirit applying the virtue of atoning blood, can bery for burnt offering? And will God bless them in that which He solemnly affirms that He lence of his intercession they may obtain accepabhors? In what, pray, consisted that "robbing tance with God, and enjoy the light of his favor. of God" of which, through Malachi, God accused They have access through Christ, by one Spirit, the Jewish nation, and for which He said they unto God, as their Father. They are built, not were "cursed with a curse," but in the withhold upon the foundation of any hierarchy of human ing of those tithes and offerings which he had appointed for the support of religion, and es- Apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself bepecially for the support of its ministers, the ing the chief corner stone. The incense from priests and Levites? In the light of the Scrip- his censer is still presented with the prayers of tures I deem it ne visionary suggestion, that the all saints; though they believe that there are tures I deem it no visionary suggestion, that the all saints; though they believe that there are examined them, there are examined them. churches in the matter of ministerial support, Priest, and an efficacy in the ordinances of the the eyes, to the ears, to the nostrils. And thus American Israel is, to no greater extent, refresh of the prayers and the salvation of those through

this illiberal policy of the churches, is that fewer of all those who come to God by him; others, and less gifted young men will, probably, from as comprehending all their spiritual wants. year to year devote themselves to the ministry. Pope Gregory X., when writing to the Bish While the demand for ministers will be continu- ops of the East, to urge them to reunion, repreally augmenting, the supply will be diminishing, sents himself as seeing only ruin in further divisand probably deteriorating. The Church has no ion. Night and day, he declares, he wept both right to expect, that an office which she, in her for their spiritual and temporal death. He makes infatuation, is rendering so thankless and unin- his appeal to the sensibility of the Greeks, in the viting, will continue to enlist an ample supply of opportunity this disunion affords to infidels to new and able recruits. To expect it is to expect, insult the name of Christ. This letter was writeither that the fundamental laws of our nature ten in 1272, and sufficiently illustrates how well will be changed, or else that the ministry will be Rome can put forth spiritual pleas for temporal a permanent exception to these laws. In the purposes. She is sincere only so far as those various other employments of civilized life-es- purposes are aided or uninterfered with. Less pecially, where every one is free to choose what cautious members of the hierarchy, in later times. shall be his vocation—a good degree of pecuniary and at the present day, have not hesitated to desirableness must be connected with a business, make a far less spiritual appeal; openly to disto insure a supply of competent laborers. And close the earthly designs that couch around the why should not this be measurably so, at least, crozier of St Peter. Rome is forever seeking in the business of preaching? True, the grand to hide the vital distinctions that subsist between object of the good minister will be, not financial herself and the Greek Church, though never forprosperity, but the glory of God in the salvation getful of her after aim. The Greeks, on the of men. The Church could be visited with no other hand, have invested the idea of a Pope direr curse surely, than to have her pulpits filled with civil and political control-a control which by covetous men, "greedy of filthy lucre." And they regard as fatal to the privileges of their because the rendering of the pastoral office a municipalities and the freedem of individual acvery lucrative one, would powerfully tend to tion. The Pope of Rome and the Emperor of crowd it with unworthy incumbents, it is unde- Russia, as the nominal heads of the Eastern and sirable that the salaries of ministers should be Western churches, agree in this, that each seeks temptingly large. But a princely revenue is one to claim and render available every element of thing, and a competency is quite another. While value that subsists in these communions respecministers must not make money an ultimate end, tively, to his own political and material aims they may and must make it a means to an end; Nothing is acknowledged that does not come unfor "money," says Solomon, "answereth all der this provided condition. things." Being not quite so incorporeal as angels, they cannot subsist on "angel's food;" but must Church may hope to resume the saintly robe of have the substantials of this mundane life, like innocence and purity which, it is affirmed, fell other men. And it is proper that they, like from it at the schism of Byzance, these are all other men, should not only be earning a present reducable to one-Unity. "Unite with us," support for themselves and families, but accumulating a little store against the contingencies of of Jesus Christ; unite in the hierarchical order sickness, an early death, or an infirm old age. It instituted by Him; unite in the doctrine taught is not, therefore, derogatory to the character of by Him; unite, above all things, in that which in forming their plans for the future, they should be influenced, in part, by financial considerations. Nor is it derogatory to the ministerial character and office to suppose, that, should the present ungenerous policy of the churches in regard to salaries be persevered in, they will ere long pay dear indifference to form because others choose to call for their penuriousness, in the paucity and poor- it punotilio. It does not imply any vital concesness of the ministerial recruits that shall offer largely on the disinterestedness of her purest and ablest young men, if she supposes that, as fast as other hand, usurpation, especially ecclesiastical, the standard bearers fall, or as her own enlarge- is uniformly jealous of its dignity; carefully their present existence, we must admit the conment may demand, these youths will in numbers press forward as volunteers; when it is morally certain that, in doing so, they must exchange flattering financial prospects for a life of ill-appreciated, half-rewarded toil; leaving behind them, when they die, a family of but half-educated and portionless children to maintain themselves as they can. Said an unusually pious and talented young man to a minister, who had been spread-

signed by the above-named youth.

THE RUSSO-GREEK CHURCH .-- IV.

Union of the Churches East and West. How has the Eastern part of the Roman Empire, on which the woes of the fifth and sixth composed the provinces most illustrious and flour

literally, "to serve tables." They cannot, as solvable into individual elements, cannot be said, physical power, rendering the faith of multitudes of holiness. The heaven anticipated by him motives why we should depart from iniquity. blaze with light; things temporal shall no more Paul would have ministers do, give much "attend- like the Roman Church, to have been palpably ance to reading, exhortation, and doctrine;" nor descerated before the world. Yet its churches the evidence of the senses. Let her physical with much continuousness can they "meditate have been changed into mosques, and its external power be overthrown, and then the spell which upon these things, giving themselves wholly to symbols have been trodden down by the foot of barbarian rudeness and Mchammedan scorn. The she has enthroned her anti-Christian spirit, will Their pecuniary circumstances and the secularity Greek faith has found a retreat in the hearts of be dissolved, and not one stone be left upon anattendant thereon, forbid their being "instant in its individual members; the Reman bond of season or out of season," or that they should union consists in a vast external physical organ- munion that would follow the guidance of the "make full proof of their ministry;" and disas- ization. At whatever point this organization is spirit, must be subjected to uncharitable asper-

No more forms are inviolable, or of necessity, Again. Where the inadequate support of a unchanging; and there is nothing within the they enjoy the pardon of sin; that by the prevaconstruction, but upon the foundation of the Church, which combine to secure the acceptance ed and enlarged by the agency of the Holy Spirit. whom they are offered. Many, indeed, would Another disastrous result likely to flow from regard the Priest as the perfect representative

As to the conditions on which the Greek says an Italian Bishop, "in the sacerdotal office ministers, or to the sanctity of their office, that, we have and which you want." Thus, the whole nothing but submission.

Actual strength and firmly settled authority are usually blended with consideration, forbearance and condescension. But this does not imply satisfaction, the reciprocation of regard. On the of the soul: withdrawn from familiar intercourse with the tinued existence of the soul after death. This authority.

'My means are limited, * * * and as I must tion, is appreciable by ourselves; though only 3. Self motion or spontaneity. This has already ing it may a salutary effect upon some, at least ecessarily run in debt, to some extent, in ob- moderately recognized in respect to religious been alluded to. 4. The faculties of the soul, who may chance to read these lines and deter them taining an education, which I see no means of truth. The workings of the imagination, thus its capacity for improvement, its power of recol- from "going and doing likewise." liquidating after entering the ministry, I do excited and impressed, rise into operative princi- lection, its ability to invent and investigate, and not knew that it is my duty to involve myself in ples. Material forms thus come to exercise a its limitless acquisitions. Its achievements in such difficulty." That youth's decision was the decisive influence. But mere scenic exhibitions, legitimate fruit of the illiberal policy which we however well contrived, however aided by powhave been contemplating. And who can doubt erful local associations, appealing only to sensuquality, than if they were well paid. Fewer, not that, among all the pious young men in Christen ous feeling out of corporeal representation, can perhaps in the number of sermons preached, or dom, there are thousands who might, as ministers, have no tendency to bring the mind into contact prove eminent blessings to the Church, and who with the cross of Christ. God's institutions have for which the argument is quoted above. 6. would choose the ministry for their vocation, but ever presented enough that was material to lay Cicero argues the immortality of the soul from often is with their paster, yet my early recollect as in Herod's day, to be hunted at his birth by week-day efforts to promote the people's good. for the chilling influence of the very reason as- hold on the inferior parts of our nature,—to show that the body and the senses, as well as the soul and its nobler faculties, are his, and were made for his service; but then, what has been material in his institutions has been constructed, like the ladder which Jacob saw, to facilitate our ascent to a more spiritual region, to bring us into tem of the Universe," that Cicero understood the to bestow as much prayer and study on their pul- trumpets more especially fell, and which once the secret place of God's own presence, that we unity of the Godhead in opposition to Polythemay converse with him as the Father of our ism, and substitute the true God in his argu-Spirits. The skill and subtlety of Satan have ment, for a plurality of deities, we have a delightbeen displayed in obstructing the soul in its ful and attractive illustration if not an argument ascent, and engrossing it with inferior objects.

The Roman Church puts forth physical power worldly toils and anxieties to which they are sub- Western regions of Christianity, while they con- ope itself only under this adamantine restriction. The roots of doctrine are flagged over; though claim, and falsely claim, as resulting from her The Greek faith, such as it is, so readily re- own development. All that Rome builds on is subservient to this. She trembles to go beyond binds together the magnificent edifice in which other. Till this is done, every Christian com-

CICERO ON IMMORTALITY. BY PROF. SANBORN, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The arguments used by Plato and Cicero to rove the immortality of the soul will not bear the test of critical examination. They only render a future existence probable; they utterly fail to demonstrate it. They reason from the nature of the soul, from its longings and aspirations that it cannot die or be annihilated. All men are naturally inclined to believe in a future state. Most heathen nations adopt that notion as an article of their creed; consequently any probabilities that wise men adduce in confirmation of the doctrine, find ready credence with their disciples. Plate and Cicero affirmed that the soul is immaterial. They alleged, in proof. the same facts which are now brought forward for the same end. Brute matter, they say; has no tendency to originate thought. The body does not think. Says Cicero:

"We see not indeed with our eyes, those things which we behold; nor is any of the senalso physicians, who have seen them open and thought, or embarrassed by the violence of some windows, as it were, of the mind; through which however, the mind gets no intelligence, unless it

Assuming that the mind is immaterial, both Plato and Cicero argue that it must be immutable and immortal. Their logic is specious, but not decisive. Both philosophers, in order to be consistent, claim for the soul an eternal pre-existence, as well as an eternal future eaistence. Transmigration also follows this train of reasoning. Plato adopts the doctrine from Pythagoras and Cicero reluctantly concedes it; and thus the greatest intellects of antiquity, while they proclaim and teach some of the sublimest doctrines of revealed religion, at the same time, adopt some of the greatest absurdities of human speculation. In proof of the soul's eternal existence, as well before as after its union with the body, Cicero quotes, with approbation, the following argument of Plato:

"That which of itself moves perpetually is something eternal; but that which merely receives and transmits motion, dies of necessity whenever its motion ceases principle of motion can exist only in a self-motive eing; and it is impossible that such a being should either be born or die; otherwise all heaven must crumble in ruin, and the whole system of nature come to a stand; for having lost that motion which it received as its first impulse, all its properties would perish. It being thus evident whatever moves itself is eternal doubt can there be that such is the nature of the human soul? For everything moved by externits own an internal principle of motion. Such is the nature, such is the property of the soul; and if it is of all others the only self-moving being, it certainly never was born and is eternal.

Cicero adds in another place, in his own name: "In forming our judgment of what the scul is, if not utterly blind in physics, we can not doubt thing coupled, nothing conjoined, nothing double; which being premised, certainly it can neither be decomposed, nor divided, nor rent asunder, nor pulled to pieces, nor therefore, be destroyed.

The argument drawn from the spontaneous acof the soul. That the soul is a simple, unmixed substance cannot be known, unless its essence sumed by Plato or Cicero; hence their infer-

1. The gods were once men, and if we allow

art, poetry, philosophy and oratory, here, and its glorious aspirations for the future, indicate its divinity and immortality. There is force in these as- sonal recollections. I remember him well, for I guests, blessing as of old the bread and wine: sumptions. Modern writers still build on the same grew up under his ministry, and though my ac- this we have known when our hearts have burned foundations. 5. The unmixed nature of the soul, the similarity of its works to those of the gods. tions of him are very vivid, perhaps more vivid the bloody agents of a tyrant's will; to labor and We maintain the existence of the gods from the for the awe in which I stood of him. I remem- be reviled as the Nazarene mechanic; to fall works of creation and providence; from similar ber just how he walked up the broad aisle; all prostrate in anguish of soul as in the garden; to operations in man, we conclude that He, like his motions and intonations in the pulpit, his fa. be condemned, mocked and murdered as then: them, is eternal in his nature. If we admit with Ralph Cudworth, in his "Intellectual Sys-

for the soul's immortality. Cicero says but little of the future punish is not likely to be exemplified in them; for the been most fearfully applied. The people of the first, and will suffer the Spirit of God to developed the sometimes adverts to ances in which we are to be weighed. 2. In flitting before the soul. and ere she knows it. it. He quotes the doctrine of Soorates, with ap. what respects are we to be weighed. 3. What leading her eve away from him. Then, we must by the good and the bad in another world, and "Let every one that nameth the name of Christ off the attention. His glory shall be "as the apostolic twelve, "give themselves continually to that the prophetic woes of the seventh trumpet to bear leaves and vintage, which Rome will their separate and different destinies; but he depart from iniquity." 1. Who are they that lighteneth out of one part under evidently had no very clear notion of the con. name the name of Christ? 2. What is it to de- heaven" and "shineth unto the other part untaminating power of sin or the purifying power part from iniquity? Thirdly and lastly-Some der heaven." It will make the very clouds for the virtuous and wise is thus portrayed:

> than the moist atmosphere which surrounds the earth. On the death of the body, it must of course, mount upwards, until it reaches the ethereal regions, which are tempered like itself, and upper sphere among the stars, and is nourished by the same ethereal aliment which supports

> The essence of his heaven, therefore, consisted in freedom from appetites, pains and sorrows, and the limitless purauit and acquisition of knowledge. The society of the great and good of other ages also constituted another important element of the soul's future bliss.

> > SUNDAY HOSPITALITY.

Christian hospitality is a duty enjoined in the Bible, and the arguments adduced in its favor are clear and convincing. And when we are admonished, "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares." I trust it is a sentiment that finds a cheerful response in every Christian heart.

But there is another kind of hospitality considerably in vogue, to which I wish to enter a demurrer. In my rambles through the country I have found it extensively practised among professing Christians-and I find no warrant for it in my Bible. I can call it by no more appropriate or significant name, than that which stands at the head of this article.

Village churches, where the congregation, in part, at least, is made up from the country, with a short intermission, so that they may enjoy both services before returning home, are the places where this thing most abounds. disease, we neither see nor hear, from which it is | ian families with whom I am acquainted suffer | pose few readers of the Evangelist remember and hears, and not those parts which are but the service, those wishing to be entertained, are voice would be, "Go on, go on." careful to meet you in the vestibule or porch of the church, expecting recognition and an invitation to spend the interval of divine worship with see whom you can recognise, they are very apt to its ministrations are enjoyed. speak of you as being "proud and feeling above ments, you certainly would not be troubled with them again.

But Christian courtesy forbids one from making use of this "last resort," in addition to the rest. Construing this into an acceptance of their influence. presence, if not a desire for it, they call again. Oftentimes, as I have witnessed, topics of converpertaining to the sermon they heard, nor in keeping with the sacredness of the day.

How then can a Christian carry out the injunction, "Use hospitality one to another without grudging?" Now I submit the following question, in view of these facts, Is it right thus to bath, by frivolous and secular conversation? When strangers are thus present, of course the family do not feel at liberty, though they would be glad to do so, to sit in meditative silence, or read their Bible, or peruse a religious paper. As our churches are warm and comfortable in

cold weather, what excuse has any one for thus trespassing upon the holy time and devout highly honor the Sabbath are the most enlight. "Holiness unto the Lord" inscribed on all the thoughts of his neighbor? When I was a youth, ened; the people are best educated, the instiit was the custom of country people to carry their tutions of learning are most abundant, and are short, so tremblingly alive to the eternal interown dinner to meeting, and not to visit on the best sustained, and no land can fall into ignorance Sabbath day. Has the fashion so changed, that and degradation where the Sabbath is honored. it is out of good taste to be seen cating in church?

But little food is necessary or desirable at in Scriptural purity and power, but it has caused noon, on the Sabbath, as too great a distension of to exist, as a natural result of its own influence, the stomach induces drowsiness, and destroys the every kind of institution, promotive of education, controversy is begged, and Rome will listen to tion of the soul proves too much. It would ne zest for the afternoon's discourse. I have known from the common school to the most exalted eessitate the self-existence as well as the eternity persons voluntarily force themselves upon families. where it was not their custom to get anything but slight refreshments, and that with as little trouble could be determined, which is by no means as as possible, and call for tea and any dainty thing been known, we are receding from all the instithey might happen to wish. This number has tutions and happy influences of education, and ence, drawn from its uncompounded nature, is a sometimes amounted to more than a dozen—thus entering those sunk in the deep gloom of intelsion on behalf of those by whom concession is mere petitio principii. Cicero lays down six compelling the family, however repugnant to their lectual degradation. themselves. The Church will be presuming too regarded as partaking of the character of liberal leading positions in proof of the future existence feelings, to keep a "Sunday Tavern." As a matter of course, Saturday is a busy day with the housewife in making extra preparations for visitors "too numerous to mention" on that sacred day. For myself, I must confess that the hour bepeople, and encompassed with mysterious forms, argument involves the belief in a plurality of gods, tween the services is the one I prize above any it sheds forth its choicest influences. inspiring awe and humble deference; stern and or else it is used merely ad hominem to those other hour of that holy day. Let no one conprompt in its suppression of every effort of the who do believe that dogma; in either case temptuously say that this is an age of grumbling, free-born mind; distant in its demeanor, and it is worthless. 2. It is a law of nature to armed with anathemas against those who venture believe in a future state and to anticipate it. world the facts here detailed, should rather have acting in hostility to the best educational inter-

DR. JOSEPH STRONG.

vorite psalms and hymns:

"Lord, in the morning thon shall hear? "High in the heavens, eternal God" Wait, O my soul, thy Maker's will "

He always read a chapter in the Old Testament in the morning and in the Newin the afternoon. His sermon was apt to file into three dior melody, or the fifth principle of Aristotle, it dicated progress; but short as they were, I someis obvious that it is lighter and more buoyant times found myself on a cold day whispering to Now, my father, "has'nt he most got to once more?" there as in equilibrio, it stops and dwells in the eyes of certain individuals—whom I have in mind shall hear him call us and pronounce us his own. ye not that I must be about my Father's busi-

conducting the public service in every particular. sea shall open him a way, and his path shall be Once in two months " with the leave of Providence the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will share the spoil! Fight manfully till he come. be administered on the next Lord's day. Preparatory Lecture may be expected on Friday at He is coming to succor thee; nothing shall de-2 of the clock in the afternoon, at 2 of the clock lay him. He has a place in heaven for thee, and on Friday," always repeating and reversing the there is no sorrow there. Wait patiently till he order. He was gifted in prayer, introducing come. Scripture phrases with great felicity.

Soon after I commenced preaching (for it is preached at the suggestion of the Superintendent of the Sabbath School, and with the cordial thy whole armor on till he come. consent of Dr. Strong, a sermon on Sabbath Schools. I asked the Doctor to offer the closing prayer. I knew he would allude to the subject of the sermon, and I knew as well he would never use such an expression as "bless the Sunday School," or "bless the Sabbath School:" and as I was casting in my mind how he would express himself it came out in his own happiest style. Bless that Institution which is training up the

I might extend these reminiscences, but I supeasily perceived that it is the mind which sees from it amazingly. At the close of the morning's my old minister, if they did I am sure their A THOUGHT WORTH PONDERING.

THE SABBATH AND EDUCATION.

nension, and stimulate all its activities.

education.

5. Sabbath ministrations, besides direct edusarily refer to various branches of human learncause of education.

6. The effect of an honored Sabbath in any land is such as gives civil rulers a sense of the value of the education of the common people, and leads them to enact laws favorable to the diffusion of knowledge among all classes. 7. As a matter of fact, those lands which most

8. The Sabbath has never existed in any land, seats of learning. 9. As we depart from regions blest with the

Sabbath, and go toward those where it has never

Those portions of the earth, where now the deepest interest is felt in the education of all classes of the people, and the most is done for its advancement, are eminently those where the when it was almost cut through then it began to Christian Sabbath is in highest honor, and where bear plenty of fruit." Ye suffering mem

to impugn the foundation of its titles, decrees, or This is the strongest plea which unaided readured in the strongest pleasured in the st son can make in proof of the soul's immortality. It is the foundation of worship, and the strongyoung man to a minister, who had been spreading before him the claims of the sacred cffice in figures that become symbols to the imagination of the sacred all means for securing the latter and if with him you suffer, with him you shall spread abroad" a knowledge of these evils, trust-lintellectual degradation of the human family.

SACRAMENTAL THOUGHTS. "Till he Come."

The Lord's Supper is not merely a memorial of the past; there is in it also a pledge for the future. He has come, the meek sacrifice for our The brief notice in a late EvangeList of this sins, and this we cannot but remember at his ta-"Minister of olden time," has recalled many per- ble. He does come to hold communion with his quaintance with him in boyhood was not as fa- within us at some of our chosen communion seamiliar as that of the young of the present day sons. But, more than this, he will come. Not, He will come in state.

Nor as now to his saints, he is known of them in breaking of bread. Now we have to strain the eyo of faith to see him in the gross symbols of his presence and love: then he shall appear in such wise as to command the rapt gaze of his people. Now, though he comes faithful to his risions thus, Daniel, 5: 27, "Thou art weighed promise, it is but unsteady glimpses that we get in the balances and found wanting." 1. The bal of his face, there are so many carnal things ever probation, respecting the separate paths trodden is it to be found wanting? 2 Timothy 2-19, all see him. There will be nothing that can call His sermons were short, seldom overrunning twen- be discerned; "every eye shall see him;" but "Whether we allow the soul to be fire, or air, ty minutes, and "further," and "once more," in how will the eye of the believer rejoice at the

Now, though he comes and speaks good words and comfortable words to our hacrassed spirits. He had his favorite sermons which he repeated we hear them amid the distracting noises of this more than once. If these reminiscences meet the Babel world. Then, without painful effort, we while I write—I think they will recall with Yes, he is coming, thou Church militant! The me "While I was musing the fire burned," "Wist prophets heard the sound of his chariot-wheels ages ago. He must be near. This world is to be one field of victory. He shall ride forth glo-He was exceedingly uniform in his mode of riously over these continents and islands. The in the great waters. Thou shalt attend him and

He is coming, tempted, suffering Christian.

He is coming, faithful, weary veteran. The battle is almost over with thee : but stay not vet my privilege to be engaged in the same vocation) to wipe the dust and sweat from thy brow. Lift not the helmet till thou hast thy crown. Keep "He is coming," so says the dying saint.

That eve is not dim, though it does not see us at the bedside. It sees farther and more than we can-it sees Jesus coming.

He is come to thee, departed brother, and thou art gone away with him. Old things have passed away; all things are new. Thou bast no more to do with prayers and tears, temptations and conflicts, signs and symbols, faith and hope. little ones in the nurture and admonition of the That which is perfect is come; that which is in part is done away. So let us labor, pray, suffer

Were the mass of Christ's followers chiefly

absorbed in doing good and laboring in behalf of souls, it would present the world an impressive 1. The nature and value of the mind itself and exemplification of the reality, power and excellyour family. Failing in this, by your passing the importance of its cultivation, are most known, ence of Bible religion; an exemplification which quietly out of church and not casting about to and most deeply felt, wherever the Sabbath and would, in itself, powerfully tend to awaken solicitude in the ungodly, and to prestrate them be-2. Sabbath ministrations, by rousing the mind fore God as suppliants for mercy. Graceless men them," or else you will find them unasked at to the contemplation of the sublimest of all judge of Christianity, not so much by elaborate your fireside. Should you fail to pass refresh- truths, those pertaining to God and eternity, descriptions of its principles and requirements, as serve to expand its powers, enlarge its compre- by the character and conduct of its disciples. The divinity of Jesus, and the heavenly origin of 3. Sabbath ministrations directly convey a the religion He inculcated, were, if possible, betvast amount of instruction, and diffuse a vast ter demonstrated by the holy and spotless life previous "hint." Refreshments are passed in the amount of knowledge, upon the most important that He lived, than even by the incomparable family as usual, and they are served with the of all subjects, among all who come under their excellence of his teachings, or by the stupendous miracles that He wrought The post-conversion, 4. Wherever the Sabbath power is felt, there is life and labors of Saul of Tarsus, constitute a created by it a personal self-respect, and a gen- more convincing sermon on the evidences of sation are introduced by these visitors, foreign eral public sentiment condemnatory of ignorance Christianity, than any that human lips have ever to the wishes and feelings of the family-not and powerfully impelling forward the cause of pronounced. Deeds have ever been more potent and influential than more words; and multitudes. no doubt, on whom learning, logic and eloquence cation of men's minds in religious matters, neces- had been utterly wasted, have been convinced and won by the holy deportment of pious friends. ing, by which sacred things may be illustrated, The case of the sceptical blacksmith, who had and draw upon all history, all art and science, in- long held in derision the elaborate reasonings of obtrude one's self into the bosom of a family and deed upon all the forms of human knowledge, and his pious neighbors, but who could not withstand destroy their quietness and respect for the Sab. thus do such ministrations greatly conduce to the the choked utterance and streaming eyes with much concerned about your soul!"-has doubtless had numerous exemplifications in the world's religious history.

How impressive, how influential a spectacle would it be, were the whole visible Church breathing, as it were, the air of heaven; were acts of all her members; were each of them, in ests of his fellow men, as to prepare him to say, with tearful eye, "Sir, I'm very much concerned about your soul!" Oh, it would oreate a moral atmosphere so pure, so ethereal, so holy, that ungodly men could scarcely live in it. They would be constrained to fall at God's feet, and pray that their respiratory organs might be fashioned

Cecil and the Pomegranate.

Mr. Ceoil was pacing to and fro in the Botanio Garden at Oxford, when he observed a fine specimen of the pomegranate almost out through the stem. On asking the gardener the reason, he got an answer which explained the words of his own bleeding spirit. "Sir, this tree used to shoot so strong that it bore nothing but leaves. I was therefore, obliged to cut it in this manner, and Christ, be thankful, for every sorrow weakens & These things being so, it follows that no man can desire to destroy, or diminish, in any degree, the influence of the Christian Sabbath without

The Children at Jome.

LITTLE GRAVES. There's many an empty cradle, There's many a lonely bosom, Whose joy and light is fled For thick in every graveyard The little hillocks lie-And every hillock represents

A MOTHER'S FOOTSTEP.

Lizzie S-was a dear little girl of about six years. She looked as fair and white as if the sun had never shone upon her. She was frail and tender as a delicate flower, just as her sweet face would tell you. I never looked upon her but I thought she seemed too pure and innocent for this wicked world. It had seemed several times as if the beautiful bud was about to be plucked off the stem. But God kept little Lizzie. Lizzie's mother loved her very much. She loved her more, perhaps, because she had caused her so much anxiety and was so frail.

Business engagements called Lizzie's father away from his home much of the time. Once he had been gone three years that she had not seen him. So Lizzie and her mother were very dear to each other. If you could see Lizzie, and look right into her deep blue eye, you would know that she was made to love. She could not help loving if she had tried, and she did not want to help loving her mother. Not many nights ago Lizzie and her mother were at home alone. She had said her prayers and gone to bed at her usual hour. Sleep came down gently npon her little eyes and shnt up her eyelids, and she slept the sweet, innocent sleep of childhood. At the close of the evening, her mother went to the room; as she entered, she heard Lizzie's voice: " Mamma, I have been thinking." "Of what have you been thinking?" asked her mother. "I was thinking that there was nothing in the world so nice as a mother's footstep."

Yes, dear Lizzie, you think right. Older peo ple than you have thought the same thing, though few ever told it more sweetly. There are, to most of us, but few sadder hours than that when one feels that the sound of a mother's footstep shall never more be heard. How sad for Lizzie and every little girl, when they can hear their mother's footstep no more. It is that dear mother that comes to your crib in the cold Winter night to see if you are covered nice and by Dr. Battie, it is admitted that its concentrated warm. It is your mother that bends over you, juice will yield crystallizable sugar. The variand hearing you say your child's prayer, kisses you a fond good night. And when you are sick translations from the French by Mr. Olcott, inand tired, and impatient, as little boys and girls crease the probable value of the plant. It seems sometimes are, it is your mother that hovers you on her bosom and watches over you all the weary night. It is her blessed footstep that you hear made from the Sorche in the Southern States. night. It is her blessed footstep that you hear made from the Sorgho in the Southern States; so softly and gently gliding about the room. It this we cannot doubt. But it becomes a queswas a very true and beantiful thought, that of Lizzie's. Those little girls who have such dear large way in the latitude of New York. The mothers, whose footsteps never weary for their cost of apparatus for a sugar estate is very great, and this cost must increase in proportion to the love their mothers enough. They forget that it is step, step, np-stairs and down, and all over the house, and all the long, long day, to make some longer where the season was but for a single week. little girl happy.

Little children do not always remem-They should try to remember and repay them as well as they can by kindness and love.

There is nobody in this world just like a kind, good mother. And I think that every grayhaired old man or woman will say just as Lizzie said: "There is nothing in the world so nice as a mother's footstep."

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

My DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS:-I suppose you would like to know what some of your older friends regard as the most interesting books for children they have ever read. Those of you who love to read will be glad to have your attention directed to such as might otherwise escape your notice. There are two little books which I wish to commend to you. They contain very interesting narratives.

a translation from the German, and is said to be ity with which it may be mixed. The grinding a history of events which occurred during the or expression of the juice must occur soon after oivil commotions of Germany many long years ago. There is not a hateful character portrayed in the book. It shows how carefully Providence and this is detrimental, not only to the power of weight, as it takes up coloring matter and deprovides for those who put their trust in Gcd, and how surely a life of honesty is rewarded. The little lamb is made to act a wonderful part in bringing joy to the monrning heart, and many in bringing joy to the monrning heart, and many recommended. Long experience has proved this end. After having set a sufficient time to have blessings to all the neighborhood. To show you arrangement to be necessary, to be able to press run all its syrnps, the last of which is called how much interested I have been, in reading this little book, I will tell yon, that though I have read it many times, I could never do so without weeping for joy at the results which are related. The poor, but good Rosalia, and her little daughter Christiana; Lady Waldheim and her little daughter Emilie; the rich farmer, Frankenstien; the good old minister, Mr. Angelshome; Charles, the son of Lady Waldheim, restored to his mother's arms many years after she supposed he was dead, and the good John West, who saved him from the watery grave, now meet together, and Rosalia cries ont, "John West! Oh, God, he is my husband."

But I cannot give you any part of the story. To know it you must read it, and I can assure you if you once begin it, you will net stop till yon have read it through. You can find the book among the Massachusetts Sabbath School publications.

The other book to which I refer, bears the title of Saw Up, and Saw Down, and is published in New-York by the American Female Guardian Society. It contains two Narratives, the other is entitled, "What small hands may do." I cannot describe them, but I will be rehearts. They will inspire you with courage in

truth that, even in this world, honesty and in- moved by a ladle pierced with small holes. When

A Boy's Evenings.

Joseph Clark was as fine-looking and healthy a lad as ever left the country to go into a city store. His cheek was red with health, his arm strong, and his step quick. His master liked his looks, and said that boy would make something. He had been clerk about six months, when Mr. Abbott observed a change in Joseph. His cheek grew pale, his eyes hollow, and he always seemed eepy. Mr. Abbott said nothing for a while. At length, finding Joseph alone in the countingroom one day, he asked him if he was well.

"Pretty well, sir," answered Joseph.
"You look sick of late," said Mr. Abbott. " Have the headache sometimes," the young "What gives you the headache?" asked the

merchant. "I do not know as I know, sir."

"Do you go to bed in good season?"

Joseph blushed. "As early as most of the boarders," he said. "How do you spend your evenings, Joseph?"

"Oh, sir, not as my pious mother would approve," answered the young man, tears starting in his eyes.
"Joseph," said the old merchant, "your oharacter and all your future usefulness and prosperity depend npon the way you pass your evenings. Take my word for it, it is a young man's

The farmer's Department.

evenings that make him or break him.'

CHINESE SUGAR CANE. Its Manufacture, Etc.

We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers this week an article of nnusual interest on the manufacture of Sugar, from the Chinese Sugar Cane, which is now attracting so much attention. It has been kindly furnished us by the anthor, who is desirous of benefitting so far as he can the public, and who, it will be seen, is perfectly familiar with the whole subject. His scientific acquaintance with Agriculture, combined with his practical experience in sugarmaking, renders his views peculiarly valuable.

This new plant is exciting great interest; and its value for a crop seems to be admitted by all who have grown it. From experiments made in children, should always love them very much. I length of the sugar-making season. In the excannot help thinking that all little girls do not treme South, where they have sixteen weeks for sugar where the season was but for a single week.

The oane ripens too late in this latitude to leave the crystals in the mould will slowly pass out Strangers love to talk and play with little children, but they weary very soon of the care fear that its manufacture will be confined to of them. But mother never gets tired, or if she is very tired, she will not turn away that little begging face, or untwine those little arms from far made by growers of the Scrgho, have simply ber how many steps a mother takes for them. been to concentrate the juices to a syrup, or molasses; and we have seen none where crystallistated, however, that he did produce crystallizable sugar by careful manipulation; and we therefore take it for granted that when treated like other cane-juice, it will yield similar results. Supposing this to be true, we now propose to give the necessary directions for sugar making of its crystals, and does not imbue their mass; in the small way. Many differences will be found necessary as compared with the processes now in use on large sugar-estates, by sugar refiners, etc. But we see no difficulty, admitting the power of crystallization to be equal to that of the cane, in every farmer's manufacturing white or brown sngar, as he may desire, and a quality of mclasses entirely superior to any of the samples produced by the crude means which have

as yet been resorted to. In the cutting of the cane it should be remembered that no unripe cane should be made use of for sugar-making, as the juice from this will not only refuse to crystallize, but will also pre The first is entitled The Little Lamb. It is vent the crystallization of a juice of better qualcutting, as the exposed or cnt ends soon become sonr; and, indeed, long before it can be detected by the taste, some acetic acid will be formed; crystallization, but materially injures the quality posits sugar of a finer quality previously held in of the product. The mill used for expressing the juice from the canes must be formed of three rollers, and not of two, as has so frequently been recommended. Long experience has proved this end. out all the available juice, and to leave the bragasse in such a condition as to be readily dried. dried, or baked in a temperature not exceeding In the West Indies, and in Lonisiana, this bra- 140°. This will be what is usually termed gasse is used as fuel; but we cannot but hope loaf sugar. If removed from the mould after that with the Sorgho it may be used as fodder the first liquoring, the large end will be found to for cattle, even after having passed the mill, as the acetifying process is evidently not so rapid end brown sugar; for after the second liquoring as with the sugar-cane. Still we do not believe the proportion of white and straw colored sugar that the ent cane can be retained for a length of will be increased, and that of brown sugar lestime before use, and then its juice expressed, and sened. These syrups, called seconds and drips, still retain its power to crystallize. As the juice may be thrown back into the concentrator with runs from the mill, it should be conducted to the new charges, and a second crop of sugar obtained clarifiers through closed and not open gntters, so as to prevent, as far as practicable, its contact ity. If the drips alone be thrown back, they will with the atmosphere. The reasons for this may produce a sugar equal in quality to that from be readily understood by a simple experiment. which they came. If cane juice be churned for a few hours, it refuses to crystallize altogether, and its product will be simple melasses. And this arises from its admixture with atmosphere and the consequent taking up of oxygen during the process of churning. This fact will be true, in degree, from all exposure or admixture with atmosphere; and therefore closed gutters should be used. There

recommend either of the following:damper between its bottom and the fire, as to enable the operator entirely to control the rathe first of which gives the name to the book, and pidity of the action. If the juice is at all acid, a very small quantity of the cream of lime may be added; and experience must show at what time this had better be applied. Albumen in any sponsible that you will never regret the expense of bnying them, or the trouble of reading them. They will improve your minds and benefit your through the mass, will answer the purpose. During the process of clarification, the juice should not be permitted to boil, but simply to simmer. the midst of difficulties, and show how important This will cause a scum to rise to the surface,

are many means of clarifying juice. We should

dustry never go unrewarded. They are beautiful books for a Sabbath School library, for a child's library, and for presents to your little friends. boiling toughens sugar, and prevents crystallization, causing an eventual large yield of molasse and a small return of sugar. On arriving at 225° as the boiling point, the contents of the clarifier should be passed to the concentrator when no filtration is appealed to, and there finished, as shall be afterwards directed.

2. The juice may be beiled so as to part with a large amount of its water, by simply adding a small amount of the cream of lime before being clarified. It should then be received in the clarifier, and there may be added the albumen mixed with a small quantity of cold liquor from previous olarifications, and a quantity of fresh burned, and finely ground bone-black. This will not only remove a large portion of the color, but will take away the peculiar taste and odor of the juice, causing it to resemble the flavor of a solution of loaf sugar, rather than that of cane-juice. When the bone-black is used in clarify ing, it will rise to the surface in a thick scum, bringing with it all matters held in mechanical suspension in the fluid, as well as portions of wax, fecula, etc., separated by the operation. The whole quantity should then pass into a filter, which will retain the bone-black and the other ion in the fluid, as well as portions of wax, oagulated foreign matters, and deliver the clean iquor ready for the concentrator. CONCENTRATION.—The clarified liquor from

either of the above processes should be beiled over a rapid fire, until so much water is parted with as will cause the thermometer immersed the mass to rise to 240°. At this point it should be discharged into the cooler. There are various methods of arriving at the proof point, as it is technically termed, or point at which sugar is supposed to be finished in the concentrator. Some insert a ladle, and then by blowing sud denly against it with the mouth, the concentrated syrnp is thrown out opposite each hole of the ladle in a little globule, the size of which decides when the proof point has been attained; others insert a cold stick into the syrup, take a small quantity on the thumb, touch it and link it with the middle finger, and the length of the thread thus drawn out, and the manner of the curl of its point when broken, decide the proof point. But an ordinary sugar house or gun barrel thermometer inserted in the concentrator, is much the better implement to be used by the inexperienced manipulator, as the point of concentration at similar temperatures must always be equal, being decided by the amount of water evaporated from the mass. After the concentrated yrup is received in the cooler, it should be pernitted to remain at rest until a slight crust of sugar is formed upon the side and the bottom; his should then be scraped off by a wooden spaula, and the mass stirred nntil homogeneous By this time a second charge will be ready from the concentrator, which should be similarly treated: and after the third charge is seceived, the filling may be supposed to be complete. From the cooler then it is transported into the moulds, which hold about 80 lbs. apiece. In a short time the inner surface of the mould will be covered with a coating of sugar or taffi. This should be scraped off by the up and down action of a wooden sword or hauling knife, as it is technically termed, with a flat chisel-like end, and stirred in the mass. This should be repeated twice during the cooling of the mould. The next morning it will be found to be solid. The stop should then be removed from the point or nose of the mould, and it should then be placed upon the dripping pot and stood in a warm sitnthis opening into the pot beneath, leaving the sugar dry and of a brown color. This may ocgrower and his family. The experiments thus the process ends, and the syrup which is run into the pot may be used as molasses. The sugar may be removed from the moulds, and the wet ends or noses of the bastar moulds may be placed sable sugar has been produced. Dr. Battie has in a manner to purge themselves of their excess of syrup If, however, it is desirable to improve the quality of the sugar, it may be done while in

> therefore after the green syrups have run, and the loaf is supposed to be dry, or nearly sc, the upper surface of the sugar to the depth of one inch may be scraped off and mixed with a small quantity of water to the consistency of thick cream This may be ponred back on top the mould, and the mould replaced upon the pct. The agneous portions of this magma will slowly pass down between the crystals, removing the coloring matter from their surfaces in part, and deposit itself in the pot below. This kind of syrup is called seconds, and after it has all run, leaves the sugar brightened in color. If it is desired to make the loaf white, a white syrup, made from loaf sugar, being a fully saturated so lntion, should be added on top the mould, stirring and mixing with it the loose sugar from the magma. This in passing down through the mould will remove the color, leaving the crystals white, and without materially les scintion. This process of liquoring may be repeated two or three, or even four times, if nec essary, until the loaf is whitened to the extreme drips, it may be removed from the monld and dried, or baked in a temperature not exceeding

> > To Clean Wall Paper.

Soiled wall papers may be made to look as well almost as new in most cases, by the following expedient :- Take about two quarts of whea bran, tie it in a bundle in coarse flannel, and rub There it over the paper. It will cleanse the whole paper of all description of dirt and spots, better than any other means that can be used. Some use 1. The clarifier should be so arranged with a bread, but dry bran is better. - Country Gentleman.

Fruits of the Crimea.

The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal states that new apples of extraordinary excellence have been discovered in the Crimea, which will no doubt find their way to Europe and America. Pallas speaks of one called Linap Alma, which keeps till July, and only acquires its excellence before the new year. Wagon loads are annually sent to Moscow, and even to St. Petersburg. it is that you form habits of honesty and industry in your youth. They illustrate the great top, and has settled to toughness, may be re-

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	ERATUS try it, the It is entire purities of tructive to for makin, of Pastry the beat b shortenin ness. Pan dren's hea It is soi it b, and if of James none is ge MANU	JAMES PYLE'S ERATUS is schno try it, the purest an It is entirely free purities of commo tructive to the dig for making Biscult of Pastry, admirs the best baking soc shortening to prod ness. Parents wh dren's health shoul It is sold at all it jib, and j ib, pack of JAMES PYLE the none is genuine. MANUFACTU.	JAMES PYLES DIET ERATUS is acknowledged try it, the purest and best It is entirely free from the purities of common salera tructive to the digestive o for making Biscuit, Cake, i of Pastry, admirably ligh the best baking soda, and i shortening to produce the ness. Parents who regar dren's health should use n It is soid at all the groce i b. and i b. packages, wi of James Pyls thereon, wi none is genuine. MANUFACTURING	JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SAI ERATUS is acknowledged, by all wh try it, the purest and best article in use It is entirely free from the caustic im purities of common saleratus, so des tructive to the digestive organs, while for making Biscult, Cake, and alk kind of Pastry, admirably light, it excel the best baking sods, and requires les shortening to produce the desired rich ness. Parents who regard their chi dren's health should use no other. It is sold at all the groceries in 1 it j ib, and ig ib, packages, with the nam of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which

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THESE are the best—the purest toned reed instruments of the present day. They are made solely by the undersigned, and warranted perfect. About nineteen thousand of them are in use, and the present demand is greatest where they have been most thoroughly tested. The First Parkitus has been awarded them wherever exhibited.

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made, attains a certain age; or at his death in case he does not
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Secretary, Island Abbatt. Actuary, Sheppard Homans.

Medical Examiner, Mintuen Post, M.D.

OFFICE, 111 BROADWYY, TRINITY BUILDING. 1st February, 1957.

The New-York and Liverpool

Adiante—Capt. U. Kidridge. I Salte.—Lapt. J. Comstock
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speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequalite
for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to
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Proposed Dates of Sailing. Proposed Dates of malling.

FROM NEW-FORK.

Saturday...April 26 Saturday...July 19
Saturday...May 10 Saturday...Ang. 2 Saturday...Oet. 25
Saturday...May 26 Saturday...Ang. 16 Saturday...Nov. 8
Saturday...June 7 Saturday...Ang. 30 Saturday...Nov. 22
Saturday...June 21 Saturday...Sep. 18 Saturday...Nov. 22
Saturday...June 25 Saturday...Sep. 18 Saturday...Dec. 20

For Freight or Passage apply to RDWD K. COLLINS & CO., 56 Wall street, New York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KINNARD & CO., 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAIN WRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these Ships will not be secontable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therain.

London Line of Packets. INTENDED hereafter to sail from New-York and from London every sixth day throughout the year.

The following ships, composing the Line of Paskets under the agency of the subscribers, are intended hereafter to sail from New-York and from London on the undermentioned dates viz.

Jan. 11 (May 10 Sept. 7 (Jan. 22 May 22 Sept. 19 Feb. 4 June 4 Oct. 1 New ship PALESTINE, 1800 tons, Edward G. Tinker, Master. Ship DEVONSHIRE, 1250 tons, J. M. Lord, Master, Ship AMAZON, 1800 tons, Henry B. Hovey, Master. Det. 1 Nov. 19
Feb. 16 April 5
June 16 April 5
June 16 April 5
June 17 Ang. 16
Oct. 12 Dee. 1
June 27 Ang. 16
Oct. 25 Dee. 12
Mar. 11 Apr. 22
Mar. 11 Apr. 22
Mar. 23 Jan. 1
Nov. 6 Dee. 2
Mar. 23 Jan. 1
Nov. 1 Sept. Apr. 4
Jan. 2
Ang. 2 May
Nov. 30 Sept. Apr. 18
Lang. 24 May
Lang. 24 June
Dee. 12 Oct.
Apr. 28 Feb.
Aug. 26 June
Dee. 24 Oct.
and are commanded Ship MARGARET EVANS, S. C. Warner, Master, Ship VICTORIA, Edmund Champion, Master, Ship SOUTHAMPTON, 1400 tons, Isaiah Pratt, Master. Ship NORTHUMBERLAND, S. L. Spenser, Master. hip OCEAN QUEEN, 1800 to R. H. Griswold, Master. Ship AMERICAN EAGLE, R. H. Moore, Master, few ship, 1800 tons, ______, Master.

These ships are all of the first class, and are sommanded by able and experienced navigators. Great care will be taken that the beds, wines, stores, &c., are of the best description. The price of pessage is now fixed at \$75 outward, for each adult, without wines and liquors. Neither the captains nor the owners of these peakets will be responsible for any letters, parcels or peckages sent by them, unless regular bills of lading are signed therefor. Apply to

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1868-16 BARING BROTHERS & OO., London.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN QUEEN VICTORIA'S LAUNDRY.
THE LADIES are respectfully informed that this Staroe is
EXCLUSIVELY USED IN QUEEN VICTORIA'S LAUN-DRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says that, aithough she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, the has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which IS THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

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FOR DEAF PERSONS.

THESE newly-invented instruments that enable the deaf to hear in spite of deafness, are in advance of anything ever yet known, or likely to become of any real sortele to deaf persons. By means of an artificial drum, the power of hearing is seffected, and all the circumstances that attend trumpets and tubes, are entirely dispensed with. They are worn by ladies so as not to be perceptible to others, and are barely fait when worn. Apply to the Inventor and Patientee.

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Is an outfit for a small family, with Kitchen Table, Tea Tray, looking Utensils and Kitchen Table Furniture, consisting, of dinety pieces for \$30 ?

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1885 if

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THIS INSTITUTION is now in snocessful operation.—
Highly competent Instructors in every department, combined with a healthy and delightful iosation render it a first class Seminary, affording every facility for young ladies acquiring a thorough education. The Summer Term will commence on 20th of April and continua 14 weeks.

Circulars with Terms and full particulars may be had at the Bookstore of Roc & Lockwood, Broadway or from the Principal, at the Seminary, to whom applications for admission may be made.

His Excellency W. T. MINOR.
Governor of Connectiont,
President of Board of Trustoss. trovernor of Connectiont,
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Stamford, 26th February, 1867.

Laurel Bank Seminary,

Laurel Bank Seminary,
At Deposit, Deleware County, New-York.

Bev. A. P. ALLEN, A.M., Professor,
Assisted by five competent Teschers.

This institution offers to young Ladies and Gentismen every opportunity found in our best Seminards. It is not the line of the New-York and Eric R.B., about six hours ride from New-York Expenses for board, washing and tuinin the common branches \$10 per year; including French, German, Drawing, Music, &c., \$160 per year; including French, German, Drawing, Music, &c., \$160 per year.

Pupils are experted to bring their own towels and mirress.

For sirculars, and ress Rev. A. P. Allen, Deposit, Del. Oc.,
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Deposit, January 7, 1866.

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THE SPRING TERM of this Institution commences A 9th, and continues 16 weeks. Competent and experience achieves are employed in every department.

Ist. The Modern Languages are taught by a native German, educated and for several years a resident in Paria. Weekly conversations will be held for the purpose of giving familiarity in speaking the French and German.

2d. The Musical Department is under the supervision of an eminent Planist for many years a practical and successful teacher both in Europe and in this country. A Graduating Course of three years has been arranged, and students completing this course will receive a Diploma of Graduation and the country of the second of of the seco det is compressed and children furnished room and washing, \$2

Expenses: Board, including furnished

Heb Books.

THE AMERICAN CITIZEN, His Rights and Duties

This is a remarkable, a very remarkable, book in several respects. Not for its style, which is episcopally bland and chaste, sufficiently perspicuous and ornate, although lacking somewhat in nerve and vigor; not for its thoughts, which are rarely striking, as being either very original or profound; not for its assumed scope, which is quite practical and commonplace: but for its variety of themes, its suggestions for meeting social and civil evils, and the intensely Southern views which an Episcopal Bishop, in the immediate nelghborhood of the British Possessions, inculcates upon "the American Citizen." We have here a general discussion of the religious discount houses is still moderate, and rates are about aspect of the Constitution; the religious character of the Presidents, Jefferson included; Mormonism; the cath of Papal supremacy in its conflict with the freeman's oath; a summary of Cicero on social virtuesa; discussion of slavery, a eulogy of colonization; the choice of business; the dangers of the farmer, merchant, lawyer, physician, editor, minister of the gospel; early marriage, choice of a wife, wedded life; education of children; schools and colleges; moral training; and Christian morals; home education and physical education; sociability, dinner parties, routs and musical soirces; the conversation party, dancing, games, immorality of the theatre, &c., &c. The work is characterized generally by sound sense, evident patriotism, Christian principle and sagacity of counsel. Some of its suggestions are eminently appropriate and timely. Some however, are, if not Quixotle, very questionably judicious. The proposal of a national tax of a thousand millions of dollars, to purchase the freedom of slaves and send them all to Africa; the mitigated defence of activity. The repeal of the dnty on low priced wool Home pathy, deprecating the odium that attaches to appears to have left the impression that all the lower Quackery; his plaus for having the President and grades of woolen goods would be plenty and cheaper, Vice-President of the United States nominated by and has to some extent arrested the demand for them a convention of editors; for fluing or imprisoning It is very easy to show that there is no necessary conparents who will not send their children to the nection between the repeal of the dnty and the result Common (or other) School; for special officers to look after the conduct of the schools, with a sort of dictatorial power over them; for refreshing the jaded patriotism of youth, and spurring them to diligent study, by a grand Fourth of July Oration, for which a programme is laid down; all these things have suggested in our minds a query as to the intellect- China open to foreign trade, viz: Thhchow and Shangual capacity of the Bishop to tread in the steps of hae, but Crape Shawls and Canton Pongees are only Plato's Republic, More's Utopia, Bacon's Atlantis, made in and near the city of Canton. or Harrington's Oceana. The perfect readiness with which political prescriptions are furnished off hand, reminds us of the celebrated remark of Sydney Smith in regard to Lord John Russell, that such was his self-sufficiency that he was ready with, or without, ten minutes' notice to take command of the channel fleet, or cut up the British Constitution as remorselessly as a cook cuts up her dough. On the subject of Slavery the remarks of the

Bishop have an unction peculiarly Southern. He the English and American markets. allows the system a Patriarchal and Scriptural sanction. Its missionary scope and civilizing influence commend it to Philanthropists and Christians. He sees no inconsistency in the glowing hope he total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, cherishes, that a class who cannot live without a is \$5,065,712. For the week ending 15th March last master and are fit only to be the Pariahs of humanity, are to become the Evangelists and Civilizers of Africa, by a mere change of locality, for little more than this could be realized by his scheme of Colonization. The slaves of the South, according to him, "are the happiest class of laborers in the world." the foregoing export movement of Specie, make an Why disturb them in their happiness, even by color apparent difference of \$1,121,158 against the Bank reorators" so he tells us, "make their appeal to a hardly show much, if anything less, than \$11,00,000, 'higher law.'" When Abolitionists come within against \$11.707,846 on the last statement. the range of his gnus, the Bishop's eye evidently
kindles, and the tameness of his style is roused into

According to the Custom-Honse returns, the outries
of Foreign Goods (exclusive of Specie) for the eight a flerce war cry. The Fugitive Slave Law-under an evident misapprehension of its letter as well as nature, is commended to Northern respect. The poor injured South is exhibited as a long-suffering and patiently enduring martyr.

After baving thus "defended the lawfulness of African Slavery in the Southern States from the Scriptures, from the principles of true philanthropy two celebrated personages, who make Wall street their and from the Constitution," the Bishop makes the place of operation :very grave and candid admission that it is a curse after all! It is an absolute loss to the master yearly of some \$50 or more on each slave. Surely the money changers are in the temple. Moral leprosy is covered up and put out of sight under scales of gold. The danger of insurrection, the impoverishment of the soil, the difficulty of instructing slaves are spoken of, but not one word of the moral rottenness which the system generates all round it. "There is surely a large measure of consideration due to the prejudice and utter opposition to the system, which are manifested by the Free States of the North." The Abolitionists of the United States do not stand alone. "They are powerfully sustained by the English press, and the same hatred of Slavery is shared by France, Germany and most of the other nations of Europe." "The spirit of the age is strongly set towards every form of human liberty, and one might as well attempt to check the rising storm by expostulation as to put back the onward movement of our times by the force of Constitutional @11 to-mostly white Rio; and 125 bags Maracaibo at law or religious sanction." True to the letter, respected Bishop | But what will become of your resistence to the tide? Is it not like trying to "dam up the Nile with bulrushes?"

If our readers are not satisfied that this is a remarkable book, we can only refer them to the boxen Staten Island at 24tc., 4 mos. Other kinds are Bishop's remarks on political preaching (pp. 258), and ask them to compare even his liberal theory in this respect with the far wider latitude of his own discussions on "the rights and duties of an American Citizen "

Mr. Redfield will publish on Saturday, a volume of Sermons, preached before the University of Cambridge, by Richard Chenevix Trench, D. D. This writer is well known by his admirable Treatises on the Study of Words, on the Lessons in Proverbs, on the Synonyms of the New Testament, on English Past and Present, and on the Life and Genius of the Spanish poet, Calderon. He is one of the purest and best of living English writers. Those familiar \$6,20@6,30 for superfine, and \$6,45@7,50 for extra with his previous works, will welcome a volume of brands. sermons from the same pen which has so often instructed them in matters of literary taste. The in fair request for shipment, in part for the continent Sermons all refer to Our Savlor, presenting Him as of Europe; the sales are 3,500 bbls. at \$61,06,80 for the Only Begotten of the Father; as the Lamb of God; the Light of the World; the True Vine; and the Judge of all men.

Messrs. Robert Carter & Brothers have now in press The Christian Philosopher, by Thomas Dick, L.L.D., re-written and greatly enlarged by the uthor, and illustrated with nearly 200 engravings. Expository Thoughts on the Gospel of Matthew, by the Rev. J. C. Ryle; and a magnificent work, The Book of Job, Illustrated with fifty engravings from drawings by John Gilbert, and with Explanatory Notes and poetical parallels, by James Hamilton, D.D. This work is being printed in Edinburgh for the American Publishers on fine tinted

Commercial and Monetary

The business of the week has been active, and the according to the Spirit of the Constitution of the United States. By John Henry Hapkins, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Vermont. New-York. 12mo. pp. 450. Padney & Russell, 79 John street.

The Stock market is greatly excited, and some varieties have largely declined. It is rather the result of the struggle of friends and opponents, rather than any decline in the value of the stock.

The Money market is active, with rather more difficulty in finding it among stock houses. The banking houses have been calling in loans to some extent. A considerable portion of the floating means of stock circles comes from the foreign bankers, and when they are huying instead of selling bilis, the effect is at once felt hy stock houses. Still there is no stringency, nor can there well be while the banks continue to expand their loans. In paper the quality of first class in the as before, 9010 P cent, with a few favorite names at short maturity at 8@81 # cent.

Some heavy dry goods action sales came off last week. One sale of 12,000 pieces of fancy Cassimeres was made by auction on Friday. These goods were the accumulated production of the Maverick and Eagle Mills, and the owners were obliged to resort to this method of disposing of their stock.

This was the largest sale of this kind of goods even made in New York, and the proceeds amounted to a quarter of a million dollars. In less than four hours the entire offering was disposed of at prices fully up to the expectation of holders and the trade generally Piain and mixed coatings sold at 771086, mostly 800 821. Fancy cassimeres of the lower grades sold at 65@771, medinm qualities at 80@871, and the better grades at 90@971; a few silk mixtures brought

The general trade has been very unsatisfactory dur ing the past week, especially in woolens. There has been a good demand for both brown and bleached cottons, but beyond this we cannot quote any very great anticipated.

The total stoppage of trade at Canton consequen npon the beliigerent movements of the British and the destruction of the city, will be felt principally in certain descriptions of silk piece goods, especially Crape Shawls and Canton Pongees. The usual amount of teas will in process of time find an ontlet at the other ports of

In ordinary and prosperons times from two to three months are required to execute a moderate commission for plain crape shawls, and from four to five months for embroidered goods; some idea may therefore be formed of the terrible derangement to trade now likely to ensue from the present coudition of affairs. Teas will undoubtedly receive a favorable impalse for a length of time, as in fact will all articles of Chinese production; but matting, fire-crackers, &c., and especially shawls should, if held awhile, rise enormonsly in

The Foreign Trade at the Port of New York the past week increased very considerably in the entries of Im ported Goods over the previous moderate week. The year, the entries were \$3,084,614. Taking the two weeks in March together the total is about the same as last season. There are more goods going into Public Warehouse since the new Tariff bill.

The Snb-Treasury balance stood on Saturday afternoon, \$15,562,813, against \$15,167,160. This gain, and

28th February, 1857, inclusive, amounted	t to
Two weeks in March	\$146,808 000 7,785,163
Total to date	
Increase to date	\$25,773,891

A daily paper furnishes the following description of

" Bulls, in Wall street parlance, is an operator in stocks for a rise. He buys either for cash, on time, his own or the seller's option, with the expectation that prices will advance, and with the hope of making more or less by that advance.

" Bears operate for a fall in prices. This class of speculators never bny stock for any other purpose than for delivery on maturing contracts. The hear sells principally on time, his own or bayer's option, and generally waits until called upon to deliver before pur-But there are some confessions worthy of note, chasing. It is of conce for his interest that the market should fluctuate largely and suddenly. Operators of the longest experience in Wall street are found among this class of speculators."

New-York Market.

March 16. Ashes-The market is firm for both kinds; the de mand fair; sales of 100 bbls, at \$7107.811 for Pots and \$7,37@71 for Pearls.

Corree-The market is firm, and a moderate busiuess has transpired; the sales are 800 bags Rlo at 104 12 c. The stock of Rio is about 61,000. By auction 250 bags Rio, damaged, at 710101c.

CANDLES-Adamantine are steady and in fair request sales of 500 boxes Cincinnati Star at 25c. 6 months 500 boxes Pacenix at 25 cents, 4 months; and 250 unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL-The demand for Western Canal Flour is moderate, and with fair offerings, prices open ed in favor of the bnyer, and rather lower prices were accepted for good superfine State; but at the close better feeling was apparent under the more promising private intelligence by the America. The better grades are steady and in limited request. The sales are 5,000 bbls. at \$6@6,20 for common to good State; \$6,30@6; for extra do.; \$6,15@6,30 for superfine Indiana, Illinois and Iowa; \$6,40@6,65 for extra do. do: \$6.45@ 6.80 for commou to good extra Ohio; \$6,80@8 for good to extra do.; \$6,45@8,40 for St. Louis brands, and \$7,4008,40 for extra Genesee. Canadian flonr is firmly heid; the demand is steady; sales of 800 hbls. at

Southern flour is beld with greater firmness, and i mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and \$6,8508 for favorite, fancy and extra brands.

Rye flour is firm and in good demand; sales of 350 bhls. at \$3106,121. Corn Meal is firm; sales of 100 bbls. Jersey at \$310 3,30 \$\text{\$\text{Bbl}}\, and Brandywine at \$3,65@3,70.

Fish-Dry Cod are in good supply, and the market is somewhat depressed; no cargo sales have been made. Mackerel are firm, and demand is fully equal to the offerings. Box Herrings remain qulet, and prices mostly

GRAIN-The inquiry for Wheat is more active, and the market is firm; the arrivals are light; the sales are ,000 bnsh. red Penusyivania on private terms; 200 onsh. prime red Southern at \$1,60, and 4,600 bushels Chicago Spring at \$1,85. Rye is steady—the inquiry paper. The engravings are in the highest style of light at 90\$94e, for Jersey and Southern. Barley is very firm—the supply light; sales of 500 bush com-

mon Canadian at \$1,35. Oats are in fair demand and steady at 48050c, for State and 51053c for Western Corn is better, and closed in good demand, with light arrivals; sales of 31,000 bush at 78c for Western mixed in store; 73@75; ofor new Southern white; 76@80c for old do., and 72078c for new and old Sonthern yel-White Beans are in limited demand at \$1101, 871 per bushels. Canadian Peas are quiet at \$1,020

GUNNY CLOTH is steady at Boston; sales of 350 bales at 13c P yard, 6 mos. Sales here of 50 balos at 12tc.

GUNNY BAGS-At Boston the market is firm; sales of 150 bales at 11c, but mostly held at an advance on

this price, and 2,000 bdls. at 9fc each, 6 mos. Hipes-The market is fully 1 cent better on Ric Grande and Bnencs Ayres qualities, and an active demand prevails at the improvement; among the sales are 1,000 Bnenos Ayres, direct, at 37c; 1,000 do., from second hands, at 87c; 2,800 Rio Grande, in addition to the 2,000 reported on Saturday, at 36c.; and 200 Southern at 221c, cash.

Hops-New are firm; sales of 50 bales at 7011c for mmon to choice first sorts of Old; further sales were made of 50 bales on private terms. HAY-A fair demand for shipping, and the market is

stoady; sales of 800 bales at 90@95c \$ 100 lbs. LIME—Rockland is steady; sales of 1,000 bbls at \$1 for common, and \$1,35 for Lnmp.

Molasses-But little is doing; prices are steady sales of 200 bbls. Cnba Muscovado at 60c.

Paovisions-The inquiry is fair for prime Pork and this is firmer; but Mess is dull and lower for jots on the spot, but active and firmer for future delivery; the sales are 3,350 bbls at \$24,121@241 for new Mess; Old is uominal at \$24 and \$19 for Prime. Included i the sales are 8000 bbls. Mess for May and Jnne deliverv. at \$24. Beef is buoyant: the arrivals light and the demand steady; sales of 275 bbls. at \$10011 for Prime: \$12@13 for new Conntry Mess: and \$151@16 for repacked Chicago Mess; prime Mess is in fair request, and is firm at \$23@28. Beef Hams are firm at \$23@231. Bacon is unsettled; the sales are 1,000 boxs long and short Middles, boneless, at 114c : 170 hores short ribbed on private terms; and 70 boxes Cnmberland Cut at 10 c. Lard is easier, and in moderate demand, closing heavy; sales of 400 bbls. and tcs. at 14@14&c. Dressed Hogs are in fair demand at 93@ 10c. Butter is in fair demand at 17@22 cents for Ohio, and 19@25c for State. Cheese is in demand at 12@13c.

Sugars-The trade and refiners are buying moder tely for immediate wants, and prices are sustained; the sales are 90 hhds. Melada at 71c; 60 hhds. Porto Rico at 10c., and 400 hhds. Cnba Muscovado at 90101c;

also, 530 boxes Havana on private terms. Wook-The demand for native Fleece and Police though not active, is fully equal to the supply; prices for all kinds are very firm, which, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the goods market deter manufacturers from purchasing with any degree of avidity. Foreign continues quiet, but the stock is still light, and all the low wools in bond having been withdrawn from the market, prices in consequence rule very high.

New-York Cattle Market.

March 11. BEEVES-First quality, per cwt., 12012; Median 10-; Common, 10010; Poorest, 8109. Cows and Calves-1st quality, \$60a70; Ordinary \$50a55; Common, \$40a45; Inferior, \$28a35.

VEAL CALVES-Extra, 71a8c per 15; Other qualities SHEEP AND LAMBS-1st quality, \$812121; Other quali

Swine-1st quality, 8c; other qualities, 607ic.

Brighton Cattle Market.

At Market, 1100 Beef Cattle, 75 Stores, 8 pairs Worknization? it might be asked. "Inflammatory serve, but the averages of the week to be made up will ing Oxen, 54 Cows and Calves, 1400 Sheep and Lambs. Beef Cattle-Prices, extra \$9,50; 1st quality, \$9, 2d

quality, 8; 3d quality, 7; ordinary 5.6%. Stores-Yearlings none. Two Years old-\$36a38. Three years old-\$41a45.

Tallow, 8a8fc. Hides, 81a9fc. Pelts-\$1,75a2,00

Calk Skins, 140c # B. Veal Calves, \$6,7a8.

Working Oxen-Sales at \$150, 175@180 Cows and Calves-Sales at \$24, 26, 89, 85, 45a54. Sheep and Lambs-Extra, \$8, 9a10; by lot, \$31,

Swine-8c; retail, 8a10c # B. Fat Hogs, 8a8tc Remarks-The number of Cattle at market to-day is arger than last week, but prices remain the same. The quality of Beef is good. The number of Swire is quite large for the season, but all will probably be taken in lots to retail.

Adbertisements.

Lofus's Chaldea and Susiana; Lotins's Chaldea and Susiana;

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Aurora, April 1, 1857. Aurora, April 1, 1857.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir: I have been repeatedly oured of the worst headache anybody can have by a dore or two of you pills. It seems to arise from fron isomuch, which they cleams at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing Yours with great respect,
ED. W. PREBLE, Clerk of Sicamer Carion.
BILIOUS DISORDERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Department of the Interior, Washington, D. 7, Feb., 1856 Billious Disord Eres and Liver Constitutions, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856, Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital tribe ever since you made them, and cannot besitate to say they are the best oathartie we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldem found a case of billious disease so obstitute that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours.

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Post Office, Martiand Liv. Co., Mich. Nov. 16, 1855.

Dr. Ayer: Your Fills me the perfection of medicine. They have done my wife more good than I contell you. She had beel sick as d pining away for months. Went off to be doctored a great expense, but got no better. She then commenced taking your Fills, which soon cured her, by expeding large quantities of worms (dead) from her body. Thoy after wards our d k and our two children of boody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, and my wife cured him with two dose of you Fills, while others around as paid from five to twenty dollar doctor's bills, and lost much time, without being cured entirely even then. Shen a medidine as yours, which is actually good and honest, will be prized here.

wen then. Shen a most here, and honest, will be prized here.

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IN DIGEST ON and IMPURITY of the BLOOD.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Paster of Advent Church Buston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Fills with extraordinary sneeds in my family and among these I am called to visit in dietrees.

To regulate the organs of "igestion and purify the blood they are the very best remedy I have evergknown, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

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onlid was circu, and also trica your Filis, and they have ourselver.

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From Rev. Dr. Hawes, of the Methodist Epis Church.

Pulaski Horee, Savannah, Ga. Jan. 6, 1853.

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your ski has brought me if I did not report my cuse to you. A cold set ted in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgie pain which ended in chronic rheumaism. Notwithstrading I have been physicians, the disease grow worse and worse, until, by the advice o' your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackeuzi I tried your Filis. Their effects were slow, 'ut sure. By pe severing in the use of them I am now entirely well.

Sanate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La. 5, Dec. 1855.

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