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nce of the New-York Evangelist. PELICIOUS STATE OF GERMANY. BY REV. PHILIP SCHAFF, D.D.

ral Religious Condition of Germany.

We shall now proceed to a general survey of the eligious aspect of Protestant Germany at large. Dr. Kapff, of Stattgart, one of the best men I ever be-came acquainted with, commences his Report on the Religious Condition of Evangelical Germany, which he prepared for the late meeting of the Evangelical nce in Paris, and which bas just been published in full, (Stattgart 1856, pages 129,) with the following remarks: "If Germany some thirty or forty years ago resembled the early dawn of morning. where the sun shone only on the highest tops of isolated mountains, it is now approaching the middle of the day, but a day obscured by many a dark clond ; infected by poisonons vapors from the deep, and threatened by heavy thunder storms. Yet tow ards evening there shall be light: fresh waters will flow from Jerusalem : the Lord will rule King over all the lands, and all the nations shall serve him with one heart.'

The Great Apostacy.

There was a time, indeed, when the actual condiand the United States, that it was a semi-heathen country, abounding in pedantic book learning, wild iations, impartial theories, dreary Rationalism and godless infidelity The same iand which proglory to Christ, exalting his grace far over all hnman works, and his word above all human traditions, has given rise also to the most subtle and dangerons forms of unbelief and Anti-Christianity.

The great apostacy of Germany from the gospei ced abont a hundred years ago. English Deism, French Materialism, Voltaireism and Ronsism; the reign and influence of the bighly gifted, but thoroughly infidel Frederic II., of Prussia the shallow popular philosophy of Wolf, the skepticism of Semler, and the French Revolution, were the principal causes that combined to undermine and overthrow the old Orthodoxy, which was too stiff, pedantic and weak to resist the strong enrreht of the age. The Pietists and Moravians adhered to the ancient faith and preserved it for better times. but they were small in number and confined themselves almost entirely to a practical, subjective Christianity, without taking an active part in the intellectual war and revolution of ideas which wa then going on.

The German Classics in Relation to Christianity The second part of the last and the beginning of the present century was indeed in many respects a great advance on the former literary seml-barharism of the preceding age, and forms the classical period of German literature and art. Only think of the immortal creations of Kant, Ficbte, Schelling, Hegel, in philosophy; of Klopstock, Winckelmann Lessing, Herder, Wieland, Jean Panl, Goethe, Schiller, in poetry and prose; of Haydn, Mozart, Bee thoven, in music. But In theology and religion, that period, although a necessary transition from a life less obsolete orthodoxy to a deeper broader and more scientific conception of Christianity, was the most dreary and chiliy in the history of Protestant ism. Many of the ablest writers, who exerted an incalculable infinence npon the rising generation and will ever figure amongst the first German clas-

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gles for independence upon foreign usurpation. their diligence in the inculcation of the truth, and in They were, however, themselves the result of an effacing error. internal movement already at hand, and in turn But I think some concert of action is called for gave it a new, powerful impulse. The memorable and as conventions are called to produce such

vents of 1813 kindled an extraordinary patriotic concert of action in secular matters, why may we onthusiasm and a nohle, though vague, desire for not call for one to consider what is to be done in an entire political, moral and religious regeneration these circumstances ? This suggestion is made with of the Fatherland. A few years afterwards, (1817,) the bope of awakening an interest-some general incame the enthusiastic celebration of the third centerest ; and as the day of fasting and prayer for Colanial jnbilee of the Reformation, and although it leges is just at band, and as Colleges are so closely isplayed more admiration for Luther as a national connected with the welfare of the churches, a furhero and German patriot, than a proper appreciation ther suggestion is made, that we might excite attenof him as a man of faith and religious reformer, yet tion to this object by calling for such a igcal cont directed the interest and research of the age to vention in this part of the field. Or as our own do to be saved." He belonged to a wealthy, fashthe great movement of the sixteenth centnry and well-beloved Western Reserve College is bapplly re

licited a series of works which made its story as viving, if the survivors of those who originated this miliar as household words. In connection with it were invited to meet at the College, or some other nust be mentioned the ninety-five theses of Harms, place of easy access, with all who are interested in who assailed with the faith of Lnther the wide baving something done, both for the Coliege and the spread Rationalism, as an abuse and caricature of Church on that day, this might be an interesting true Protestantism. Still more important was the occasion. What should be done, and can be done troduction of the Evangelical Union in Prussia, should be done speedily. In 1817, which was followed by a similar movement

in other states Influence of Schleiermacher.

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In the mean time a deeper and more spiritnal pbisophy and theology had already arisen, and gathered new strength every day in its struggle against me one of great interest indeed. It was formed by Rationalism. Here the immortal name of Schleiermacher sbines pre-eminent, and marks a new epoch in the history of German Protestantism. It is impossible here to enter into a detailed account of this the Reserve, and has never exbibited anything but extraordinary genius, whose biography will be at a symmetrical integrity. She has never sent away the same time a history of the corresponding period a minister from her hoson, though three have, of

of Germany. For he passed through all the move- their own choice, left. She has contributed largely ments of his age, and took an active part in the nation of Germany seemed to warrant the opinion so tional rising of Germany, the juhilee of the Reformwidely prevalent amongst Christians in Great Britain ation, the nnion of the Lntheran and Reformed confessions, and every great philosophical and religions question which agitated his country till his pious tained hy the different branches of the Presbyterian death in 1834. The sublime speculation of Piato, the calm pantheism of Spinoza, the keen criticism of dnced the faith of the Reformation, and rendered all Kant, the snhjective idealism of Ficbte, the romantic poetry of Tieck and Schlegel, the boid neology of Semler, the sentimental piety of Zinzendorf, the stern snpralapsarianism of Calvin, were all mastered by bim and worked up into a most original sys-

tem, which is certainly far from being Orthodox, either in the Lntheran or Reformed sense, but a vonderful creation of philosophical and theological science, a complete annihilation of the shallow Rationalism which preceded it, and a near approach to a truly evangelical theology, in which the living person of Jesus Christ, the God-man and Savior, is the oul and centre, and the Pauline doctrines of sin and grace the two opposite poles. Schleiermacher can only be understood and properly appreciated in close connection with the two ages between which be stood, as the last in the generation of skeptics, and the first in the succession of believers.

> The School of Schleiermacher Schleiermacher's best disciples, animated by his is to come." free spirit, and for this very reason not dependent

apon bis letter, made a still nearer approach to the modesty of ripe christianity-embodying in himself Christianity of the Chnrcb and the Bible, and a se- the experience and the history of the past-an exries of learned and pious divines arose whose infin- ample of victorious faith that was "ready to be ofence goes far beyond the limits of Germany. Nean- fered," and well-nigb the representative of another der reproduced the history of Christ's kingdom as a world, who felt assured that the decrepitude of age living witness of the divine and leavenlike powers might show God's truth to this generation, and his the law is preached as a source of terror it is of the gospel, as a source of instruction and edifica- power to every "generation" that is yet to come. tion. Tholuck and Oisbausen laid open with rev- The sermon was a new production-the result of a to was, to say the least, in danger of erring in erent minds the treasures of the New Testament as habit, continued, as he told me, from the days of his the word of God, after it had so long been misin- activity. It was a graphic description of the powterpreted by profane hands as the word of fallible er of faith, exbibited in the person of David, the nen. Hengstenberg, who, bowever, never belonged prayer of whose extreme oid age was before us. to the school of Schleiermacher, defended the divine The stripling conquered the giant Goliah by faith. inspiration and authority of the old Testament, which Faith stimulated the mature man to an unearthly had been so rudely assailed by the Rationalists, and exhibition of forbearance towards Saul his enemy, founded the Evangelical Church Gazette, as a pow- in the wilderness of Maon, and at the cave of Adul erful weapon against ali forms of infidelity. Truesten lam. It gave wisdom and dignity to the King and

rrespondence of the New-York Eve

eology had destroyed

Religions Reading. For the New York Evangel UNSKILLFUL ADVISERS. Nothing, except God, should be approach with greater reverence than an awakened soul-

a soul under the influence of the Holy Spirit. Great harm is often done by unskillful advisers. It requires great simplicity of wisdom to explain to an inquiring sinner the way to be saved. I once knew a young man who was awakened a sense of danger, and asked, "What must I onable family, which attended church but seldom, and then at a place where the Gospel was not preached. As was to be expected from the cumstances of his early education, he was igerant of religious truth and dependent for direction upon those around him. He fell into the hands of unskillful advisers. In reply to the

uestion which weighed upon his soul, he was told that he must repent and believe the Gospel Correspondence of the New-York Evangelis A PIONEER MISSIONARY. without delay. The terrible guilt and conse-CONNEAUT, O., February 7, 1859. quences of delay were set before him, and he The Church to which I minister bere in this bean was urged at once to exercise repentance and tiful North-east corner of the Western Reserve, is to

faith. No doubt it is the duty of the sinner immed my father, the Rev. F. T. Woodruff, almost fort ately to repent and believe the Gospel, but it is years ago. It has lived through all the commotion folly to urge one to perform an act of which La that have agitated and rent so many churches on is ignorant ; to believe that of which he has no knowledge. No one can trust in Christ who does not know of His existence ; no one can believe the Gospel who is not acquainted with its to the Christian nower of the more distant "West hy sending thither her enterprise, piety, and wealth. the Gospel carried no definite meaning to the She bas, in her communion, representatives of every mind of the young man. He asked what he shade of sentiment and form of government, enter must do in order that he might believe. Instead of directing him to the truth as contained in the keep his commandments." family,-yet is there no hickering or jargon seen or Bible, his advisers confined themselves, in a great known among them. They never speak ill of each measure, to the iteration of the command to re other, and honorably respect each other's opinions There is not one who loves the preeminence in the pent and believe the Gospel. No attempt was

made to acquaint him with the Gospel that he church. The members associate together like the might believe. Those advisers only added to We have just enjoyed a scene of rare interest. his perplexity and distress. My father, so long honored as the toiling and snc-Another friend advised him to attend on the cessful missionary of this wilderness land, who enervices of a preacher who was somewhat noted are snared, and taken, and lost. onntered perils of no ordinary character, to erect for his power over the conscience. He dwelt the standard of the cross widely in the Northern much upon the law, but it was rather with reand Eastern portions of the Reserve; but now almost

ference to its alarming than to its convincing forgotten, baying been laid aside hy age and infirnity, from the active duties of the ministry, more powor. Those awakened under his preaching seemed to have a greater sense of their danger than fifteen years; arose in the pulpit of this cburch. than of their guilt. No doubt the danger to which he formed so long ago, on Sabbath morning, which an impenitent sinner is exposed is very and like one who had come down to them " from a former generation." announced his text. Ps. 71st. great, and no human conception of it ever transcended the reality. But in order to faith a 18th.: "Now when I am old and grey-headed, O! God forsake me not, nntil I have showed thy strength sinner must not merely see his danger, but he to this generation, and thy power to every one that must feel his guilt. By the law is the knowledge of sin. He who has not some adequate view of

The preacher stood before us in the unconscland helpless condition, which is necessary in this respect. .

and Nitzsch improved the dogmatic system of father in the rebellion of Absalom. But it had its Schielermacher by bringing it more in harmony crowning nower in this prayer of his old age

t costs; how it draws off fluids from his system, which he cannot spare ; how it will dinge breath, and how it will create a hankering for intoxicating drinks which, will in all likelihood, agents almost without number, and not to relinnaster and kill him. If he says his father smokes. and almost everybody smokes, tell him you are very sorry for it. Perhaps yon may persuade him to leave it off, and if you do, he will thank you a thousand times for your kind warning and

advice. Here comes another young man. You heard him swear just now. Shocking! Don't let him pass. Speak to him. Ask him if he ever thinks whose name it is that he is taking in vain ? Tell im how ungentlemanly it is, and above all, how great a sin it is. He will be ashamed that you heard him. It may lead him to serious reflection, and to break off the habit at once, and if so, what a multitude of sins it will cover, or rather prevent.

That young man who has just come in, to bid you good bye, is on his way to the city, to seek employment. As he leaves, give him a few words of caution and advice. Warn him against

the temptations to which he will be exposed. Exhort him to beware what company he keeps -never to "enter into the path of the wicked," out to shun it...." turn from it and pass away." In great cities, "wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be that go in thereat." Caution him to promises. The injunction to repent and believe associate with none but the wise and virtuous. Earnestly exhort him to be rigidly honest and faithful to all his trusts; to keep the Sabbath; to attend public worship; to "fear God and

These are a few of the subjects, on which young men should be spoken to by their seniors. not omitting the infinitely momentous subject of personal religion. And were this duty faithfully performed, what multitudes of yonng men in the land might be saved, who by the criminal neglect

of those whom they respect and would listen to

For the New-York Evangelist SUPPLY OF MINISTERS.

The great head of the Church when he asce d on high, and gave gifts to men, ordained a iversity in these adapted to the peculiar exigencies of different classes of persons to be benc fited. By natural endowments, different individuals are capacitated to do good in different ways. They must work in their own manner, and with their peculiarities, or not at all. These peculiarities have correspondence in those who the law, he to whose conscience the law has not mpart, and in those who receive. Now this come home with its condemning power, will not important fact is lost sight of, in the demand for have that sense of guilt, that sense of his lost he same educational training, and exact uniformity in the course of preparation for entering the

order that he may be led to Christ. But when inistry. The very peculiarity which would have rendered some most useful, is counteracted not used aright; and the preacher above alluded and often destroyed by efforts to render them conformed to some prescribed standard of ministerial excellence. This attempt to modify and trans-The effect of his preaching on the mind of the form, results in effectually disqualifying the indi-

young man was greatly to alarm his fears and vidual for his work. He feels himself as did thus to increase his distress. He was the more David arrayed in Saul's armour. It does not fit eady grasp to at anything which promised rehim, and is unwieldy. Yet his accustomed weapons are decryed as wholly inadequate and

He next fell in with one who represented that worthless. The consequence is, that fondly religion consisted in a strong prevailing purpose cherished thoughts of entering the ministry, are to serve God-which is true when that purpose abandoned. In former years this class of men ilt of evangelical views and evang red to go forward and labor in their People said such a manag Dr Ca faith. The young man believed he could make own way to do good, and save souls. And their bell, the great debater, ought to have an equal up his mind to serve God. He did so, and his abors were not in vain in the Lord. uid worthy antagonist in such a man as Dr. distress abated, and he was thus led to believe There are now in the church, men of ardent Young, but to put this young man in such a poshe was a converted man, though he was almost iety, and with native talents and education to ition was to devote him to disgraceful overthrow ! as ignorant as a heathen of the way of salvation nderstand men and things, and who can spcak It is said that Rice's friends who had elected him by the blood of Christ. As was to be expected, before large assemblies, and in halls of legislation, felt some anxiety, but Dr. Young, his precepter his religion was as the early cloud and the morn who might labor in the gospel ministry with and friend, coolly told them that Kentucky at great usefulness, were they not positively dis- that time, had not so accomplished a debater as ing dew. A minister was preaching to a large assembly couraged from attempting it. Many such would the young man Rice ! in a time of revival. His object was to convince be found to possess some advantages over most Mr. Rice, even when I saw him in 1844, we his impenitent hearers that they were lost. He who have been classically educated. The ten youthful looking man, but, like Mr. Stiles, his handled his subject with great ability and uncvears exclusion from practical intercourse with bearing and appearance were very manly. There tion, and made a deep impression upon his hearthe world, does not ordinarily make men great was a fearlessness in the very glance of his eye, roficients in the science of human nature. and a self-possession and independence which ers. As he accumulated proofs of their lost condition : as he set before them the magnitude of This is not studied in books. Those most adassured you that no provocation would disturb J. A. W. their guilt; and as he urged the claims of the ranced in the knowledge taught in Colleges and his equilibrium, and no danger cause him to law and the gospel in full view of their utter Seminaries, are often extremely ignorant in dequail. At that time, Dr. Rice had a slender but helplessness through sin, some of the brethran ciphering character, and perceiving what are the erect form-I have not learned whether the Docwere afraid he was carrying the matter too far. idden springs of action; and in adopting the torate has increased his adipose matter-his hair ost successful ways of gaining access to minds,

pel minister.

nation.

WHOLE NO. 1352. to see it; what a filthy habit it is; how much engaged to confirm and strengthen the represen- was not always interesting as a preacher, for his tation, and no one presumes to gainsay or resist. popularity in this respect was proved by the fact Commendatory resolutions are passed, and the his fair complexion ; how fetid it will make his four-fifths not voting are recorded as concurring stone Corner" had become one of the most nuin the affirmative. Pastors are called on by quish the pulpit and encourage a contribution is in his nature, and I used to think that he more perilling reputation as a minister and a friend of really approached the cmotional when he was benevolent institutions. A degree of deference doing battle with some error, such as immersion is claimed to the superiority of those selected to the only baptism, baptismal regeneration, the be agents. Therefore for their support in liberal papal heresies, the heresies of New Schoolism, salaries, with travelling expenses, and office

coom, and contingent expenses, there is required Christ Crucified. In fact it was a treat to see an appropriation sufficient to send forth and sus- him handle any "man of straw" that happened tain scores of self-denying missionaries into the to be at hand. Never did he appear to so fine emote and destitute parts of our country.

Are there not too many detached from the ranks of working-men in the gospel ministry ? his audience, and with a keener blade than Agag Is there sufficient reason why so many leave felt, hewed it in pieces before the Lord. Reckon-

For the New-York Evangelist. SKETCHES OF WESTERN MEN.

It was in the Winter of 1844-5 that I first saw Dr. Rice, who was then preaching to a colony from the first Presbyterian Church, Cincin

use was filled to overflowing from Sabbath to Sabbath, and the leading men of the congregarels which, by popular acclamation, had been be-

stowed on him for the signal ability he had displayed in his contest with Alexander Campbell provements of the age. of Bethany. The bantismal theory of Campbell was more popular in Kentucky than anywhere elso, and it spread there widely. In large portions of that State, the authority of this able man was weightier than even that of inspired men. Perhaps it was this excess of popularity which led Dr. Campbell to challenge the Synod of Kentucky to discuss the peculiarities of Campcellism by their champion. The Synod, I was old at the time, wished Dr. Young, of Central College, to appear in their behalf. He was then regarded one of the ablest and readiest debaters at the South, but he declined the honor on acount of other engagements which would make impossible for him to prepare for such a contest. The fame of Dr. Campbell was trumpeted in all sections as an antagonist of great parts; a trained athlete, self-possessed and ready, and apposed to be a most thoroughly prepared scholar, so far as the peculiar doctrines of his sect were concerned. Popular rumor marked him as the Boanerges of regeneration by immersion, and his debate with Dr. Rice well sustained his reputation.

me, accepted the challenge without naming their champion. It was generally supposed that Dr. Young would be honored with the appointment. A fellow student, at that time teaching with which the debate was expected was extencontrast with his opponent he seemed a mere

that, in less than two years, the colony at "Brimmerons and efficient congregations in Cincinnati. The combative propensities are largely mingled &c., than when unfolding the central truth of

advantage as when, with impertubable self-possession he held up the thing to be cut up before

ing his various gifts as a preacher, an editor, an

or South.

nati. This new organization was at that time worshipping in an old Methodist church at the orner of Fourth and Race streets, and which had acquired, under its former occupancy, the oopular name of "Brimstone Corner." That ion were substantial as to means and zealous for the success of the enterprise. The Doctor was at that time wearing the well earned lau-

The challenged body, as report stated at the school in Kentucky, heard the debate, and has given me his impressions. He says the interest sive, and many, not acquainted with Campbell's

For the New-York Evangelist. OUR DUTY TO OUR SERVANTS:

Or, Ellen the Catholic Girl I am fully aware that many good people differ on the subject as to our duty to our servants, and especially to our Catholic servants-and particularly as regards their attendance at family worship. We premise by saying that every Christian, to whom these remarks are addressed; regularly maintains family worship. That is hey have a "family altar," at which morning

and evening, the Holy Scriptures are read, prayer and praise are offered to "Our Fathe which art in Heaven, at which time the famil are expected to be present. Your children are there, and one of your servants. Where are the other two? Do they not belong to your family? Yes. The children ask "Papa, why do not Mary and Bridget ever come to prayers, when Ann is always present ?" "Because, my children, they are Catholics, and they do not believe in our religion, nor in our Bible." The children wonder and ask more questions. "Well, if Mary and Bridget do not believe in our religion, and their priest does not, and he thinks it a sin if they do, how do I know but it is all wrong ?" They are good girls and do their work as well as th

You employ a Catholic nurse. She does no come to prayers, but "says" them in her own oom in the presence of your children; and ac companies them with her crossings, and perhaps counting her beads-and now and then tells the author, and controversialist, together with his children to cross themselves when going te bed prodigious energy, in whatever he undertakes. and ventures to tell them a little about the he may be set down as the most efficient man Blessed Virgin Mary." the Old School Assembly has at the West, and one

Has all this no influence over your children s of the most efficient in their ranks, East, West, LANE. ninds? You may say, as others have done (whe nave lived to see their mistake,) our influence

will counteract all this. I answer it may, or to For the New-York Evangelist. NSTABILITY OF PASTORAL RELATION.

may not! But is it right? Are you doing your duty to your child? To say the least, are you The pastoral relation is becoming somewhat more permanent than it was a few years ago; not exposing your child to a fearful temptation? but that it is generally unstable, must be evident. Are you not weakening your religious influto every observing lover of Zion. There must be a ence? Your servants do not only refuse to vast improvement, before the stable times of worship with you, but they teach your children fifty years ago are restored. New-England is that which you know would ruin them if believed-and your children are perhaps with the serbecoming as vacillating as other parts of the land. vants more than they are with you. and good people are beginning to speak of a set-You believe those servants are wrong, and tlement for life, as a questionable practice of

that to continue as they are will lead to destrucolden time, that has passed away, with the imtion, and vou do not even interpose the gentle

influence of family religion. Is that right ? But The average length of this region of the cou try, (Western New-York,) probably will not exyou say they consientiously refuse to attend. Then I think you should conscientiously refuse eed five years. And this is a brief period indeed, for a pastor, to lay out and execute his to have them in your family. Till now, I believe I have never for twelve years, been without plans of nsefulness for a community. He cannot Catholic servants, and I never had but one who ope to educate the children, nor guide the conwould not come to family worship, and she reverted youth to the completion of a useful stamained but a few weeks and a load was off my ble Christian character. Take the oldest pastor n any place, as of Rochester, and you find that mind when she took her departure. When I t is not his first settlement, and that there has hire a Catholic servant I explain the matter to been almost an entire change of pastors, in his her, she consents, and until lately we seldom mmediate vicinity, since he was installed, Dr. had one object.

You say that I cause them to violate thier con-D. informed the writer, that after ho had been science. Here is the point of difference.' I say in C. about eight years, there were but two pastors older in settlement than he within thirty not, only so far as that conscience, if it may be called by that name, is manufactured by a wickor forty miles. The writer has been settled in his present field thirteen years, and within that ed priest. No, their religious conscience is with time has witnessed an entire change among the us, and among all the Catholic girls we have pastors in his Presbytery, and knows of no one had, not one who had been with us a week who who has been the settled pastor of any flock did not seem to consider it a privilege to be preseven as long as that within fifty miles. His preent, and would allow no trifle to prevent.

lecessor remained but a year after his install-Our first child when an infant, had a nurse nent; the adjoining church now have the fourth whose name was Ellen, a regular Catholic. She minister, in that time, and nearly all the church- had been with us about one year, and during es in our large towns, have changed once or more that time had been a regular attendant at familywithin that period. Let every man cast his eye worship, and was evidently much attached to it. over the churches of his acquaintance, and he She soon began to read her Bible, and other will be surprised at the result of his personal books, and I was in the habit of bringing her liobservation of facts pertaining to this subject. brary books from the Sabbath school, and every There are interesting exceptions Among these Sabbath morning I would find Ellen's book or the hall chair to be taken to have it exchanged. are the Barnards and Smiths; and of a still more At the close of the year she absented herself brief period, many whose names are familiar to us, who labored, toiled and prayed, in the same for two or three days from family worship. I antagonist, rather looked upon him as a "little field for twenty years. Since such have now inquired the reason. She told my wife that for David" venturing to battle with Goliath. In changed, others remain. These are the marked the first time in a great while she had been to exceptions which prove the rule. They are hon-1 the confessional-and her priest told her sh orable exceptions, creditable to ministers and mnst no longer attend family worship. I had an . people, and have their influence upon the Chrisinterview with ber. I asked her if I had ever used an expression which injured her feelings or tian community. Yet, within that time, how many of our Presbyteries have entirely changed. her conscience. "Oh no, never, and I love to "The fathers, where are they ?" Some of them come, but I am forbidden." I told her that I set aside, some of them called hence. Who can was very sorry, and after going over much ground, I told her that I could not have her question the fact of the great instability of the priest or any one else interfere with the arrangepastoral relation? Other denominations are no better in this respect, but rather worse. ents of my family. During this time she was nuch affected, and her conscience was with me The changes in some of them are twice as free every step I took. She remained for some time quent as with us. The church nearest me of ann my family after this conversation, and was ther name, has had, since my installation, five inisters, besides the intervals when there was as regular at family worship as usual, till she no preaching. We do not take our Methodist left.

the word of God and serve tables? Dr. N. L. Rice.

sice were unfortunateiv either altorethe ent, or decidedly hostile to Christianity.

Goethe, for instance, undoubtedly the great poet since Shakspeare, and the most universal of all nets was a refined heathen without even any desire after salvation, but perfectiv contented with bimself and the world of nature. His knowledge of Christianity, as displayed in the tragedy of Faust and in the confessions of a beautiful soul, inserted in the Wilhelm Meister, and his former intimacy with the nious Stilling, and Lavater, makes his case only the worse. His great friend and rival, Schiller, was a pure minded and noble hearted genins. abounding in elevated moral sentiment, and always longing after something higher and better than earth can give : but his religious views did not rise above the pelagian Rationalism of Kant, and so great was his ignorance of the real nature and infinite value of Christianity, that be deplored, in a mistaken interest for poetry, the downfall of the gods of Greece, and entertained the absurd idea, that the theatre might take the place of the church. To his excus it must be said that the sermons in bundreds of chnrches in his days had no more religion and far less spirit and interest than theatrical performances No wonder that they were forsaken more and more and that such men as Stolberg, Frederic Schlege Werner and Novalis, sought at least some sort of religion in the bosom of Romanism.

Thus a deistic and pelagian Rationalism, which emptied Christianity of ali its snpernatural contents, and retained from it only the truths of natural reli gion, took in a short time possession of the theologand very injurious. ical faculties, the pulpits, the consistories, the edncational institutions, and the thrones of princes. It removed or altered the text books, and even the venerable hymns and litnrgies which breathed the piety of the pentecostal days of Protestantism, and fed the congregations with hnsks. From the higher regions of society and learning it gradually worked its way down to the people. All the revolutionary forces, which at that time were employed in France for the destruction of the political order of things, were In Germany directed against religion and the church. Had that country not confined its talents so much to a literary existence, and given them more room for free expansion in the political and social sphere, it would never have produced so many what is the matter. Rationalistic and infidel theologians and ministers Many of them would have chosen much more congenial fields for the exercise of their zeal for destruction and innovation.

Witnesses of Truth during the Reign of Ration-

Yet it must not be supposed that Germany even in its darkest period was a complete desolation, without green spots and fresh fountains of living others in their belief, but to take the liberty of not There were some venerable divines, like believing anything very definitely; and feeling very Reinhard, Storr, Knapp, who, although affected to uneasy when any one would insist upon the importsome extent by the spirit of the age, defended the ant truths of the gospel. necessity of a supernatural revelation and the divine authority of the Bihie with great learning and abii- parent in the churches which have separated them Kionstock, the German Milton, sung the giory of the Messlah. Hamann and Herder threw the these have either thrown by or modified their conweight of their extraordinary genius and learning fessions of faith. With the view of securing accesnto the scale of Christianity. Jacobi maintained sions, they have endeavored to make these entirely in the name of philosophy, the insufficiency of rea- agreeable, at least to all snch as conceive themselve son and the necessity of faith. The romantic school to be Christians. The framer of one of these con of Schlegel, Tieck, Novalis, revived a taste for the fessions or creeds, which was expected to be a guide poetry of religion John Von Muller, the German to others, avowed her object to be to form a creed Tacitus, found at last in Jesus Christ the centre of which any Evangelical individual might adopt ; and the history of the world and the only key to the this was effected simply by leaving out nearly everysolution of its mysteries. Schelling and Hegei dug thing abont which there was commonly some dive anel of speculation, wblch, although sity of opinion. So that when one bad given conout a deeper cha ation and reason, of divine and buman truth. Clan- lieve this and much more too. dius, Stilling, and Lavater, preserved a childlike pie- The effect of this upon the stated institution of the ty in an age of general skepticism, and proved, in churches on the Sabbath, has been to obtain teachir persons and writings, a blessing to thousands. ers, in many instances, that have no very distinct The Pietists and Moravians kept the lamp of faith belief of their own; or so far as this is distinct, to be of the sixteenth and seventeenth century.

Thus there was a sufficient amount of salt left to sep the body from spiritual decay and corruption. the Corsican conqueror, the intellectual and moral friends of the truth should be led to implore divine nowers for a successful emancipation and regenera Germany were fast ripening, especially in Prussia, which had sunk lowest, to rise highest true; and that they should earnestly entreat the atast the German States.

Revival of Evangelical Faith. The great revival of evangelical Christianity in

with the evangelical and Scriptnral system of truth. praver was answered in the inspiration of the Psalms, Ulimann, Lncke, Bleek, Sack, Mnlier, Schmid. and giving them a prominent place in the Book of tothe, Dorner, Lange, and a number of other dis" God. On this part of the discourse was concentra tinguished theological writers labored for the same ted the power of the preacher's eloquence-the elocause of bnilding up on a stronger foundation what quence, not of action or display, but the eloquence

members of one family.

of grey locks and tottering age. David did show The result was, that in the conrse of thirty or for- the strength of God to his generation, and has ty years the chairs of nearly all the German univer- through every generation of the church to the preses were filied with meu imbued more or less with ent day, and will through all coming time. He is a believing spirit, and laboring successfully in rear- made third person, with the presence of God in eveing np a pious and zealons generation of ministers. ry lone chamber of pious affliction, or of joy. The who will scatter the send amongst the people, and great congregations are everywhere cheered with thus, with the help of God, build up once more the his spirit and made acquainted with his person. walls of Jerusalem in the land of the Reformation. The query would often come to my mind, during It must not be supposed, bowever, that this was the delivery of the discourse : Are old ministers an easy triumpb. On the contrary, it was and is good for nothing, as they are regarded by so many still a most powerful conflict between Christ and at the present day ? Anti-Christ, faith and infidelity, theism and panthe-

ism. This very conflict, which is not yet ended, "MORE BLESSED TO GIVE." makes the last period of German theology one of A Christian traveler relates that he attended the most instructive and interesting chapters in the upon the service of a Protestant Church, on internal bistory of the Chnrch. Bnt want of room Easter Sunday, in the city of Lyons. After the elebration of the Lord's Supper, many of the compels us to defer this point to another number embers advanced towards the minister and laid own their offerings to aid in the erection of a

anctuary. Among the number was a soldier WHAT CAN BE DONE FOR CHURCHES! ho, with gushing tears of gratitude, presente WESTERN RESERVE, February 8, 1856. all his earnings for the last three months. MESSES EDITORS :- Some may ask, what is the nister, knowing this circumstance, and fearing natter with them ? very reasonably assuming that that he might have given more than he could ford, asked him if he was certain that he could this must be known, before we can be prepared to pare so much. With much emotion, he replied suggest any remedy. Allow me then, to mention Savior spared not himself, but freely gave bere, some things, which are in my opinion, wrong is life for my redemption, and surely I can spare

one quarter of my year's earnings for the pro-motion of his glory here on earth." This is the spirit which is needed to meet the demands of It is a matter of notoriety, that the churches are separating ; it is as if there were some repelling force ons pleading for the gospel. If one half the kindly gave place, in your columns, to a scrap of history concerning the churches in our connection. church were ready to make such sacrifices, how speedily would the gospel advance over the carth; what companies of faithful missionaries or this part of the Western Reserve, that told sim ply the fact that a large part of the conrches which would go forth to reap the moral harvest of the world! What a full, overflowing treasury would had been connected with the Synod, had withdrawn from ns: and also that several others that were formbe the Lord's !

ed in a later time, that would have been naturaliy LABOR THE WEALTH OF A NATION with us, but for the same repelling force which bad eparated the others. Now, without attempting to The wealth of a nation consists in its labor is the only reliable source of individual detect the particular infinence which bas done this, wealth. There has been for many years among us a growing aversion to labor. That which our I wish to give a few specimens, by which to indicate fathers were taught to regard as necessary and The churches which are nominally connected honorable in time past, the present generation look upon as degrading. With ordinary health have bnt little real sympathy with each other ; as is manifest from the difficulty of getting a representastrength and capacity, the way to comfort tion from them at the stated meetings which are held and honorable independence is open in this to every one; but that way is only each year, there is comparatively little regard bad through labor. But we have among us those who refuse to add anything to the general wealth, for the distinguishing truths of the gospel; the many not only being willing to allow the largest liherty to

and pass their time in devising plans to share the lation which is the product of the labo of others. Hence come pernicious theories that trade antagonizes between labor and capital; and hence the teachings of demagogues that the emyer is the enemy of the employed ; the rich of The effect of such a state of opinion is very ap

the poor; corporations of the masses; whereas in truth the interests of all are in common, and it selves. Many, perhaps I should say the most, or is only by the means of the wealth, which consists in the accumulation of labor, that labor itself can find employment, and the laborer become the capitalist

THE ROAD TO RUIN

The theater is often called a school of morals ony might be multiplied ind uch te far remote from the simplicity of the gospel, prom-ised at least to show the beantiful harmony of reve-more, it was not nacommon to say to bim, we be-Vork papers, illustrates the influence of the test the actors behind the scenes :

burning in dark places. And finally the common people in spite of all the efforts of the blind leaders tain some who have not paid any considerable atto deprive them of their dearest treasure, retained a tention to the subject-not seldom men who are in her situation. Her education was thoroughly certain traditional piety, nourished by the German mainly employed in secular business, or been the complete, and she early gained a good reputation some instances, men who are avowedly hostile to the doctrines of the Bible. This is only a part of

spiritual decay and corruption. the very time of the deepest thing needs to be done—indeed must be done; and after a time made her appearance on the boards in this city; where she created no little ational humiliation of Germany nuder the yoke of now I ask in earnest, what it shall be. That all the Consican conqueror, the intellectual and moral friends of the truth should be led to implore divine intellectual and moral help, will, I trust, suggest itself to them. That ministers should the the the second the second to be second to wanter the second to be second to b nisters should take the alarm they give, is also of engaging her.

tention of all, is certainly important. If there can of an in be no real religion, only so far as there are correct sion predominating, she again fell. The former views of what the Bible teaches, which is, I think, lovely woman, talented authoress, and fine ac-Germany is generally dated from the national strug- neerly self-evident, then ministers should double tress, sleeps to-night a vagabond in the Tombs !"

1925 as the alter, and source of these are converted. I regard

One said to him, at the close of the services, "Brother, I was afraid you would drive them to despair."

"That is just what I wanted to do," was the reply. "When a man is driven to despair of himself, he will cry, 'Save, Lord, or I perish ! The Christ came to save those that are lost-those who feel that they are lost; and no man can feel that, till he is cut from all hope of any help from himself or any created being."

It is a great thing to understand God's method of salvation, and to give wise counsel to inquiring sinners. Attempts to perform this duty htroduced among them. Some time since, you the present age in behalf of the benighted mil- should be preceded by much thoughtfulness and

grave. He thinks there is no danger, but you gospel?

appens to meet. Astonishing ! If it is alto- cred profession.

For the New-York Evangelist SPEAK TO THIS YOUNG MAN! BY REV. DR. HUMPHREY.

praver.

Young men ought to be spoken to by their seniors in age and experience on a great many the ministry, and become laborers of pre-eminent subjects. Inexperienced as they are in the ways of the world, and liable to be led into forbidden paths by sinister biases and temptations they have a right to expect the counsels of age have attained high standing in another denomiand wisdom to guard and guide them. Ye,

therefore, who know the way, who are capable of giving needful cautions and instructions, "Go speak to this young man." If you do it kindly, he will generally listen to yon, "fast" as the age is, and even if he should not heed your counsels at the moment, he will thank you for

them another day. Perhaps he is in danger of being drawn into labored as an exploring missionary in Missouri bad company. You are aware of his exposure, and Illinois, and who has since been a pastor from something which you have seen or heard. more than thirty years, is deeply affected by the brace the present opportunity. You may not gone to their reward in a better world. But a

done their duty.

it the vast majority who enter its walls find in school for vice. Amos Lawrence testified that of the young men among his early associates who poken may save him. frequented the theater, not one prospered in a worldly point of view, or came to a good end. nitely the use of intoxicating drinks. He is a fine, Then, we find still another very numerous class promising son, the pride and hope of his family. are agents, editors, and superintendents of book

"Among the twelve who were punished for drunkenness was one-a female-whose history is truly melancholy, though by no means unusual. She is not yet old, and was once pretty courted and admired by all. She was born in isms, bymns, and devotional works merest beginners in a course of education, or in as a writer. She soon evinced a passion for the that, despite

the doctrines of the Bible. This is only a part of an actress. In this sphere she was very success ing daily worse, no manager would run the risk. of engaging her. For a time she gave evidence

tion to reform, but the terrible pas-

and eves were dark, and his countenance well night and of persuading and controlling men. Yet this as placid as marble. His style of speaking was is an essential and appropriate work of the gossingularly easy and usually unimpassioned Words flowed from his lips in a liquid stream

In inquiries for ministers, it is often said, Give like easy conversation. His ordinary preaching us a man of good common sense, and of practical was of this easy, gliding style, and was very knowledge. By which more is meant than high pleasing to the hearer. There was no straining classic, literary and scientific attainments, or skill after figures and high sounding words; no lash in reading Greek and Hebrew, or even to write ing himself into an eloquent fury, and breaking and deliver able sermons. Many can do these, the force of gesticulation by accustoming his who yet dare not encounter public opinions, or even the opponents of religious truth, any where except behind the fortifications of a pulpit. Many laymen meet and refute common irreligious cavils more successfully than do those educated for the defence of the gospel. By a few years of specific and well directed

what to a verbose style, rarely preaching less study of systematic theology, many now practically trained in business habits, and from interthan an hour.

ourse with society, might be introduced into Whatever may have been the opinions of his required only a short time after the great debate access in turning men from the error of their ommenced, to assure both parties of the correct- from your door. And perhaps, your eternal way unto the obedience of the truth. Such mer excluded from the ministry in our connexion, ness of Dr. Young's opinion, as to Rice's abilities as a debater. So thoroughly had he prepared writhing in never ending torments, the poor

himself that the audience noticed the remarka- beggar, whom you repulsed with harsh words, In looking at the present want of ministers, ble fact that N. L. Rice was actually better and the gloomy prospects in the future, we are posted up in the writings of Alexander Camp- in a world of glory. Nothing to give? You bell than was Alexander Campbell himsolf. In count your gold by thousands, you magnificently naturally led to inquire, Where are the minisnaturally led to inquire, where are the minis-ters who have been educated in our Colleges several instances, my friend told me, Mr. Rice embellish your habitation; you adorn your perrepeated what purported to be quotations from and Theological Seminaries within the last thirty-five years? One, who was among the early the "Millenial Harbinger" and Campbell's other occasional writings, and that Campbell denied graduates of Andover Theological Seminary, who them ; but was obliged to own them, when his opponent passing the book to the clerk would request him to read the identical words which and unsuspecting as he may be, you tremble for inquiry. Such an one has a favorable stand point he had been reciting. There was not an nnhim. Run, speak to him. Don't put it off. Em- for observation. He finds, that not a few have guarded assertion or weak spot exposed but Rice pounced upon it, annoying his opponent have another. Put him on his guard. Tell him large number still living and in health, are not now with quiet raillery ; now by direct assault ; what you have noticed in other cases; how statedly, and many not even occasionally, en- and, most aggravating of all, by showing Alexander Campbell versus Alexander Campbell. What-did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it young men of good families and flattering pros- gaged in preaching the gospel. Some have obvipects have been gradually and almost insensibly ously turned aside after filthy lucre. Others ever may have been the opinions of the Camp-

not to me." drawn into dangerous companionship and led ou have become professors and literary teachers, bellites, there was but one opinion among all to ruin. Tenderly warn him. A few words fitly flattering themselves that they can be very usebut them, and that was that Rice had distin-BROKEN DOWN MINISTERS. guished himself in this debate, conducting it ful in this profession, and having a perfect assur-There goes a young man, who you know, or ance that they can better provide for the tem-MESSRS. EDITORS : Is there any fund for such with consummate ability, and that he left the If not it seems to me it is high time there was.] believe, indulges, it may be very moderately, in poral comfort of their families and dependents. arena with well-deserved laurels.

At "Brimstone Corner," I heard him frequentremarkable discourses, for the reason that when a fear lest he might not sustain flights so boldmore quiet eloquence of Dr. Rice. The latter eemed to me to be deficient in warm emotions. and to be too diffuse. These characteristics may

izing-using his snrprising gift of words to utter There is no loneliness, there can be none all the waste or peopled deserts of the wo reckoned, as the editor of a religious newspaper ; bearing the slightest comparison with an unloved gether too bad for a man of age, making any These agents greatly magnify their office. a debater ever ready to take up the gauntlet; ing statue amongst the marble memorials of the dead—instinct with life, yet paralysed with death —the burning tide of natural feeling circling retensions to good manners, in a mere boy it is They must be heard before every General Assca and the author of books, it was not surprising

brethren into account in our estimates, for I know that at least six good ministers of my equaintance have objected to this course on the their instability is systematised; their pastoral relations peculiar. round of conscience; and employed servants who never were present at their family worship.

In the next, I propose to speak of the cause o As well I think might they say, " I will never this instability M. H. speak of Hell or the punishment of the wicked

For the New-York Evangelist I HAVE NOTHING TO GIVE.

will be clad in shining garments, singing praises

Yours truly,

A LOVELESS HOME.

onsciences would be injured by such doctrines." Nothing to give ? Why, you are even poorer I cannot think that the Christian head of a family is in the path of duty, who will employ han the widow, whose whole living consisted of but two mites ! You are a child of destitution persons in his family, who by their separation -an object of charity yourself. Nothing to and consequent remarks are daily subverting his teachings to his children. Do not fear that you give? Yes, you have something to give too; you have tears, sympathy, and kind words. And are forcing their conscience. Ask them. Their invariable answer is, "I have no objection." "I although these will not clothe the naked, or feed the hungry, they will impart satisfaction to enjoy it, but my priest says I must not come." the hearts of your afflicted fellow creatures-Now it is not conscience you overcome when you the knowledge of your compassion will be soothprevail, it is the command of the priest you put ing to their dejected feelings. Nothing to give? down, and at the same time weaken his influ-Ah, you do not mean that you have literally ence and thus prepare the way for doing good. nothing; but you have not the disposition to For is it not a well established fact that it is the give. You are the proprietor of vast possessions; slavish fear of the priest that prevents access to you live in a lordly mansion; numerous depend-

our Catholic population, and seals up the heart ants obsequiously do your bidding; you are aragainst the power of God's truth? rayed in costly apparel; you revel in luxury and I think the hope we have of doing good to the Catholics thrown upon our shores, is mainly by the splendor; like a certain rich man you fare sump-Baptist opponent, or the fears of his friends, it tuously every day, and like Lazarus at his kind and happy influence of family religion, and gate, so is the poor, famishing mendicant driven by making them sharers of it. The thousands condition too, will be similar; while you are

which have been lost to the Catholic Church in this country may be attributed principally to this cause. 8.J. B.

n my congregation, for there are some whose

Selected for the New-York Evangelist THOUGHTS ON CHRISTIAN REFORM.

There are two great classes of reformers in our day. The one class he old that human nature can be advanced to the highest point son with costly jewels and fine raiment; you the atoning work of Christ or the inward influgive splendid entertainments to display your ences of the Holy Spirit. They do not rely for human reformation on the gospel of the cross, but on cleanly habits, fresh air, good wages, temwealth and treasures to your friends; you make liberal donations and expensive gifts, where it perste living, mental cuiture, and the morai code of the Bible. This school are mainly Socinians, liberal donations and expensive gifts, where It your ears te the cry of the poor, you send the hungry soul away empty, forgetting that the ers. In England their most distinguished leaders are Charles Dickens, the Howitts, Mr. Fox, Bible says, "Whoso stoppeth his ears at the cry Miss Martineau, and the writers in the London Leader. Mr. Kingsley the author of "Alton of the poor, he also shall cry himself, and shall not be heard." And in the last, great Day perhaps Locke," holds some views in common with them Alton these words will condemn you, "Inasmuch asye he is a Trinitarian, but abuses Calvinism roundly. In this country their most prominent representative-man and leader is Mr. Greeley, of the Tribune. The cardinal mistake of this school is that man is an improvable being without the For the New-York Evangelist. work of Christ and the Holy Spirit.

The other school rely for human advancement mainly on the gospel faithfully preached and practised. But the question is, What is the Gos-pel? On this point there is some practical difference. Sometimes it is used to signify the whole Bible. Those who restrict it to its first meaning, and preach accordingly, undoubtedly a great error. Christ crucified is certainly the fundamental doctrine of the pulpit, but faith in Christ is not all that God's servants Lord's money, to a serious reckoning. I feel to Felix. He not only declared Christ his Masthat I owe the Master everything, and if any of His long tried and faithful servants who are past work are now in distance I work cruelty, and intemperance. He took a wide range, and yet brought all home to the ruler's startled conscience. Now on this very point lies the practical error of many of our second class of reformers. They would come ormers. They would save men, and purify society, and advance the race, but do not unfold the whole Bible in its wide sweep of

for example, this technically styled "conservative " class insist (and rightly too) that intemperance is to be checked by the gospel. But how? By preaching only the doctrines of re-She stands amids her family like a liv It does not so strike us. Let the Let them practise temperance, and preach out

have seen somewhere accounts of Christ's faithly and with great satisfaction, perhaps with ful ministers being left to want and destitution. service of their Master. If such be the case, it seems to me that Master will call some of us, who have been entrusted with a portion of our

His

But he has entered upon a slippery path; a concerns, and publishing establishments. Is there greater comfort than to some of Dr. Stiles' more after they had spent a long and useful life in the habit is stealing upon him which, if not imme- a sufficient reason for this great alienation of taldiately checked, may lead him to the drunkard's ents consecrated to the work of preaching the one saw the latter in his best moods, there was

know there is. You know that the wine which Have the highest interests of religion been se- a fear which did not occur to the hearer of the work, are now in distress, I want to pay one inlectures on the Signs of the Times, published I have ten dollars ready for the first payment.

last Snmmer at St. Louis. At the same time.

intolerably offensive. Run, speak to him. He ciation, Assembly, Synod, and Presbytery. Each that he did not elaborate and condense his pulpit

"red, and give h itself aright in the cup, at cured by this extensive draft upon the ministry? last biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an Might not many important agencies be equally adder." Run, hasten, speak to him. If you do well filled by such men as Everist and Lawrie ;

it kindly, he will not repulse you, and if he and even better than by men educated in seclu-be seen in his published works, especially in the stallment at least. If you hear of any such case, should, yon will have done your duty. Many sion from business transactions? The practice who have fallen by little and little, might have of providing an agency for every minister fa-

been saved, had older men, whom they respected, tigued and discouraged in the self-denying work very often one felt that the Doctor was extempor of preaching the gospel, and having an inade-Yonder goes a lad, with a cigar in his month, quate and uncertain support, has tempted many thoughts which had had no previous elaboration buffing the smoke in the face of whomsoever he excellent and able ministers to abandon the sa- in his own mind. But when his labors were

is not yet so strongly wedded to the dirty wed as not to hear you. Tell him how sorry you are the church, and some one is usually previously his sole business. By this is not meant that he his not meant

audience to a monotony of violence. figures were such as a cultivated gentleman might use in private conversation, his words such as common people understood, and his gesticulation very easy and natural, and for that reason forcible. As a natural consequence of his easy extempore gifts, he was inclined some-



THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST, FEB. 21, 1856.

individuals will be saved from the inebriate's grave, and public sentiment purified at the same

So in regard to the curse of slavery. If removed, it is to be by the gospel_the whole Bible preached boldly and in love. Is it enough for to southern minister to unfold only the way of The Southern minister to unfold only in the second sulvation to his suditors? He has another work still assigned him by his Redeemer. All that alavery needs to finish it is the whole Bible preached out and carried out into practice. So with every other sin and popular evil. God's preached out and carried out into practice. So with every other sin and popular evil. God's plan is to remove it by His law and the power of His grace. Only let men hear the entire law, of His grace. Only let men hear the entire law and be made to see the sins of which they are guilty; and that from these sins, when forsaken,

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guilty; and that from these sins, when forsaken, Ohrist's blood can freely save them. The State may do much for Christian reform in this country. We are a Republic. Every eitizen is a ruler. Voting is not merely a sacred privilege—it is a trust. It entails a duty. A Christian reformer can, therefore, help to make good laws, to establish statutes against lotteries, tippling-houses, brothels, adultery, &c. He can labor in Slaveholding States for the repeal of edious and un-Christian laws bearing on slavery, and for the extinction of the evil itself in a legal-ized way. ized way. The Church must not leave social reforms to

"ontsiders." God's people have a divine motive to work, and a divine rule to work by. The emperance and the anti-slavery movements have suffered fearfully by being left to corrupt lemagogues, to self-seekers, to headstrong en-thusiasts, to men who fear not God, whether they "love their brother" or not. Every Christian is bound to be a thorough

conservative, and a thorough radical at the same time. He is to be a radical in opposing evil, that is, he must go to the root of the evil. Moral compromises are invariably wrong. The Bible does not tolerate them. Every sonl that loves God, and pities dying

manity, is called to the work of reform. word reformer should be synonymous with Christian the world over. And next to faith in God and the cross should be our faith in truth. The whole truth unconcealed and uncompron The truth as Paul preached it, and as stout martyrs have bled for The mists of error may obscure it for a time-nights of prejudice may settle down on it, but there it is "still beating on with victorious pulse, and waiting for the day."—Rev. T. L. Cuyler.

The H. P. Ebangelist

NEW YORK : THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1856.

MR. C. W. JAMES. No. 1 Harrison street Cineinnati, O., is eur General Collecting Agent for Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kentucky and the southern sections of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, assisted by H. J. THOMAS, WILLIAM H. THOMAS, THOMAS M. JAMES, Dr. A. L. CHILDS. GROEGE MORRIS, and RICHARD LEEKE. Receipts r will be good.

MR. NATHAN RITTER is our Agent for Michigan and the Northern portions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c. Subscribers in these sections, upon whom Mr. Ritter may not call within a brief space, are especially requested to re-

EDITOR AT CHICAGO.

The Proprietors of the EVANGELIST are happy to state that they have engaged the services of the Rev. CHARLES P. BUSH, formerly of Norwich, Ct., as Resident Editor and General Agent of this paper, at Chicago. Mr. B. has removed to that city, and will at once enter upon his duties. We have great confidence that Mr. Bush will meet the requirements of the position he has accepted with satisfaction to our patrons in the North-west, and we beg to commend him to the acquaintance and co-operation of our friends in that region. The department he purposes to fill has been unfortunately left unoccupied by the lengthened illness and death of Mr. Mc CONNELL. We trust that the arrangements now made will meet every expectation of the service which this Journal shall render the spiritual and ecclesiastical interests of the North-west.

THEOLOGICAL UNION.

ament, we will review the questions of the Pres-First Question. "Was Adam the legal repre

armor of All Praver. sentative of the race?" The Presbuterian a swers for us. " No." The " Protest " answers LORD'S IDEA OF METHODISM. "By a divine constitution, Adam was so th head and representative of the race, that, as a

consequence of his transgression, all mankin became morally corrupt, and liable to death, temporal and eternal." The Presbyterian, too, in here using the term "legal representative," as necessary to Orthodoxy, has a phrase which is not found in the Confessions or Catechisms. Second Question. "Is the race held legally responsible for the disobedience of Adam as a covened by so large a separation. enant head ?" The Presbuterian answers for us "No." We are not "legally responsible" for

this answer, since the "Protest" answers, as before, for the Presbyterian has made two questions out of one: "By a divine constitution Adam was so the head and representative of the race, that, as a consequence of his transgress all mankind became morally corrupt, and liable to death, temporal and eternal."

Third Question. "Was the sin of Adam i breaking the covenant imputed to his posterity? The Presbuterian answers as our representative "No." We answer for ourselves, in the words

of the "Protest :" "The sin of Adam is not imputed to his posterity in the sense of a literal transfer of personal qualities, acts and demerit; but by reason of the sin of Adam, in his peculiar relations, the race are treated as if they had sinned." And Dr. Hodge has said, "This doc trine merely teaches, that in virtue of the union, epresentative and moral, between Adam and his osterity, his sin is the ground of their condemnaion, that is, of their subjection to penal evils." Fourth Question. "Did Christ endure the proper penalty of the law as the representative solemn accusation indeed !

of his people ?" The Presbuterian, not representing us, answers for us, "No." But the "Pro test" says, "The sufferings and death of Christ were not symbolical, governmental, and instructive only, but were truly vicarious, i. e., a substitute for the punishment due to transgress ors. And while Christ did not suffer the literal cenalty of the law, involving remorse of concience and the pains of heli, he did offer a sac-

rifice, which infinite wisdom saw to be a full equivalent." Fifth Question. "Are believers justified by the imputed righteousness of Christ ?" Again the Presbyterian imputes to us, "No !" with a mark of exclamation. The "Protest " replies 'Nor is the righteousness of Christ imputed to

heart.

his people in the sense of a literal transfer of personal qualities, acts and merit; but by reason of his righteousness, in his peculiar relation,

they are treated as if they were righteous." And again, yet more fully, it declares, "All believers are justified, not on the ground of personal merit, but solely on the ground of the obedience and death, or, in other words, the righteousness of Christ. And while that rightconsness does not become theirs, in the sense of a literal transfer of personal qualities and merit. yet, from respect to it, God can and does treat

them as if they were righteous." This statement agrees with the definition President Edwards, who says, that the imputation of Christ's righteousness means "no other than this, that the righteousness of Christ is accepted for us, and admitted, instead of that perfect inherent righteousness, which ought to be in ourselves." And Dr. Hodge denies the literal transfer, and asserts that "to impute righteousness is to regard and treat as righteous." Sixth Question. "Are men totally disabled by

the fall from rendering obedience to God's comnents?" The Presbuterian thinks again that we are only able to answer "No." But the "Protest" discriminates, and savs, "while sinners have all the faculties necessary to a perfect moral agency and a just accountability, such is their love of sin and opposition to God and His law, that, independently of the renewing influence or almighty energy of the Holy Spirit, since the disruption, amply justify us in believing they never will comply with the commands of In its summary of the points, the Presbuteric further implies that we deny the doctrines of " original sin and gratuitous justification through the imputed righteousness of Christ," and that resentation of their views. And then it goes on it is this denial which is the hindrance to union. By our citations, this charge is sufficiently -disproved. As to original sin, the Protest also adds, "Original Sin is a natural bias to evil, resulting from the first apostacy, leading invariably and certainly to actual transgression. And all infants, as well as adults, in order to be saved need redemption by the blood of Christ, and rereperation by the Holy Ghost," Such are the questions and answers in this matter of orthodoxy. We do not mean to imply that there are no points of difference between our Old School brethren and ourselves. Many of them hold to the letter of the Confession in a way in which we cannot sympathise. Some of them will not allow the whisper even of philosophical differences as to the mode of stating and defending the doctrines of grace. Some of them insist upon immediate imputation, limited atonement, and total inability, as if these were the gospel itself. It has even been claimed and asserted, that original sin and justification must be abandoned, unless we maintain the the ory of immediate imputation-a theory which has commanded only a limited assent even in the methodism. Calvinistic communions. If the Old School take the ground, that such theories are necessary to

the complete Bible law of temperance too. Then ment, outside of the Confession and Catechism, he wrestled with the Angel, and prevailed. So public is in great danger of being rent asunder see them safe for eternity. You desire to see "feverything, has conquired and kept it, descrives gives an authentic and undisputed record of the let the Christian supplicate the aid of the Al- by a turbulent democracy, every man fighting them stand in their lot and quit themselves like to be recognized as the hero of the Malakoff. All entiments of our branch of the Church as a mighty in his spiritual conflicts. Mere courage for himself against his brother, and thus the mer in the cause of humanity and of God. With honor to him for this noble work. For the last whole, this is the one. By the aid of this doc- is weak, and native resolution will faint and whole perishing by strife and division. If it re- what diligence should you prepare your hearts few months we have been in constant fear that expire. But God can give him the victory. The treats before such a fate, it is in equal danger of for waiting upon God on that day when the he would break down from excess of labor. But weakest disciple is invincible, when clad in the going back to find safety in absolute despotism. thousands of Israel shall sympathise with you, his recent success, we trust, will give him new

All this is true, and it is most sadly evident that and unite their prayers with yours. our countrymen need the presence of some au thority which all shall respect-of some influ-

chapter on Methodism, says that a "solemn acneeded, must be moral, rather than that wielded asation might have been bronght against Wesby any organization. If instead of THE CHURCH. ley for the presumption with which he someimes ascribed immediate efficacy to his prayers." He also says, among other evils of his career he would have hit the nail on the head. These enumerated, that " very many persons have been are two things, which are by no means necessarily ormented with dreadful agonies and pangs,' besides the great evil of the Church being weak-What must be the historian's idea of religion f we judge from these complaints? As to the nation, where the forms of the Church of Rome and hope to a dving world. first, what would that personal piety be worth, are wholly unknown. Witness the fathers of which was not distinguished by a belief in the New-England, who spurned that formal worship, mmediate efficacy of prayer ? Can there be such and yet were profoundly religious men-mer a thing as true prayer, without something of that belief? If the Lord Jesus has taught his disciwho lived, and moved, and had their being in God. Thus ruled by an imperious sense of reples to pray, believing that they shall receive ligious duty, they were a law unto themselves, those things for which they ask according to the and in all their local organizations, preserved a will of God, and has even based the acceptablebetter order than if awed by armed guards, or ness of their prayers on that belief, then the disruled by priests. Let Mr. Brownson compare ciple who has not that belief is destitute of an the villages of New-England, perfectly self-govessential ingredient in the spirit of prayer. Pererned, always managing the affairs of the town haps Lord Mahon meant what the Duke of Welquietness and order, with Mexico and the lington was wont to call fancy prayers, that is, outh American Republics, where the Church of extempore prayers, from the heart, without the prayer-book. Probably Lord Mahon, as a good

Rome is present in all her power to preserve the balance of the State; to keep rulers from tyrchurchman, would not have ascribed presumpanny, and the people from licentiousnesss ! tion to Wesley, if he had praved only out of the it is not an army of priests, with monks and prayer book ; would not have accused him of nuns, that are needed in this country, but a pure fanaticism for imagining an immediate efficacy Chistianity, taught by pious and humble men. in those prayers. It was only his prayers, (Wes-This is a thousand times better than any foreign lev's.) which it was presumptuous to suppose Despotism to secure at once Order and Liberty. were attended with immediate efficacy. A very

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

And then as to the other great evil of "very many persons having been tormented with dread-ful agonies and pangs," under Wesley's preach-The day of fasting and prayer for Colleges is at and, and we would fain excite our readers to an earnest preparation for that most important reing; it was the very proof of immediate efficacy ligious anniversary. For this purpose we shall there; the preaching was efficacious, at all events, to put sinners into trouble on account of their call attention to some truths which have not the sins; and that being the case, we do not wonaspect of novelty. Obvious truths must be corder that Wesley should have sometimes believed rectly apprehended in order that they may exert their appropriate influence. that there was immediate efficacy in his prayers ;

especially considering that that very result, those God hears and answers prayer. There are nany truths freely assented to by the intellect very agonies and pangs of an awakened conwhich are not believed by the heart : they are science, were the precise effects for which he had prayed, and which he desired most earnestly not received with the simplicity of faith neces might be produced by the Holy Spirit in the sary to render them living truths in the soul The Christian believes that "he that asketh re

What a singular conception is that of a reli- ceiveth." He would shudder at the thought o gion established by the State ! A religion simply calling in question the Divine veracity. Still and solely of prescribed forms and prayers, with there may be in his mind some ideas respecting decent morality attached to them, together the Divine purposes, which may prevent him with a security against all enthusiasm ! A con- from going to God, with the same confidence servative religion, protecting the community with which a child goes to a parent whose promm being tormented with dreadful agonics and ise has never failed. Or when the blessing asked pangs, by the assurance of being personally ste- for has been received, he may not be inclined to eotyped into heaven ! How inestimable the refer it to prayer as its cause. It might have favor of a sound religious currency established come if he had not prayed for it. That we may by law, as genuine and infallible as the notes of be prepared for the duties of the day in prospect the Bank of England ; an experience superscribed we must attain unto the simplicity of a childand minted, as the Church and Cesar's regular like faith, and fully believe that God will keep coin, the possessors of which shall defy all pangs His word when He says, "Ask, and ye shall re-

and agonies; passing into the kingdom, like the ceive." Let us turn aside from everything that Iron Duke, by virtue of the prayer-book under would interfero with perfect confidence in the his arm. The holders of such coin look down Divine promises.

with pity and contempt on an experience like The success of our free institutions dependent that of Bunyan, for example, as being, in Sou- upon the intelligence and morality of the people. they's words, "the fever of a burning enthusi- This is a truth so frequently repeated that it asm," from which "our church" happily ex- well nigh fails to convey any idea to the mind :

empts and defends her dear children. "Very and yet, in order to appreciate the importance many persons have been tormented with dread- of prayer for colleges, one must have a full ap-

strength and hope. May his life and health be A large portion of our readers we would fain spared for many years to witness the results ofhis long and self-denying labors. hope are friends of Christ. They love His cause

Lord Mahon, in his History of England, in the ence to restrain the violence of the popular will and desire to see it prosper. They know that and of party strife. But this influence, so much its great instrument is the preaching of the word. They know that there are multitudes of young men in our colleges who might become preach Mr. Brownson had said that RELIGION was the ers of that word. They know that a revival of great conservative influence of free institutions, religion in each of the colleges of our land, would soon furnish preachers enough, to carry the tidings of salvation to every accessible portion of onnected. The Church may be all-powerful the globe. Let them prepare, by meditation, where there is very little Religion; and on the and penitence, and prayer, to come before God other hand the spirit of Religion-the sense of on the day of supplication, and offer their united esponsibility to God, may pervade the hearts of cry for a blessing which shall give joy in heaven

NEW HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The new building, erected for this most useful ission, was dedicated on Thursday of last week. It stands right in the heart of the Five Points, and towering up to the height of six stories, it overlooks all the wretched dwellings which crowd that miserable locality. It is of plain appearance, but is built in the most solid and substantia manner. It is all of brick, and stone, and iron. The girders are of wrought iron, with brick arches between, so that the building is rendered completely fire-proof. On the ground floor is a plain chapel, large enough to hold three or four undred persons. Besides its convenient access from the street, it has a door in the rear, by which the children enter from the schools, and also a side entrance for visitors. The neatness of the place renders it pleasant and attractive to ali. while its plainness is such as not to repel the poorest and humblest, who may wish to enter a house of God, and listen to the voice of prayer.

All are free to come. The only pew rent remore and better should be done for the therough quired is a quiet and respectful attendance. Above the chapel are the rooms of the family of the Superintendent, and then school rooms and dormitories for the children. In the rear building are a number of large workshops, to carry out the idea and design of a House of Industry. The services of dedication were deeply inter- tempts in Western New-York, for this great obesting. The chapel was thronged with visitors, ject; and possessing the confidence which the many of whom had come down from the Fifth venue to see what was done for the children of spire, it must be entirely successful. the poor. After singing by the children, Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg offered a solemn and touching

prayer. Rev. Dr. Bedell read the Parable of the fluences, and has, during its career, done a noble Good Samaritan, and other appropriate selections missionary work. The pamphlet informs us that from the Scriptures. The Church of the Asof the more than three thousand pupils who cension has been from the first a powerful friend have been instructed by it, about one thousand and supporter of this mission, and it was fit that have become teachers, many of whom have betheir rector should take part in these services. come Principals of flourishing Female Institu-We are glad to see our Episcopal brethren thus warmly enlisted in such efforts of practical philanthropy.

Mr. A. Russell, President of the Board of Trustces, then read a very clear and excellent Report of the management of the Institution. have been from among the poor, who could have from which it appeared that the Directors had studied at every step how to combine the great- With such a history and purpose, the Institution est degree of economy, and practical efficiency. In hearing this lucid statement, no one could every benevolent heart.

doubt, that the Institution was in the hands of nen, not only of human but of impulses, practical wisdom ; and that, if sustained by the public,

their labors must be productive of immense good. xcellent address. He said: Another Malakoff ently successful. It was really a grand affair. has been taken. Another stronghold of vice Five or six hundred ladies and gentlemen sat

and iniquity has been carried, and in its stead is down to supper in Niblo's Saloon. William E. hridge. ful agonies and pangs," by this most unchurch- prehension of its meaning. Intelligence of itself, reared this fortress of Humanity and Religion. Dodge, Esq., presided, with Mr. Gough at his ified system of personal has no power to correct depravity. The greater Here, but one short year ago, was one of the right, and supported by Dr. Tyng on one side been called to North Adams.

this epot what horrid scenes have been wit-

essed! Here oaths and blasphemy have gone

Religions Intelligence. Ministers and Churches

Rev. Edgar W. Clarke, of North Evans N. Y., has received and accepted a call to the Pres hyterian Church in Medina, N. Y. Rev. Benjamin Mills has resigned the pas oral charge of the Presbyterian church in Chilico the, and it is now vacant.

We learn with great pain from the Observe he death of the Rev. William C. White, of Orange, N.Y., on the 7th inst, at the age of 53. Mr. W. was for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and a man of great excellence of characte and intellectual ahility.

afternoon, Feh. 10th, hy the Presbytery of Milwankie. The sermon was preached by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey of Racine : the charge to the pastor was given hy Rev. R. W. Patterson of Chicago; and the charge to the people by Rev. Dr. Chapin, of Beloit College. The services thronghout were appropriate and deeply interesting. The edifice occupied by this infant church is already filled to its ntmost capacity nnder the truly evangelical and popular ministry of Rev. Mr. Kidd, and measures are in progress for increasing its capacity by a large addition to it.

Rev. S. G. Spees was installed pastor of the rst Preshyterian Church, Milwaukie, on the evening of Fehruary 10th, hy the Presbytery of Milwankie. The sermon was preached by Rev. T. T. Watersions of their ideal of a Female School, and place man of Galena; the charge to the pastor was given by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, of Racine ; and the charge to the people by Rev. J. J. Miter, of Milwankie. The large honse of worship occupied hy the First church was densely filled hy a deeply interested anthe pulpit the clerica lrepresentatives of the Conven-

The enterprise is one of noble intentions, and and success. of most delightful promise. That something The Preshytery of Geneva have appoi Rev. Thomas Lounsberry, D.D., and Rev. Charles education of young females, and that this should Hawley, ministers, and Isaac C. Stevens and Hiram he done by the Church, for Christian ends and Foster, elders, commissioners, Rev R E Willson purposes, and with the same reference to the deand Rev. Horace Eaton, ministers, and Albert F.

Curry, elder, commissioners to Auhurn. mands of missionary labor as stimulates our The Presbytery of North River has dissolved benefactions for the education of the other sex he pastoral relation hetween Rev. Geo. F. Wiswell has long been felt. This is one of the first atand the Second Preshyterian church of Peekskill, and dismissed him to the Preshytery of Wilmington, he having accepted a call from the Central Presbycontrol and approbation of the Synod will interian Church in the city of Wilmington.

The Presbytery of Chemnng have chose Rev. N. Elmer of Waverly, and Hon. Orrin Rohinson, been pre-eminently controlled by religious inelder, of Elmira, Commissoners to the General As-sembly; and Rev. B. F. Pratt, and elder George Temple, both of Campbell, alternates. Rev. C. C. Carr, and Dr. Murdoch, and elder G. A. Perkins, were chosen Commissioners to Auhurn Theological

Seminary. Rev. C. C. Carr was dismissed at his own re tions in different parts of the country. Many quest from his pastoral charge at Horse Heads, last week, to accept a unanimous call to the pastorate of others have become wives of ministers and missionaries. Not a single term has ever passed the Congregational church of Victor, N. Y. Mr

without some hopeful conversions; and what is Carr has made good proof of his ministry in that place. He came from the Anhurn Seminary, and particularly noticeable, most all of these pupils now by the Divine blessing, numbers 200 members, obtained no such means of education elsewhere armonions, and united. During this time the

has a title to the sympathies and benefactions of Festival to Mr. Gough.

Rev Worthington Smith D D late Presi This public demonstration to Mr. Gough Rev. T. L. Cuyler then made a spirited and Thursday evening of last week, and was emin- the 13th inst.

dent of the University of Vermont, a gifted scholar which had been so long expected, came off on and eloquent preacher, died at St. Alhans, Vt., on Rev. Daniel R. Cady has been dismisse

Rev. E. Russel of East Randolph, Mass., has vilest dens in this great metropolis-a spot most and Governor Dutton, of Connecticut, on the Rev. C. B. Boynton of Cincinnati, has been appropriately called, The Court of Death. On other, besides a number of distinguished clergycalled to the South Congregational church in Pittsmen and laymen who occupied the platform. field, Mass, of which Dr. Harris was formerly After the supper had been discussed, Dr. Marsh pastor.

Twenty-three have joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. The probability is that the town will be swept."

SUNDAY SCHOOL REVIVALS - A WHATE COMMENT TRANSFORMED .- A Missionary of the American Sur day School Union in North Carolina, writes thus, to the S. School of the 2d Presbyterian Chnreh, Morristown, N. J.: "I found this County, (G----) a moral waste, with only two Sunday Schools in it, and the great mass growing np in ignorance of the Word of God, and desecrators of that day which he has commanded ns to keep holy. As I went from farmily to family and from neighborhood to neighbor hood, the scenes I viewed were truly sickening. Ignorance and snperstition everywhere met me. Whilst here and there was found a true child Rev. John Kidd was installed pastor of the God, whose heart longed for the salvation of sonl South Presbyterian Church, Milwaukie, on Sahhath the geeat majority were mere formalists or grossly wicked. The inhahitants were so divided in religious sentiment that no denomination was able to support preaching all the time, except in one place. and the Sabhath was used, even hy professors, as a day of visiting and recreation. Just ten months have now passed, and my heart thrills with joy at what I have beheld, and now see, of the abundant hlessing of God on the seed sown. Nearly forty Sunday Schools have been organized, (in this one ounty) into which have been gathered 450 teach us, and 3,000 children. The Word of God has been read and explained, and the hearts of teachers and scholars have been made sensible of the power of that Word, when accompanied with the teachings of the Spirit. Teachers have been taught of God. Scholars have been pointed away from their earthly teachers to the "Great Teacher come from God. The cry has been heard from teacher and pupil at the same time. "What shall we do?" They have sought God together, and, blessed be His name, todience. It was peculiarly gratifying to notice in gether they now rejoice in the assnrance of pardoned sin. Scores have been happily converted through tion with which the church was once connected as this instrumentality and we believe the work ha well as of the other hranch of the Preshyterian fam- only hegnn. A recent revival, commencing in the ily. The most cordial and kindly feeling prevails Sunday School, has resulted in adding to one church between the various evangelical ministers and over 100 members. In another and similar instance, churches of the city, and they all seem to be prose- 60 have been converted; in another 40, and in some cuting their mission of love with dilligence, energy less. My heart is rejoiced at the evidence, almost daily rejoiced, of the hlessings of God on this work. My friends, whilst yon give to this agency of God,

yon can do it with strong faith. You can pray with strong confidence that God will bless your liberality. hen continue to give-continue to pray. A great work is being done. Let it not cease for wan your gifts and your prayers. THE IOWA ORDINATION .- Mr. L. Tappan requests

s to correct a mistake made in the closing sentenc of his article in last week's EVANOLLIST. Mr. Emerson he says has long been a missionary pastor, under appointment of the American Missionary Asso ciation, and at the time of writing, the fact was

overlooked that his last appointment was as Agent of the Association for Iowa, embracing missic work at large.

AN AGED MISSIONARY .- The Directors of the Lonlon Missionary Society have heard of the death of venerable missonary, Mr. Davis, who landed in Tahiti, in 1801, and died at his work at Panara in August last, in his 85th year. He died on Lord's day morning, having preached on the preceeding Sabhath : thus called to his rest and reward after 5 ears of missionary labor in Polynesia.

METHODIST DEPUTATION .- Rev. Charles Cook, D. D., President of the French Conference is expected to visit America in company with Dr. Hannah and found a feeble church of about 75 members, which Mr. Johson. Sailing time from Liverpool, March

> PHILADELPHIA CHARITY SCHOOLS .- Since the oranization of the schools of the Philadelphia Society for the establishment and support of charity schools pwards of 18,000 pupils have participated in their advantages. The number of pupils now helonging to the schools is 235-130 girls, and 105 hoys. One hundred and eighty-eight girls and boys were received in 1855.

ET TU BRUTE ?- The Westminster Review, which represents Mr. Parker's theological school, says of is speeches: " The hlemish of these speeches is a from Westhoro', Mass., to accept a call to West Camwant of taste, so marked, so coarse, so wearisome that we think few English readers will wade through them." We recommend this criticism to those evan elical Chri ns who invite Mr. Parker to Lyceum Halls, to the exclusion of evangelical clea ymen, because of what they term his eloquence, at ractiveness, and taste. METHODISM IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS .- The First Methodist Church in the Sandwich Islands, was dedicated at Honolulu. An excellent sermon was preached hy Rev. W. S. Turner pastor of the church. A collection was taken up amounting to \$187. The exercises were concluded with prayer hy Rev. S. C. Damon, and singing. The land upon which the edifice stands was given by Mr. J. T. Waterhouse. who has also contributed largely towards the build ing.

INGHAM COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE We have received a pamphlet explanatory of the history and aims of the Female Institution having this name, at Leroy, N.Y., and for which an effort is now on foot to raise a fund of \$50,-000 for its endowment. It has a very interesting history, both as to the self-denial, liberality

and skill of the excellent ladies, the Misses Ingham, by whom it was founded and brought up to its present state, and as to the good it has accomplished. The founders, from the fruits of their own labors, have given more than twenty thousand dollars to the Institution, and have dis played a degree of taste in the construction of difices and grounds, and of energy and self-denial in the management, not inferior to the qualiies which have made the name of Mary Lyon mortal. When it had been brought to a high state of prosperity, these ladies presented the whole property to the Synod of Genesee on condition that they would enlarge it to the diment upon a permanent foundation. The Synod accepted the trust, and a charter was procured which grants full collegiate powers to the Institution. To fill up the design, the Trustees need the proposed sum of \$50,000 : which will enable them to enlarge the accom odations, increa the number of instructors, and to diminish the price of instruction so as to make a thorough education as accessible to females, as Christian benevolence and patriotism have, by generations of

liberality, made it to young men.

From its commencement the Institution

The Presbyterian, of Philadelphia, seems alarme at some signs of union between the Old and New School, which it has discovered afloat. It thinks that the "New School " have repented of their ways about Benevolent Societies, but that they are still very far behind in the matter "of old fashioned Orthodoxy." It says, "that the publications issued by members of the New School, that, as a body, they are as far removed from God." old fashioned Orthodoxy as they were in 1837." It advises a "careful perusal" of Dr. Wood's "Old and New Theology,"-a book which " New School men" have always considered a misrepand gives a summary of the points of difference in the following terms :---

"If we ask them, Was Adam the legal repre sentative of the race ? they answer, No. Is the race held legally responsible for the disobedience of Adam as a covenant head? They answer No. Was the sin of Adam in breaking the con enant imputed to his posterity? They answer No. Did Christ endure the proper penalty of the law, as the representative of his people They answer, No. Are believers justified by the imputed righteousness of Christ ? They answer. No! Are men totally disabled by the fall from rendering obedience to God's commandments They answer, No ! Thus they deny and impugn the whole theory, as ever held by all Orthodox Churches, and as explicitly revealed in Scripture. of the origin of human sin, and of the method of recovery." It grants that we may be Orthodox on " predestination and the saints perseverance, but says truly, that "these doctrines do no constitute the whole of Calvinism." and that they are not "so practically important to the system, if we dare make a comparison, as the doctrines of original sin, and gratuitous justification, through the imputed righteousness Christ ??

The editor of the Presbyterian, in his own col umns, has, of course, the advantage of being able to frame the question, and to make the answer, too. He has put the examination in his ow shape, and given the answer after the same man ner. He puts each question as if the terms were

perfectly indubitable and final, and gives our final answer, which appears to be always the same, excepting that a period is put after some of the No's, and an exclamation point after other No's! But all that we have to say to these ons, it would seem, is No, and always No! The whole skill, and all the confusion, too, of such questions, rest upon the implied assumption, that the terms "covenant head," " imputation," " penalty of the law," and " disability," have only one sense in Calvinistic theology. What the "New School " man wants to know, in answering such questions, is, in what sense are the terms used? He wants to know, whether they are used in such a sense, that Antinomian ism, transfer of personal righteousness, inability of all kinds, shall not follow as the logical conse quences. He wants to know, whether any room left for personal responsibility, for calls to immediate repentance, and for the offer of the Gospel to all on the ground of an atonement made for all. That theology, which is so technical that it asserts that these sweeping theological terms, covering the whole ground of man's ruin and recovery, can be properly used in only one narrow sense, and that too, a sense which has led into error and torpor, was not the theology of Augustine, of Calvin, of Edwards; it is not the theology of the Scriptures; it is not the

theology of the Westminster Confession. The Presbuterian in answering these radice questions, has found only one word, the word

No, to express the views of the "New School." If it had looked into the publications of our writers, it might have varied its phraseology. and extraordinary temptations? Do you fear If it had even gone back to 1837, when the alleged heresies were rife, and looked into the lest you may be left to deny your Master, either in words or conduct ? Your only security is to "Protest," " re-adopted unanimonsly by the have found something more to the point, though not more pointed than its unfailing " Ne." Even in 1837, the "New School" had something more support you in the trying hour. Read how than No, to say to these inquiries. That docu-Luther prayed before entering the Diet of ment was republished in the "American Pres-

union, they may well add, that reunion is far distant. If they demand, that we must receive such terms as imputation and disability, with out any qualification, or explanation, or discrimination, they are demanding an intellectual and theological impossibility.

And as to the question of reunion, we feel anxiety, no impatience. The "New School' Church has its own work to do, and its own place to do it in. Providence is making this point more and more apparent. We have not the slightest fear of internal ruptures; there are no present indications that we are to be absorbed in a few words. in any other ecclesiastical fellowship. We are glad to unite with all others, so far as we can and may, still doing our own work. In doctrine we are as harmonious as any denomination in the land. We are not opposed to reunion; nor do we covet it, excepting in the bonds of peace, of charity and of liberality. If the price of rennion be, as the Presbyterian intimates, that we must prosecute for heresy all who do not agree with the Presbyterian in its formal and technical

theology, it is a price far greater than we have any wish to pay. We prefer to remain separate if in reuniting we must part company with chari ty and freedom of opinion. But we do not believe that on this point the

Presbyterian truly represents the vast majority of the Old School. They are not so technical and limited as are some of their organs and advo cates. Many of them agree with us in the opin ion, that this division is an evil and a reproach : an evil, which can only be removed by a large measure of charity ; a reproach, which cannot be This is found in the Church of Rome, which with men are forming, they would pray more ferventlone away, only by agreeing to differ in whatever does not concern the essentials of the West-

and just liberty.

ninster Confession. WATCH AND PRAY

Are you exposed to great dangers ; to peculiar

numble prayer to God for help, is all that can

like and u experience of religion, introduced by John Wes- the intelligence, if directed by Satan, the greater ley. Dreadful agonies and pangs, under this the evil. It must be controlled by moral prinsiple in order to produce beneficial results. system of personal conviction of being a lost einner, which might all have been avoided by trust- pose the entire community were unprincipled ing in the sacraments and prayer-book of the and vicious; would good laws be enacted ? Or up to God. Here has been the resort of thieves Established Church ! if enacted, would they be enforced? Would a

lawless majority enforce wholesome laws ? Cer-Now what a frightful delusion is this! What aultitudes of immortal beings, as capable of reatainly not. Under such circumstances, a military oning in regard to their eternal destiny as Lord despotism, which should restrain individual vio-Mahon, and with the Bible before them, are at lence, would be better than the freest constitu this very day in England staking their all for tion. It surely can require no argument to prove ternity on the assurance that they are safe from that our freedom, which is the result of law, can erdition by the sacraments of the Established be preserved only while there is a law-abiding "hurch ! What multitudes in this country also majority, and that a law-abiding majority can are blindly relying on the same sacramental effi- exist only by the power of moral principle. ency of Episcopal ordinances, being taught from The principles which give form and purpose childhood that the seal of "our church," from to the national life, are, for the most part, difbaptism to confirmation and the Eucharist, is fused from our colleges. The teachers of princihe seal of regeneration unto salvation ! Of all ples are the ministers of the gospel and members lelusions under the light of the gospel, that of of the other learned professions, legislators, inbeing saved by the Church is in some respects structors of higher schools, and authors. These the most dreadful. With reference to just such generally retain through life, the principles which

a delusion, prevailing in the Jewish Church, our they adopt, and the habits which they form blessed Lord told the Jews and his disciples that while in college. Their influence is, in a great the children of the kingdom should be cast into measure, the influence of the college.

outer darkness, where there should be weeping Colleges cannot do their appropriate work of and gnashing of teeth." He told them that many implanting correct principles, and of moulding should come from the East and West and North the character aright unless they have the presand South, and should sit down in the Kingdom ence of the Spirit of God. The tendency of unof heaven, who never so much as heard of "our sanctified knowledge is unfavorable to the adopchurch." nor trusted in it : and that there would tion of sound principles. Knowledge, separated indeed be weeping and gnashing of teeth, when from that charity which is the work of the they, the Jews, who trusted in their church-Spirit, puffeth up. Hence the hercsies and the membership for salvation, should see Abraham various forms of infidelity which have emanated and Isaac and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven. from institutions unvisited by the Spirit. In and they themselves cast out! The children of order to be thoroughly grounded in correct printhe kingdom were then, as now, the believers ciples, the heart must be renewed to the spirit sacramental salvation, and the despisers of of obedience. If a man do his will, he shall

know of the doctrine. The renewing and sanctifying influences of the Spirit lie at the founda-MR. BROWNSON'S LECTURE. tion of all valuable education. These are not se-O.A. Brownson, the celebrated Catholic writer cured by large endowments, or by large inteland reviewer, delivered a Lecture at the Taber- lectual resources on the part of teachers, but are nacle on Wednesday evening of last week, on given in answer to prayer. In regard to the

the Church and the Republic, in which he aimed highest and best element of their influence-the to show that the Chnrch of Rome was the only conversion of the souls of their pupils-teachers ecurity of our American Institutions. He ac- in colleges are of themselves powerless. No deknowledged that it was generally supposed to be gree of intellectual power which they may awakthe enemy of Freedom and of Republics, but con- en, no love of the beautiful which they may intended that it was their only support and safe- spire, can overcome the depravity of the human guard. This certainly is a novel doctrine, but heart.

the argument to sustain it was very ingenious. The dangers to which young men are exposed The whole lies in a nutshell, and may be given in college, should lead to prayer for the presence of the Spirit. It is to be expected that Satar

In a Republic there are two elements which will use all his arts to promote indolence and are naturally antagonistic to each other-the vice, and the adoption of false principles in those State and the Individual. In the ancient repub- who, if educated aright, will do battle against lies the State was supreme ; and hence the gov- him. The dangers which beset young men, even ernment became an absolute despotism. The in our best regulated colleges, are not appreciated individual was nothing. He might obtain rights by parents and by the Church. They are apas a Citizen, but he had none as a Man. In later preciated only by those who have experienced times the tendency has been to diminish the them, and whose hearts have ached in view of anthority of the State, and exalt that of the in- the loss of innocence and the wreck of souls plished. Now we must set all this machinery to lividual. To a certain extent this is just, as which they were unable to prevent. Teachers thereby the rights of the individual are secured. and pious students may do much towards lessen-But this too has its dangers. Excessive individ- ing these dangers, but they cannot remove them. ualism tends to disintegrate society, and leads The aggressive influence being that of Satan comto anarchy. Thus society oscillates between two bined with that of his followers, is more sleepextremes, swinging from one to the other, and less and pervading than any human influence never finding its place of rest. In France the which can be put forth, and hence can be met government has passed through many revolutions, only by a mightier and more perceding infin- arrangements. All is very plain, but the walls always reverting from anarchy to a military des- ence, that of the Spirit of God. If parents, and are clean and sweet, and everywhere is abundpotism. What is wanted for the stability of human those who care for the souls of the young, knew ance of fresh air and pure water. It is the home society, is a third power which shall serve as a how rapidly, and amid how many adverse infin-

one hand represses the tyranny of the State, and ly for revivals in our colleges,-for the abiding with the other, restrains the licentiousness of the infinence of the Spirit there. The effects which have followed the exercise individual, and thus secures to the people a true of the day of fasting and prayer for colleges are

This is a beantiful and plausible theory. Un- most encouraging. In not a few instances, rehappily, it will not bear very close examination, vivals have begun on that day. In some cases, and is badly damaged by facts. The State is in while those who offered prayer were yet speakdanger of absorbing power until it grows into a ing, the blessing has descended, and hard hearts of Christian Charity. spotism, says Mr. Brownson ; and therefore to have melted, and careless ones have asked what Anburn Convention, Aug. 17, 1837," it might watch and pray. Constant vigilance, joined with check this, he would introduce another despot- they shall do to be saved. Numbers who are courage and perseverence of the one man, by

> to counterbalance that of government at home. subject of religion to the exercises and influence he went there, it was going into a den of lions. Part of Mr. Brownson's reasoning is sound, of this day of fasting and prayer. Worms. He threw himself prostrate, and cried and it is this which gives to the rest color and Some of our readers have sons, and others snlt. It was indeed a Malakoff to be taken, and labored. Eighty-five thousand dollars are pledged.

read a letter from Governor Clark, deeply reand burglars. Here the cry of murder has often gretting his absence, and warmly applauding the bridge, Mass., and accepted. been heard, piercing the darkness of the night. object for which they met. Other letters of And now, what a change ! Lo ! these clean similar import were received from Chancellor white walls, and these children rescued from Walworth and others. perdition, singing the praises of God, like those Dr. Tyng then rose, and made one of those who shouted hosannas to the Savior. Our brocapital, off-hand speeches, for which he is so distinguished. His eulogy of Mr. Gough was so ther Pcase, who has fought the battle here, has seen dark days. At first he stood alone Then

bitterer than all, he encountered opposition from was exceedingly embarrassed to reply, and after a few brief remarks, in which he attempted to those who ought to have been his friends. But express his gratitude, he sat down, reserving all that has passed away. The voice of siander s now silent, and he is able to go forward with what he had to say to the close of the evening. The toasts then proceeded, and soon brought his work in peace. One great work is accomplished. But all is Mr. Beecher into the field, who spoke with great

not yet done. We have here a noble foundation. earnestness, but whose voice at last dropped into a tone of brotherly affection, as he bade But this is not enough. Many who pass along Broadway, will look down these narrow streets. Mr. Gough farewell, which went to the hearts of and see over-topping the houses this Five Points all present, as the true expression of what they House of Industry, and will say, Well done. felt. We have heard Mr. Beecher when he was This is indeed bearding Satan in his den; and yet more eloquent, but never when he more exactly will pass on, without a thought of their own duty seized the spirit of the honr : and without sim. to sustain it. For the means to furnish this ing to be great, was content to be simple and building_to provide cots for these little homeless natural, and so carried all with him. children to sleep upon ; to furnish bread to put in Rev. T. L. Cuyler followed. He had know

their mouths, and teachers to instruct them, we Mr. Gough when he first began his career. They had been friends in their younger days, and he look to the Christians of this city.

Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, of the Tabernacle now spoke of him, and to him, as a brother. A gentleman from Connecticut made a plain maton rising, referred to his first visit to this spot some eleven years ago, and the horror and dister of fact speech, full of most cheering intelligence in regard to the land of steady habits; may which he then felt at the accumulated vice and Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, reand misery which he saw. Again he had threaded these narrow lanes when the pestilence was abroad; when the cholera was sweeping off its hundreds daily, and he then felt that nothing could be done to redcem this wretched locality. except by some means which should at once provide relief for the body and the soul. Hence he admired the practical wisdom of this House of eye, he held all spell-bound to a late hour. Industry, which is not a mere Hospital or Asylum for Charity, but a place where the schoolroom and the workshop are joined together; where honest industry is combined with teaching, and with the worship of God. He illustrated the wisdom of such efforts by detailing the and pure consciences, full of hope and animation efforts of Dr. Chalmers in the lowest quarter of for the great work in which they are engaged. Edinburgh.

Then all eyes were turned for Mr. Pease, but The Society of Inquiry in the Andover Seminary. he had slipped out, to avoid observation. One of have performed a very useful service, in ascertainthe Directors brought him back, and forced him ing the religious condition of most of the Colleges during the past year. Their circular is the bearer of very enconraging information respecting this vital subject.

proportion of pious students is Amherst, nearly twothirds of whom belong to the Chnrch. The next highest number of pious students is found in the Cumberland University, of whose 810 students, 150

Too much praire cannot be rendered to the

byterian Almana;" for 1855 ; and if any docu- alond in the bitterness of his soul. Like Jacob, plaugibility. It is indeed most true that a Re- have dear relatives in college. You desire to he who first dared to assault it, and who in spite Horace Mann still continues its President

Rev. S. G. Clapp has been called to Stur Rev. I. P. Warren has been dismi-

church has enjoyed three general revivals, the last a

year ago, when about 40 were added to the church.

The Presbytery with whom he lies been connected

part with him with unusual regret.

lymouth Ct Rev. Thomas Wilson of Westford, has accept d a call to Stonghton, Mass.

Rev. Augustus Cone was dismissed from e pastorate of the Congregational Church of hearty and overpowering, that that gentleman Brighton, O., on the 12th inst. by a council called for that purpose; and was cordially recom

to the confidence of the churches. Rev. John A. McClung, D. D., who was re cently called to Augusta, Ga., is detained at Indianapolis hy ill health, having been nnahle to preach any ever since October.

Rev. S. C. Phan, D.D., has been chosen Pro ssor of Languages in the East Tennessee Univer sity at Knoxville.

Rev. R. G. Brank was installed over the Se ond O. S. Church in Louisville, Ky., on the 18th. Rev. S. Whetherhy, paster of the O.S. churchs in Bethel, and Mt. Zion, Tennessee, died last

veek Rev. R. E. Sherrill has resigned the O. church, in Somerville, Tenn.

Rev. C. P. Jennings has accepted a call he First Preshvterian Church in New-Orleans.

Religious Summary. PROPOSED DIVISION OF PRESEVTERY .- The sol act of dividing the Preshvtery of Geneva was before that body at its last meeting, and a report presente in favor of the division. It was however postponed

on account of the limited attendance. ported what was being done for the good cause TRIAL FOR HERESV .- The O. S. Preshytery in Pennsylvania. Then Mr. Gough rose again, Miami, have recently had nnder trial, Rev. Simeon and capped the climax of the evening. Full of II. Brown, late editor of the Presbyterian of the anecdote and mimicry, telling stories and setting West, for heresy. Mr Belleville managed the prosethe company in roars of laughter, and then by ution, and Mr. Brown defended himself with much some stroke of pathos, drawing tears from every ability. The Lebanon Star says the first and principal charge, for error on the doctrine of Atone-On the whole, the impression of this Festival ment, was sustained by a majority of the Preshytery. must be excellent. There was no wine drinking. The third charge, which was for preaching that and no smoking after the feast, and no headaches there is no merit in Christ's righteousness, was suson the morrow. Yet all were cheerful and happy. tained in opposition to the clearest testimony to the contrary, and Mr. Brown's repeated denial that he and went home with clear heads and light hearts. ever taught such a doctrine. The fourth charge, oncerning the Intermediate State, was not sustained.

Some minor points also were not sustained. The mount of the final sentence, was simply an admoition to be cautious in the use of phraseology hereafter. Mr. Brown has taken an appeal to the Synod Six members of the Preshytery will carry np a complaint, and the church and congregation will also

carry np a complaint to the Synod. LECTURES ON CATHOLICISM-Rev. Mr. Leo, a con erted Catholic, is lectnring with great success in The number of Institutions from which report the region of Springfield, Mass. The Republican have heen received is thirty-two, containing a total says that at Chicopee, the Cabot Hall is crowded every time that he speaks, by all classes of citizens. ors of religion. The College having the larges Among those present on these occasions may be ockoned about three hundred Irish Roman Catholics, attentively following their elognent fellowcountryman in his elucidation of the doctrinal dif-

> erences between the Protestant and the Romish Chnrches. Mr. Leo possesses an intimate knowlthe treatment of this delicate subject manifests a nost concilatory Christian spirit. BOSTON SABBATH SCHOOLS .- The united annual

> was held last week. Wm. Ropes, Esq., presided The report stated that in the sixteen churches beduring the year. A sermon was preached by Rev. A. L. Stone.

> > REVIVALS .- A revival is in progress among Rev Mr. Smith's Society in Bnckland, Mass., Special Divine infinences are also enjoyed at East Caanan. Ct., and at Newhnryport there is unusual interest in the churches, and 25 persons have recently iolned A private letter from one of the Professors in the lie dinner.

Theological Seminary have presented to all its mem same to every Foreign Missionary who has going

some of them our brightest young meu, eminent for tures will be highly useful to them in their study of talent. There have been, perhaps, eight or ten coned from the load of debt under which it has la- versions. It bears every mark of a work of God, the Christian Evidences, while the gift will be still The children of several Preshyterian parents have more gratifying as a token of friendly interest and been at the altar, and some of them are converted, I regard

THE DUTCH GENERAL SYNOD .- The Intelligence states that a deficit in the funds of the General Synod of the Dutch Church has been occasioned by a vote last October, to increase the salaries of the Theolog ical Professors. As the Board of Corporation have never had more money than the wants of the church required, there will now be a deficiency of about one thousand dollars per year.

STUDENTS OF RUTOERS COLLEGE .- President Fre linghuysen gives to the Intelligencer an interesting statement respecting the religions condition of Rnt gers College. He says, " that there are forty-one rofessors of Religion in the College, of whom thirty fonr hope to labor in the gospel ministry."

BEQUESTS .- We understand that Rev. Stephen Dod the venerable Jerseyman whose death at East Haven, Conn., we recorded last week, made among other hequests, of a private nature, the fol-

fowing: American Board of Foreign Missions American Bible Society oreign Christian Union..... w.Jersey Colonization So

This amount is more than half his fortnne

A YEAR'S HISTORY .- During the past year, the umber of ordained Missonaries in the service of the American Board, was one hundred and sixty-five. and the number of members added to the church is 1.487, making an average of a little more than nine nembers to each missionary. The Christian Intelligencer says: We have examined the last report of two classes, taken at random in our church, and find that in both cases the average of additions on confessions of faith is less than this.

OLD SCHOOL CHURCH IN CINCINNATI pondent of the Presbyterian of the West, furnishe table of the number of members of the several Old School Churches in Cincinnati, by which it appears that there were precisely as many members in 1851 as in 1855. (viz: 1075) although the population of the city has increased over 50,000.

Damission OF THE MINISTRY .- The O.S. Preshy tery of Albany, recently adopted a novel procedure in passing a resolution permitting S. H. Thatcher, a nember of that body, demit the gospel ministry and to constitute him a member of Dr. Hawley chnrch.

ORIGIN OF RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS .- The Pres nyterian claims for the late Dr. Alexander, the first idea of the religions newspaper. At his recommendation, John W. Scott started the Christian Re nembrancer, in 1810, Dr. A. having written the prospectus for it.

NOVEL ORPHAN ASYLUM .- The Illinoisan remarks that through the efforts of Rev. Enoch Kingsbury, of Danville, Ill., an association has been for edge of Roman Catholic doctrine and practice, and Vermillion County, Ill., for the purpose of hringing ont from the City of New York, such orphan chil dren as are willing to leave that over-crowded me-

tropolis, and find good homes among the farmers concert of the Orthodox Sabbath Schools of Boston and eitizens generally of that country. Two small companies have been already sent ont, and have within twelve honrs after their arrival, been furnish onging to the Union, there were 3598 scholars, and ed with good homes in the vicinity of Danville. 457 teachers. There were 221 hopeful conversions The present number on their way was fifty. Mr. Kingsbury started from New York with seventy.

but concluded to part with some twenty of them at Indianapolis. Their ages range from eight to thir teen years. Every one who takes charge of these orphans enters into written obligations to deal well by them and one of the stinulations is that the children are all to be bronght together at the county

seat on the 6th of July of each year, to enjoy a pub A VALTARIE GIFT -Several friends of the Union

the circular, which add but little to the above sta- Ohio University at Athens, to the Western Christian Advocate dated Jan 21st states " that a wonder ful ontponring of the Spirit is now enjoyed in that bers a copy of Dr. Mathews' recent work, entitled Institution: "the.e were about forty at the altar last | THE BIBLE AND MEN OF LEARNING; and also the night. Among these are many of our studentsfrom that Institution. This valuable Course of Leo

look. May it not be in vain." He concluded by inviting those present to visit the building. The large company then scattered over the different stories, and were delighted with the

of industry, of comfort, of peace and contentplace of refuge for many who were otherwise lost-for poor shipwrecked men and women, and wretched, homeless children, where they may learn the way that leads to God. It is enough to

ism, more galling than the first ! Here is an now preaching the gospel at home and on heathen whom this has been accomplished. For five long save you. On your knees implore strength to Imperium in imperie; a foreign authority imported shores, owed their first saving impressions on the years Mr. Pease has lived in this spot. When He was subject to all sorts of rudeness and in-

to say a few words. He spoke very modestly of himself, but with deep feeling. Evidently his heart was full. "He never expected to see what he saw that day. He could only express the deepest gratitude to God, who had brought them on thus far, and to those Christian friends who of pupils of 4,533. Of this number, 1,737 are prohad helped them in their time of need. But we must not pause here. One great step is accom

work. Here is a building which can contain five hundred children. But the dormitories and the workshops are still to be furnished. To you we

balance and counterpoise to both tendencies. ences the character and habits of those young ment. May it stand for hundreds of years-a

beings, now cleanly dressed, and singing their

fate, had they not been rescued by the kind hand

of pieus students and of candidates for the ministry will very favorably compare with the reports of for-IT It is stated that Antioch College has been

hymns, and think what must have been their Madison, &c. There are incidental notices of the the Baptist, and 43 the Methodist church. state of religion in the several Colleges contained in istics. It will be found we think, that the number

are members of the Church. In Madison University exactly one-half are professors of religion : in Williams College, of 225 students, 115 are plous. The number of hopeful conversions during the

year have been 185-the largest number in the Comberland University-40. In Amherst, there have been 27; in the University of Vermont 18; Williams College 18: Beloit College 11; Oglethrope University, Ga., 9: Hamilton College, 9; Westminster College, Mo., 8; Bowdoin College, 7; Iowa College, 7; Middlebnry, 7. In Brown and Dartmouth ach, 5; in Rntgers, 4; in Jefferson, Lafayette,

Religion in Colleges.

Union, each, 8. In most of those Colleges there are general and class prayer-meetings. The number of pupils in these Colleges intending to become ministers is 949-the largest at Amherst. move a heart of stone to look at these poor little 103. The number intending to be Foreign Mission aries, 82-28 at Amherst, 15 at Williams, 12 at



THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST, FEB. 21, 1856.

EDUCATION CAUSE .- The churches of Maine contributed last year to the American Education Society

THE CUMPERLANDS IN KANSAS .- The Missouri Cumberland Presbylerian states that a Presbylery of that energetic denomination has been formed in

PASTORAL CHANGES .- It is stated that in the Andover Association of Congregational Ministers, em-bracing eighteen churches, fifteen of the number have dissolved their pastoral connection within les than five years, and four of them have changed wice within the same period. Six vacancies have courred during the past four months; and the only three ministers remaining undistur sed, are Rev. fessrs. Blanchard of Lowell, Clark of Chelmsford, and Phillips of Methuen.

Correspondence of the New-York Evangelist. LETTER FROM WASHINGTON. . WASHINGTON, February 16th, 1856.

State of Parties in Washington. The great question of the day and hour, now that

the Speaker and Printer have been elected, is, Who shall be our next President? Not that this is a distinct question; far from it: the sole cause why ten weeks have been devoted to these appointments is, that they bear directly upon the solution of the great question of "who shall be our next Presilont 2 1

There is the utmost diversity of opinions in parties in Congress as to the selection of candidates. This diversity of opinion exceeds all the complications of past days, and all partles are alike perplexed with he conditions of this question.. The Democratic party, of which the Southern men

are leaders, are most deeply conscious of their inability to elect their nominee without aid from Pennsylvania and New-York, and this being so, the query who will be certain to carry these States. There is no doubt that in the South, Judge Douglas would he the preferred candidate for the Presidency, as Mr. Richardson for the speakership, because of their devotion to the interests of the South in the defeat of the Missouri Compromise, and the carrying through the Kansas and Nebraska Bill. These services are just now most highly commended, bnt none know better than Mr. Toombs and Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and Judge Bntler of South Carolina, that, for the time being, Judge Douglas must stand aside. Then they say, "he is not yet forty-five and can afford to wait till his turn comes," but Daniel S. Dickinson of New-York, and James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania can't wait. It is now or never with them, and of the two, which ? If there were only these two gentlemen to be cared for, doubtless the selection could be made and made promptly ; but there are others to be consulted-President Pierce deems he has done the party, if not the State, some service, and his friends have been very busy in getting representatives elected to the Cincinnati Democratic Convention who will nrge his claims with confidence, as surpassed by those only of Gen. Andrew Jackson. Indead, this is the tone of the Union who only speaks of the President as the candidate of the Democracy Nor is this all. There is a new and disturbing element at work in the South, which is called South-Americanism. This is very rife in some districts and will, probably, be the controlling interest in the State of Kentucky. How are all these to be reconciled. and how is Americanism, mixed up as it is with Free Soilism, to be bronght into one phalanx for the upholding and extension of Slavery? That is a hard question to solve.

Now it is Mr. Buchanan's good fortune to have been out of the country while this administration has been in office so that he stands on a nedestal above all this turmoil in which every other candidate for the office has been by necessity mixed up. Such having been the facts of the case, Mr. Bu chanan will (as at present appears) be selected as the Democratic candidate. Unlike our Presidential candidates of late years. Mr. Buchanan is one of the order of Giants. He is an old Statesman, and it will be a matter of congratulation to the whole country, if the opposing candidates shall have like qualifications for the office. I say candidates, for I presume there will be three representing the Democracy, the Republicans, and Americans, and that the election

helpless minority unless there be some such adapta- wounded. In Washington Territory the savages tions and changes. The other articles are on Eth- continued their depredations, by acts of murder, the sum of one thousand one hundred and fifty-seven nology and Topography, the Physical Geography of theft and incendiarism. Both in the northern and case at Cicinnati is that the trial of the old couple lege of that place with \$10,000. the Sea, Crime of the Papacy, the Nineveh Inscrip-tions, Donaldson's Book of Jashar, Quarterly Re-bold and merciless. The government troops from

away.

port of Facts and Progress, and the Literature of the Atlanti States had arrived in San Francisco, the Quarter Classified and Reviewed. the distnrbances. foreign.

The Canada arrived at Halifax on the 17th, with

uropean news to the 2nd inst. Most unfortunately she brings no tidings of the nissing steamer Pacific. Mr. Collins received from French has been recalled. The Walker-Rivas Gov- er, but will also be held for trial for murder, and as Halifax, on Monday, a despatch that private letters ount of damages to machinery. But this is such an unusual way of receiving intelligence that no credit seems to be attached to the information.

The Central American Question. The London Morning Advertiser has the following nnouncement :--- " We regret to hear that at an in-

terview which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanar had together at the Foreign Office, on Tuesday very angry words passed between them relative to the Central American question." The Queen's Speech which was delivered in person on the 31st ult., made no allusion to the subject. But when the usual address was moved in the House of Lords, Lord Derby eriticized the course of

the Government on the subject, which called forth from Lord Clarendon, the Foreign Minister, some statements which were entirely amicable. The remarks of Lord Clarendon in reference both to the constitution of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and to the reclamations of the United States for alleged

violation of its laws by British recruiting agents in this country. In respect to the former, he states that the Government of Great Britain has now, for the second time, offered to submit the interpretation of the Treaty to the arbitration of any eutral third Power, and to be bound by the arbitrator's decision; and he expresses the reasonable hope that the United States will yield its consent to so equitable a proposition. On the enlistment of re cruits for the Crimea in America, the language oi the British Minister is not less temperate and forbearing. The movement was suggested by the application of foreign residents here, who asked the privilege of joining the army before Sebastopol. While arrangements were made for the rendezvous of such as wished to enlist at Halifax, Mr. Cramp ton was instructed that his government was more solicitous to avoid derogating from the sovereignty of the United States, than anxious to obtain recruits ; and when the opening of agencies for the information of such as wished to proceed to the British Prov. nces to enlist, elicited the animadversion of this vernment, the movement was promptly abanloned, and the U.S. Secretary of State accepted the xplanation of Mr. Crampton, in accordance with hese facts, as satisfactory. Lord Clarendon added, that though the correspondence had not been of the nost amiable nature, yet as his Government had roughont disclaimed all intention of infringing pon our laws, and the transactions were bygone, ere was hope of a peaceful solution. He sustained Mr. Crampton against the charge of either intenionally or accidently violating laws of the United States; and his strong language in this connection may be supposed to have had reference to what he spoke of as the latest American demand, received but two days before, and which, it is supposed asked the recall of Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls in the ports of New-York, Philadelphia and

Cincinnati. He concluded by saying that he hoped the difficulty was susceptible of a peaceful solution, and that no slight was intended by the silence of the Qneen's speech on the subject.

> The Peace Negotiations. The despatches of the Russian Government, comoleting and confirming the telegraphic announcenent of the unconditional acceptance of Anstria's alt., and a courier immediately conveyed them to Paris and London.

A memorandum embodying the propositions, had tributed to the heavy expenditure required for the gage rooms. been signed at Vienna, and sent to Paris and London. It is reported that the Congress will meet at Paris on Feb. 17th, that very little time will be lost in the ished revenue may be confidently expected. The discussion of the subject, and that the whole matter 1855 of one mill and a quarter on the taxable prowill be brought to a conclusion by Feb. 25th. perty of the State, to one mill for the ensuing fiscal 1857. The signing of the preliminaries prior to the openyear, and express the belief, that if the Legislature ing of the Conference, now only awaits the arrival of the Turklsh Plenipotentiary. It is stated that Prussia refuses to agree to the onditions exacted by the Allies preliminary to her vide for the exigencies of the public service ; at the Summer. admission into the Peace Conference, and that consame time it does not propose to withdraw the aid equently she will be excluded from the Conference. given to the charitable institutions of the State. out be invited to sign the final deed of settlement. Kansas Affairs. Baron Brunow and Count Orloff are the Russian The following telegraphic despatches indicate Plenipotentiaries, assisted by Messrs. Titoff and erious state of things in Kansas. We cannot but Fenton. Lord Clarendon represents England ; Marquis D'Azeglio, Sardinia; Count Bnol, Austria; M. hope that the perils are exaggerated, and that what-Walewski, France; Dervish Pacha, Turkey. ever the excitement, there will be no resort to arms. The Leavenworth Herald of the 9th says a Pro-The Baltic.

The Slave Case at Cincinnati. The latest intelligence from the exciting slave

ed under an indictment by the Grand Jury for aid-

and were immediately despatched to the locality of ing and abetting in the erime of murder. The Marshal acquiesced in their transfernce to the state acthorities, and they are at least safe from. and Cassidy. The 15th instant is named when the In Central America, diplomatic relations between the government of Nicaragua and that of the Uni- plantation vengeance until they shall have had their ted States are suspended by official decree, owing trial under Ohlo law. The young man and his wife to the treatment which Col. Parker H. French has who murdured her child to keep it out of slavery received from the Cabinet at Washington, and Col. are now under examination before the commission

ernment had duly notified Colonel Wheeler, our the proof is ample, the mother at least will be held had been received by the Canada, stating that the Minister, of this fact, and had also addressed a in prison until her crime is explated The whole af-Pacific put back into the Shannon, in Ireland, on ac-manifesto to the governments of the neighboring fair presents the crime of slavery in an aspect to republics. Many military promotions had taken make every man with a mans's heart in him "swear place. Families were arriving from both the Atlan- eternal hostility to every form of oppression over the bodies and souls of men." tic and Pacific States. Costa Rica was very quiet,

War upon the Fejee Islands,

American citizens residing there.

trip on the Continent of Europe.

to his family in Angusta, on the 3rd inst.

and politician, died in Erie, Pa., last week.

Hon. Benj. C. Eastman, late a member

The United States sloop-of-war John Adams, I In the Sandwich Islands, King Kamehameha had B. Bontwell, Commander, arrived at Panama early approved of Daniel C. Bigelow, appointed by the on the 8d February, from the Fejee Islands, ria missioner of the United States to act as Consul Valparaiso. The United States ship John Adams at Lahaina, in place of George M. Chase, deceased, left in July last, bound to the Fejee Islands, to innutil the pleasure of President Pierce could be known onire into and seek reparation for many cruelties His Majesty had also appointed the 1st of January committed by the natives inhabiting those Islands, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. and to demand indemnity for the plunder of several

General Intelligence. The Missing Pacific.

and all fears of a rupthre with Nicaragua had passed

On Monday Messrs. Collins & Co., receelved a te egraphic dispatch from Halifax, announcing the safety of the Pacific. It says that private letters state that the Pacific put into the Shannon on her way ont of the channel, on account of the severity of the weather. It was signed by the American Consul. The letter referred to was from James Campbell, a young man of Halifax, addressed to C. Murdock, & Co., from Liverpool Jan. 28th, stating that of the largest towns were burnt, and all the houses the Pacific was obliged to put into the Shannon river on the way ont of the Channel, and the Royal Charter, Australian-steamer, was forced to put back to Plymouth."" This is all-no particle of news o corroborate it.

The reader will obsorve that this intelligence came from Liverpool to Halifax in letters, and therefore cannot be quite so late as the departure of the teamer, (the Canada) which brought the letters. In other words, if there was any news about the Pacific worth repeating, it would have been more like- that village. ly to reach the officers and passengers of the Canada, or some of them, than to be contained in letters put on board that ship an hour previous to her de- arrival of his successor, to set ont for a two-months parture. The dispatch adds nothing to the grounds of hope for her safety which still exists, though she has been out nearly a month ; or say 27 days. The Alabama is still in pursuit of the missing vessel. The following is the list of her passengers :---J. Fignerias, Mr. Wilson, H. C. Sheldon, Mr. Liedon, A. W. Atwater; W. Macdougal, Mr. Franchett and lady, G. N. Cutter, R. Haight, H. Getz, Mr. Steere . Barbour, lady and child, James Glan, H. Dunn A. Erving and Lady, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. Ridgeway A. K. Carter, Mr. Herf, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Charlesworth, M. Chaarrinaud, W. B. Symmons and lady, Wm. Topling, S. B. Berridge, Lady and child, Miss Jordan, Mm. Peel Reilly, H.Trimmer, Misses Heck.

R. Espie, M. Lappa, G. Jordon, W. Whittaker Cort- Platteville, last week. dosa, Dorizano Wilson, A. Moore, and Mr. Le-Grand Smith. A later despatch from Halifax, announces the arrival there of the propeller Arctic, Lient. Hartstein, Revolution, died recently at the age of 91.

which was sent ont from this port a few days since n search of the Pacific. Thus far the search had been fruitless.

New-York Finances. The Committee of Ways and Means of the State Legislature presented on the 13th inst., by Mr.

Odell, a lengthy report on the financial affairs of the State. The Committee represent the general fund of the State as exhausted, and that recourse must ropositions, were received at Vienna on the 23rd be had to direct taxation, as the only means of avoiding public financial embarrassment and loss of The falling off in the general fund is atcredit.

> construction of the Canals,-but the report states when they are completed, an increasing and replen- to aid the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company,

George W. Foster, of Florence, Ala., has endowed the mathematical professorship in the cel-It is among the current rumors generally

believed that Mr. Van Dyke has disposed of his in terest in the Albany Atlas to his partner, Mr. Cassidy, and that the Atlas is to merged into the Argus, under the joint management of Messrs Comstock

arrangement takes effect. A petition now in circulation among the

citizens of Maryland, advances some strong arguments in favor of the suppression of the nunnerie which at present exist in that State. They are termed Private Prisons, into which girls and women are decoyed under various pretexts, and there confined without any protection from the laws under the present system.

Seventeen Banks in Massachusetts have already petitioned the Legislature for an increase of

John Anderson, teacher of a N. Y. public school, has been fined \$5000 for the cruel punishment of Thomas Doran, a pupil of said school. The New Jersey Geological Report, shows

that the Atlantic is steadily and rather rapidly encroaching upon the land on its coast. At Cape Island the surf has eaten inwards full a mile, since the Revolution. Along the Bay Shore at Cape May,.

American ships trading and fishing in the Fejee Archipelago. The obstinate and refractory nature the marsh wears away at the rate of a rod in two of these savages demanding the exercise of vigorous years. One of the beaches upon the coast is mentioned as having moved one hundred vards in the and harsh measures, the Commander of the John last twenty years. Adams deemed it expedient to teach them their ob-

capital.

ligations to the hnman race, and did so in a manner Jacob Armbruster, convicted of the murde that made some impression upon them, and which, of his wife, was hnng at Doylestown, Pa., on the it is to be hoped, they will long remember. During 15th, within the walls of the jail. He made some the cruising of the John Adams in the Fejee group remarks on the scaffold, denying that he was guilty of Islands, five sharp engagements took place beof the crime for which he was to suffer, and declartween her crew and the cannibals of Polynesia, in ing that the trial was conducted by prejudiced counwhich American valor was always victorious. Five sel and perjured witnesses. He was attended to the scaffold by his two sons, on whose testimony he was therein reduced to ashes. We learn that an importconvicted, but he refused to shake hands with them, ant treaty has been ratified between Commander and denied the minister leave to pray. He said re-Boutwell and Tui Vite or Thokambo, the King of peatedly to the Sheriff, "You dare not hang me, Fejee, on behalf of the American government, the you know you dare not;" and continued to protest narticulars of which have not transpired. The vishis innocence to the last. His dying words were it of this ship to the Fejee Islands has resulted in "I want no judge but God."

reestablishing order and restoring the confidence of The Pennsylvania Legislature is in the midst of a warm discussion upon a bill to incorpo-

A slip from Prattsville, N. Y., informs u rate a monastic house of the Franciscan brothers, an that the small pox has wholly disappeared from order of Jesuits in Cambria county. It has been determined to hold the next Mr. Buchanan, in a private letter to a friend Fair of the Agricultural Society on Sept. 30th, Oct.

n Washington, states that it is his intention, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d, at Watertown, provided the citizens furnish the security required by the Executive Committee, before the 1st of April next. Hon, Beni, Seaver, formerly Mayor of Boston

The citizens of Westfield, Mass., are taking died last week, at the residence of his son-in-law, in measures to raise a fund of \$5000 for erecting an ad-Roxbury. Mr. Seaver for many years occupied a ditional building for the Academy, and such further prominent position in the mercantile circles of sum as they may be able to raise to be added to the funds of the institution.

Hon. Andrew J. Miller, the Senator from A little girl 9 years of age, was nearly burn-Richmond, Va., died of Pneumonia while on a visit ed to death in this city last week, in a room where she had been locked up by her aunt, aud left alone. TT Hon. Thomas Still, a distinguished lawy The occupants of the other part of the premises heard her screams, but supposing that she was be ng terribly beaten by her aunt, as this was often the case, did not go to her assistance, but called in Congress from Wisconsin, died at his residence ln

policeman. The Cincinnati Columbian says that six Mrs. Elizabeth Symmes, last surviving sister of laves escaped from a Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, ajamin Russell, former editor of the old Colum-

on the night of the 1st instant. bian Sentinel, and a resident of Boston during the A monstrous case of abortion and death has ust occurred in New-York. The verdict of the cor-Alexander Gaston, Esq., aged 83 years, die oner's jury in the case was, that Anne E. Smith at Roxbury, Mass., last week. He was a native of

came to her death from the effects of an abortion, Connecticut, but for the last twenty years has re and that Mrs. Abby L. Crocker, Dr. E. W. Cleveland, and Dr. Z. C. Johnson, were attending her as Anthony Kennedy, a brother of Hon. John physicians at the time of her dcath. . Kennedy, has been elected United States Senator

The house of Mr. A. McFarland, about eight miles below Jarvis, C. W., was destroyed by fire last week, and with it his whole family of children were burned to death. The eldest was about nine years of age, the two youngest were twins of two years.

wo years. The Legislature of Kentucky has passed a ted Vermifuge, and he took one half at a dose. The result law providing that married women may transact ness in ther own names

THE DISCOURSES by Rev. Dr. Cheever on the life power and responsibility of the Church, are continued in power and responsibility of the Church, are continue the Church of tha Puritans. The subject next Sab evaning will be, "The Church in the house; or the s life and power of the Churches of the New Testament HOSE whe have tried without such parations advertised as certain spind baldness, are advised to procure a testituros, prepared and sold at 82 N REFITUTOR, prepared and sold at 52 Nasson itreed, while never fails to restore healthy action to the scalp and brin back its natural color to the hair. This is claiming a goo deal; but the strong testimony in the proprietor's hand which is freely ashibited to all who call on him, proves tha he claim is well founded, and all who try it agree in givin it their hearty commendation.—Saturday Courter. It

Get Rid of Grey Hairs.

Church Decoration.

rior to water colors-the old mode-co pmore, and is warranted to be imperiaha reons contemplating using Freeco de beautiful of all) would do well, if they

Malachi.

BY REV. T. V. MOORE, D.D.

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at traths, in such a manner as of the series of the series of a linitelligent readers; leaving the more cal earrying out of its teachings for the sermon o is distantial merits, highly ereditable to the author, a moortant addition to our Biblical literature.

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Committee.

1352-2tia

MONTHLY EVENING DISCOURSE in the Fourth Avenue Chirch. A Discourse will be delivered in hurch on Fourth Avenue, corner of 22d street, by the tor, Rev. Dr. Parker, on Sunday evening, Feb. 24th, on "lesirableness and practicability of a general revival of ligion in this eity." Service to commence at T_2 o'clock.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the New-Yerk City Maternal Association will be held in the Lecture Room of the 14th Street Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d Arenue, Rev. Dr. Smith's) on Wednesday, Feb. 27th, et 114 o'clock, when addresses are expected. Montgomery Academy, Orange Co., N.Y. WANTED. A Principal to take charge of this Institu-tion in April or May next, who is qualified to teach the various branches of English education, the Latin and when addresses are expected. Members of Maternal Associations, and other ladies erested in them, are invited to attend. the various branches of English education, the Lat Freek Languages and superintend the instruction emale Department. A man with a family would the terred. None but those who can furnish satisfactory nonials need epply. H. B. BULL) R. P. LEE, G. N. JUDD, Montgomery, Feb. 12, 1856.

HISTORICAL DISCOURSES ON MISSIONS.—The Sixth Lecture of a course by Rev. Wm. H. Van Doren, be-fore the Young Men's Association of the Reformed Dutch Church in Twenty-First street, between Fifth and Sixth Avanues, will be delivered next Sabbath Evening, Feb. 24, 1856, at 7 1-2 o'colck. Subject:—"Hans Egede, or the Pa-triarch of Greenland

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE. The Rev. TReono PASERS will speak on "The Dutics of the North towar Slavery," at the Broadway Tabernacie, Thursday aveni March 6th, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. 21

WE would call the attention of Societies to an exceller improvement in material for painting walls in Frees The material has been extensively used in the decoration Churches, and has given the utmost satisfaction in ever instance where it has been used. It is a sure preventiv against leaks from the roof, and can be washed in the mo-thorough manner, without producing the least particle dissoloration. This method of decorating Churches is for NOTICE. An Address will be delivered at the Churel of the Pilgrims, (Dr. Stor*s) Brooklyn, Sunday avening February 24th, upon the Vagrant poor of New-York, by O L Brace, Secretary of Children's Ald Society.

A CARD. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff would gratefully a nowledge both the politeness and Christian kindness A CARD. Mr. and Mrs. Woodrum would gratefully ac-shown them in the recent visit given them at the par-sonase, on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 20th. We would also express our thankfulness for the liberal tokens of their respect for us, and of their love for Christianity left behind them to the amount of one hundred and nine dollars. May a beneficent God permit us to be signally useful in your midst, as those bearing the ascred vessels of the Lord among you. J. A. WOODRUFF, Conneaut, O., Feb. 2, 1856. A. T. WOODRUFF.

Marriages.

A Commentary on Haggai, Zechariah and In this City, Feb. 17th, by Rev. D. Ames, Mr. CHARL A. SIMMONS, of California, to Miss FRANCES E. JOHNSON, New-York. California papers will please copy. In Medina, Feb. 14th, by Rev. C. E. Furman, his daught Asers E. to Mr. Enward F. France, of Buffalo. In Lloyd, Jan. 29th, by Rev. F. Llebenau, Mr. SAMUEL D. BONN to Miss CATHERING HALSTGAN. Feb. 14th, by the same, Mr. HENSY CASPONTER to Mis HARRIET N. WOOLSEY.

Feb. 5th, by Rev. D. B. Cheney, Rev. D. F. CAENAHAN f Norristown, Pa, to Mrs. MARY E. HILLS, of Elmira, -

Deaths.

being peculiarly fitted for family and closet use. From the Presbyterian. The metrical translation seems to us to be skillfully suuted; and in the exposition the author has eaught pirit of the inspired seers, surrounding himself with irrumstances which characterized the Jews after their arn from the captivity, and from that stand-point discl. g to his readers the true meaning and purport of the pi-test onesages. He has endeavored to occupy a mild ound between mere dry exceeds and a popular commes-y for the people; the pain being to expound the meanin the text, and accompany it with a synopsis of its impor-t truths, in such a manner as to come within the com-hearing out of its teachings. In Onondaga Valley, N.Y., May 31st, 1855, Miss MARY

later, a more marked change was value in her, for and then gained confidence in her hope and in Christ her Savior. Soon after her attention was firs' awakened to religion, she became deeply enlisted in the Tract cause. Her father, at that time, made the payment of \$29 is constitute her a Life Member of the American Tract Society. She immediately became a tract distributor; and though but 11 years of age, she entered into the work with all the interest of older and more experienced persons. She lived to do good and make others happy. She was always ready to assist the poor and the destitute, and would eften deprive herself of many com-forts, that ahe might relieve their wants and make them happy. For several years past, her health has been feeble and her constitution frail and delicate. In February, some year aga, a few days after that intense cold weather, con-sumption laid her upon her bed of sickness and of death. Patience, resignation and Christian triumph marked her to the last and ou the 31st of May her happy spirit winged its way to heaven. way to heaven

way to heaven. In Ann Arbor, Michigan, Jan. 18th, Mrs. JULIA G., wife of William Maynard, 53. In the death of this estimable lady the Church, her fam-ily, and the whole community where she resided, have met wife and mother; had been a devoted member of the Pres-byterian Church at Ann Arbor over 25 years, during which time she was advised ively engaged in all the benevolent objects of the church end society. Her heart and hand were ever open to relieve the poor and distressed, by whom she will long be held in grateful remembrance. She lived a Christian and died rich in faith of a blessed immor-tality. A new and most brilliant tale, from the fascinating pen of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. In 1 vol. 12mo. Ready Feb. 20th. Price \$1. 5 cents. Iu March. Dr. J. Reynolds. 1 v

Adbertisements.

What the New-York City Folks say of DR. MT.ANE'S CRLEBRATED VERMIFUGE. MANUFACTURED BY FLEMING BROS.

New-Yoax, August 25, 1652. THIS is to certify that I am well acquainted with a man fifty years of age, for many years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell what cause, unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his suspielons, but the physician at once rid-iculed the idea, and refused to attend him any longer. His

like tha good Samaritan

A book of uncommon interest, showing the Domestio dfe of the Italian People, with a graphic account of their ats Struggle for Liberty. By Guglielmo Gajani, late Pro-essor of Law, and member of the Roman Constituent As-embly in 1849. I vol. 12mo, Price \$1. son then mentioned Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it; his reply was-I must take something to get relief, or die.

was, he passad a great quantity of worms. He got well imdiately, and is now enjoying most excellent health; and, Commercial and Monetary.

31

The Money market has been in good supply of capial during the week, and rates have declined. Losns on call are made at 6 per cent., and on mercantile paper counted ontside of Bank, at from 7a9 per cent. Good. ess paper is getting quite scarce. The market for Foreign Exchange ruled steady during the week at 109 109; for bills on London, and 5,21a5,20 for bills on

The Stock market les i en very active during the week, and prices of nearly all securities have advance and the market closes with an upward tendency. The bear party have been caught in the sudden rise, and some leading operators have faltered momentarily in their deliveries. The excitement is very great, and as is usnal, the case draws many outsiders into the street to try their hand in speculation. The following are the closing prices on Monday evening, of mest of the active

scriptions :-New-York and Erie RR. 581 | Hndson River .-

most beautiful of ally would do well, if they consider dura-bility an object, to inspect specimens of this work before going elsewhers. We have plans in all styles, and at all prices, which cannot but enit; becades, we do by far the most extensive husiness in Church decoration of any other person in the United States. Societies about repairing old buildings would do well to consult Mr. D'Orsay, who, from an experiance of fifteen years in modelling and refitting Churches, is well acquanted with fits necessities. Persons wishing further information upon the subject, can have eir-culars sent to their address, also plans, by addressing J. S. D'ORSAX, Artist and Inventor of Waier-Proof Freeso, 3d3 Broadway, New. York, opposite Appleton's. Refers to the Editor of this Paper. In State Securities the transactions for the week are s follows :--

Indiana State 5's, 841a85; Georgia 6's, 100; Virginla 6's, 96a951 ; North Carolina 6's, 99 ; Louisiana 6's 901 ; Kentucky 6's, 101; Missouri 6's, 871; United States 6's '68, 117 : California 7's 891/

In Bank Shares the sales are as follows :

Svo. \$2,00. From the Christian Intelligencer. volume will do credit to our American Theological ture. It concisely gives the results of the critical in-tion, without spreading on tai length the steps of the s. * * The volume will be a valuable addition Ministerial Librory. It appears that the standard of Flour inspection New-York is nnreliable, so much so that shippers for the principal European ports are not very willing to pur-

chase. A committee have been appointed by the N. Y. From the Episeopal Recorder. From the Episeopal Recorder. The translation of Dr. Moore is metrical, a form in which the parallelisms of the Hehrew can be most effectively ex-hibited. In exceptical character, it is simple and practical, being peculiarly fitted for family and closet use. Corn Exchange, who have the matter in hand to investigate, and to ascertain what measures should be taken o retrieve the character of the N. Y. Flour Inspection.

The continned obstruction to our coastwise navigation. and the extreme cold weather operates very detrimen. tally on our trade. Goods from the East cannot reach our market to any great extent, nntil the ice breaks up, as the different Railroads are overtaxed with freight.

By the steamers Northern Light and St. Louis, which arrived during the week, we have advices from California to the 20th nlt. The steamers bring \$1,270,000 in Gold. The Money market in San France (was very tight, Gold scarce, and business dull.

By the steamer Canada, from Liverpool, we have advices from Europe to the 2d inst. The peace news is considered very favorable. Cotton had advanced, and Breadstuffs were lower. Consols closed at 908, and the London money market continues stringent. No very reliable news has been received by the steamer of the missing Pacific.

The steamship Arabia, from Boston for Liverpool which sailed on the 13th inst., took out no specie, and the steamer Quaker City sailed from this port the 16th nst., without specie, and searcely any cargo.

The following statement will show the amount of the Imports of Foreign Goods into New-York for the week, as compared with the corresponding period for two years :

I854. I855. 1856. ...\$1,548,293 \$1.093,618 \$2,464,390 802,922 720,387 1,194,731 The Cape Ann Fisherman. An exceedingly interesting story of the Life of a Fisherman, at Sea and on shore. By Dr. J. Reynolds. 1 vol. 12 mo. Price 75 cents. In March. \$2,351,215 \$1,814,005 \$3,659,121

The great Circassian Chief; with a History of the Twenty Yeare War with Russia, and a complete description of the Country, By J. Milton Mackie, Esq. 1 vol. 12mo. Price 75 cents. In March. The Export of Merchandise from New-York to Foreign ports, for the week, was, in LIFE OF BISHOP HEBER.

Complied from the English Svo. edition, by an American lergyman. The only edition for the people ever issued, of he life of this great and good man. 1 vol. 12mo. Price \$1

And for the corresponding week in 1855, \$701,649. The Bank movement shows a considerable increase as compared with the statement of the previous week. The statement of the City Banks of their average condition for the week ending Feb. 16th, shows an increase in Specie of \$1,445,407 ; increase in Loans of \$1,057,238 ; incresse in Deposits, \$5,237,792 ; and a decrease in circnlation of \$125,681. We annex the week's average :--

\$665,954 647,959

\$1,313,913

Loans. \$99.401,315 Circulation. Deposits 15,678,738 7,693,441 88,085,944

Markets

Giving a Romantio and Picturesque Sketch of the Early listory of Virginia, and the herois adventures of Captain ohn Smith and the Early Settlers. By S. Hopkins, Eaq. vol. 12mo. Price \$1. I352-3tis The balance in the Snb Treasnry on the 16th inst. was \$1,872,563.

Partison, 19. Her aniable disposition and benevolent heart endeared her greatly to all who knew her intimately. At the age of elevan years, her attention to religion was peeuliarly enlist-ed by the faithful efforts of the preceptress in Onondaga Academy, and Mary, with several other little girls of her age seemed to pass from death unto life. About five years laier, a more marked change was visible in her, for she then gained confidence in her hope and in Christ her Savior. Soon after her attention was first awakend to religion, ahe

Have in Press the following interesting and useful

will come as a consequence, into the House of Rep resentatives, where Iowa and New-York stand on the same platform, and have equal representation in the ballot-box.

The Free State parties are in quite as great per plexity as the politicians at the South. The Republicans hold a preliminary meeting at Pittsburgh on the 22d inst .--- and the American party hold a like meeting at Philadelphia from the 18th to the 22d just., and the course of policy to be pursued by them will be then determined, and doubtless antagonistic to each other. The motto of the Republicans will be Freedom National, and Slavery Sectional "-and they will go into the election on this single principle inviting men of all parties, sect and nations, to join them; disclaiming all wish or purpose to mix up any matters of Religion or Nativity with this one

Not so the Americans. They count their men b thousands in towns and cities, and with them this matter of slavery is to be left in abeyance to the more vital and pressing question of altering the Naturalization Law, and above all things else taking care that " Americans shall rule America." This is a good cry, and there is nothing so greatly longed for by men on a canvass, as a good cry. "Fifty-four forty or fight "-was a good cry in the canvass for Mr. James K. Polk, and rang the welkin loudest at the moment when the letters of the Administration were being sent to London, authorizing our minister to tread back to 49, 30.

The war cry of the President abont the Musouitoes don't take. Mr. Seward and others have fairly compelled Judge Bntler, of S. C., and Judge Mason of Virginia, to deprecate the further agitation of this question. Gen. Cass is recovering. The Committees of the House have been announced and give very general satisfaction. It will not be expected that everybody is content with his position, but the fairness of the Speaker is acknowledged by all. Congress adjourned over to Monday, when the conflict will be commenced in the Senate Chamber upon a call for information made on the President under a Resolution long since offered by Gen. Wilson for all the information in the possession of the Government upon Kansas matters. Of course the call ha been hotly opposed, and if it shall pass, the General will find that it is not an easy matter to get at the secrets of the President's private bureau. P.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE. England.

The British and Foreign Evangelical Review, for January, besides seven articles from American periodicals, has a review of a work by the Rev. William Lyall, of Free College, Halifax, N. S., on " The Intellect, Emotions and the Moral Nature," which it praises as an important contribution to the text books on Mental Philosophy. Benj. Jowett's volumes on the Pauline Epistles are severely criticised here, as in other British periodicals, for their Rationalistic tendencies and character. Mr. Jowett is fellow and tutor of Baliol College, Oxford. He denies any real, objective revelation of Christ te Paul, inspiration and the atonement. The same periodical commends in high terms Dr. Buchanan's work on "Faith in God and Modern Atheism." Dr. B. is well known in this country by his previou works on the " Office and Work of the Holy Spirit," and on " Comfort in Affliction." Mr. William Gillespie, author of the ingenious

work on the "Necessary Existence of God." has in press a new work, in reply to Strauss, on the "Truth of the Evangelical History of our Lord Jesus Christ,' to be published in Edinburgh. Col. Rawlinson, in a communication to the

Society, Dec. 1, says, that the recent explorations Babyloniac were of the Scythic, and not of the Se- English General Outram, Governor of the country. itic stock. All the primitive inscriptions of aldea are in the Scythic dialect.

The Briisth Quarterly Review, for January, has rticles on Prescott's Philip II. ; Thunder Storms-Arago; Mormonism-Whence came it; Songs from tue Dramathists; a good account of the Comparative finence of Romanism and Protestantism on Civil- sented as being more depressed than had been ford Movement, in which Mr. Jowalt is severely ture met at Sacramento City on the 8th ult., when handled ; the War,-its ethics and its objects ; with the newly elected Know-Nothing Governor was duly the usual epilogue on affairs and books.

The Church of England Quarterly, for January. pens with an article on the "Church of the Fature," which the necessity of great, almost radical changes in the Church of England, to adapt it to the larger supply of ministers, and of less costly churches, arger number of superior officers, greater facility the removal of unfit ministers, and a revision of

Letters received to the 30th ult., speak of mild weather, and the resumption of navigation more or less, at Pillau, Memel, and Cuxhaven. The Ice was breaking up.

The Crimes The correspondence from the Crimea, from the English camp to January 18th, reports the army healthy. Prince Gortschakoff had handed over the ommand to General Luders, and issued a new valelictory to the Commanders in the Crimea. On the 9th of January the Russians made an exedition over the ice to attack Kertsch, but Ger

laws of the Territory. Vivian being on the alert, they retired. Asia Minor. Gen. Williams was at Tiflis on the 14th of Decen ber, awaiting orders from St. Petersburgh as to his destination. We know nothing of Kars, excepting

that the town is occupied. A shoft armistice, it is thought, will be agreed upon. Persia. It is said that the Porte will send a commissione

Britain and Persia. Great Britain On Thursday, January 31st, the Qneen of England opened Parliament with the usnal ceremonies.

The persons most noticed in the gorgeous asser blage in the House of Lords, were Mr. Buchanan, in cltizen's dress; the Tnrkish Minister, because he ing a bloody collision, unless the Federal Governwore a fuz; and the Haytien Ambassador, on acment promptly Interferes. count of his color.

Admiral Napier took his seat as the new member from Sonthwark, and immediately moved for papers Governor Shannon to Col. Snmner. There is no relating to his Baltic expedition.

doubt but what they will be in accordance with the Mr. Baillie gave notice of a resolution, to the President's views, as expressed in his Special Meseffect that the employment of agents for the enlist- sage in regard to Kansas and in his late proclamament in foreign countries lowers the dignity of Great mation, and that directions will be given to have Britain, and is calculated to endanger peaceable re- them firmly enforced. lations with other states. There are 800 troops at Fort Leavenworth, and

France. 400 at Fort Riley, to be called ont if circumstances Satisfaction is expressed that Paris is selected as the place of the Congress for Negotiations. Peace Re-Interment of De Witt Clinton

is anticlpated as certain. There have been numerous political arrests of embers of the " Marianne Section" at Bordeaux. Paris was extremely gay, and even the Faubourg St. German was coming out strong in balls.

Spain. The official Gazette denies that political arre have taken place in Cuba.

Austria Esq., a near relative, Mr. Perry, secretary of Green-The Emperor of Austria, as a mark of consider ation for an illustrious ally, and in respect for Qneer Victoria, has pardoned Col. Turr.

India. Bombay dates to January 2nd, state that the San-

tal insurrection had been suppressed, and that quiet reigned throughout India. Great Britain is abont seize the Kingdom of Oude; to allow its king a pension of half a million of dollars; to reduce its establish the point, that the primitive inhabitants of army from 80,000 to 15,000 men, and to appoint the

> California and the Pacific. The steamship Northern Light arrived on the 16th from Pnnta Arenas 5th inst., with nearly \$250,000 ther-now deceased. The remains were placed in in treasure.

Rusiness generally in San Francisco was repro on; Browning's Men and Women; the New Ox- known for many months preceding. The Legislainstalled in office. The Know-Nothing members, who were in the majority, held a caucus to settle

upon a cardidate for U. S. Senator, but failed to ground at the seat of government. agree. Governor Foote, formerly U. S. Senator from Mississippi, received the highest number of vard College, died in Cambridge, en Tursday, the wants of modern society, is strongly urged. A votes, and seemed to stand the best chance for the 7th inst., of congestion of the lungs. Mr. Channing was appointed Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and nomination.

From Oregon we learn that another battle had Oratory in Harvard College in 1819, which office he taken place with the Indians near Fort Walla Walla, held for thirty-two years, and resigned it in 1851. are smong the points discussed. The writer evident-by sees that the Church of England must fall into a

chiefly by commuting the interest on the \$600.000 Committee recommend the reduction of the tax of loan, and the rent of their wharf until 1861, on condition that the road shall be finished in Novembe

from Maryland, in place of Hon. Thomas G. Pratt.

The passenger depot of the Central Railroad

on Exchange street, in Buffalo, was nearly destroyed

by fire on the 18th. About half of the main build-

ing was barned, including the ticket office and bag-

The City Council of Cincinnati have resolved

Kingsbury and Henderson have just bee observe the most rigid economy, and avoid all ex- sentenced at Saratoga Springs, to nine years and travagant appropriations and encouragement of six months' imprisonment in Clinton Prison, for doubtful projects, the tax will be sufficient to pro- robbing Gen. Halsey at Saratoga Springs, last

sided in Roxbury.

The straight-out Whigs of New-Hampshire have nominated Ichabod Goodwin as the Whig can-

The case of Wells, who was sentenced to didate for Governor. At Genesee Falls, says the Rochester Demo preme Court. It will be recollected that his sencrat, the ice is heaped up from the level of the river ence was commuted by President Fillmore to Imbelow the precipices, about fifty fect, forming a beautiful iceberg, and a large mass of ice extend question that the President has the power to comfrom the brink of the fall until it connects with that Slavery meeting was held there on the 2d inst., at mute as well as pardon. below, with now and then a small stream of water which it was determined to offset the influence of percolating between the huge icicles.

the Free-State agents sent abroad, by dispatching The disputed judgeship in New-York has George W. McLean to the Southern States to give the people there the Pro-Slavery aspect of the case. taken a singular shape. The Court of Appeals decided that Judge Davies was entitled to the Seat. and to urge Sontherners to emigrate to the Territo-

ry and aid in resculng the control of affairs from Mr. Davies on attempting to take his Seat, his the hands of the Abolitionists of Lawrence-Robincollegues, Judges Roosevelt and Clerke retired for a son, Lane, Brown, &c., who are doing everything few minutes, and after consulting on the matter possible to bring on a civil war. They apprehend made the following order: "Ordered, That this that many Free-State men will refuse to follow them | Court does not recognize any persons as Judges, into rebellion against the Federal anthority and the present at this General Term, except Judges Roosevelt, Clerke, and Peabody, and that the Clerk and other officers be directed to govern themselves ac-

The Herald of Freedom says that Messrs. Robin on and Lane have adopted precantionary meas- cordingly."

ures, and organized a regiment; that the forts are There have been presented recently to the guarded day and night, and that munitions of war New-England historico-genealogical society, at Boswere being collected in readiness for instant service, ton, a copy of St. Jerome's translation of the Bible, an attack being expected. beantifully written on vellnm in the twelfth century The Topeka Herald appeals to the friends of the

and a manuscript copy of the report of the celebrated North and East to hold themselves in readiness to trial of Col. John Lilburn, which established in Engo Teheran, to mediate in the dispute between Great march at a moment's notice-says that the struggle gland the doctrine that jurors are judges of the law begins to show itself in earnest, and invokes the as well as the fact. people of Kansas to die in preference to surrender E. H. Janeson, late state treasurer of

sin, is reported a defaulter to the amount of Letters continue to be received from Kansas, re \$39.000. mating that it is the determination of each party in During the year ending June 30, 1854, the Territory to carry out its pnrposes and predict-Great Britain and Ireland bought of us property of

the value of \$150,000,000, besides what was taken of us by the British colonies and dependencies. I Orders were issued by the War Department this the same twelvemonth Russia did not buy of us to afternoon, and they were probably conveyed by

the vaule of half a million. France and her colonies took more than \$33,000,000. Anstria, \$1,903,600. We cannot afford to lose this trade by fighting for Central America or anything else.

The brig Acorn, from St. Domingo for New York, arrived at Newport, a few days since, with the loss of her fore-top-gallant mast, sails split, &c.

The tank shop in the Washington Navy Yard, vas aecidentally destroyed by fire on Thursday It will be remembered that in the summer of 1853 morning the 7th instant. The estimated loss is a colossal bronze statue of De Witt Clinton, designed \$6,000.

and executed by Henry K. Brown, was erected at To One of the most extensive provision estab Greenwood Cemetery. The remains of the great lishments in Paris, is about opening a branch in Cotatesman, whose fame and public services it was Inmbus, Ohio; and some eight or ten of the opera-Samuel A. Perkins, Charles S. Wurt-C. W. Pdesigned to perpetuate, are now placed in a vault betors have already arrived. None of them speak neath the statue. They were removed in Novem-English, all their affairs being conducted through the ber last, in presence of his son, Charles A. Clinton hn C. Farr. Eses. medium of an interpreter.

The annual reports of the Railroad Corpor wood Cemetery Association, and Jacob Leroy, Esq. ations in Massachusetts have been make to the Leg- 1319-46t in whose vault they had been deposited. The cofislature. There are now 1,517 miles of railroad in fin containing the remains of Governor Clinton was Massachusetts; the capital stock in the roads is perfectly sound and in good order, while the outer \$63,117,600, of which is paid in \$50,416,182; the case had mouldered away, so that only a few fragcost has been \$69,064,390; earnings last year, \$10,ments were left. It was deposited unopened. A 100,914 ; expense of working, \$6,757,265 ; net earncoffin with the remains of his eldest son Franking, \$3,256,587; amount of dividends, \$1,539,098 lin was also deposited in the vault at the same debt, \$22,598,406; surplus, \$1,785,299. The amtime. Governor Clinton died at Albany, Febount of interest paid by the corporations last year ruary 11, 1828, of hydro-thorax, as is generally bewas \$1,029,167. The average speed of passenge lieved. He was then in the 50th year of his age, trains has been 24.95 miles per hour, and of freight and died seated in his office chair, while conversing trains 13.37 miles.

with his son Charles A. Clinton and a younger bro TT The total number of American seamen re gistered in the United States from October 1, 1855, a vault in Albany, where they remained until con-9,686, of whem 9,386 were native born, 309 naturveyed by his family to Greenwood Cemetery. The alized. Massachusetts furnished the largest num grandfather, Colonel Charles Clinton, and father, ber, viz.: 4,501; Maine fnrnished 1.303. General James Clinton, were interred in the family

Mr. W. H. Sandford of this city, died from cemeterey in Little Britain, Orange country. The he effects of a bite by a dog, six weeks ago. The nains of his uncle, General George Clinton, who wound was quite painful until Wednesday last, when died at Washington, Vice-President of the United

he was seized with spasms, and died on Friday States, are deposited in the Congregational buryingnight.

Professor Edward Tyrel Channing, of Har-On Tuesday of last.week a train on the Mil waukie and Chicago Railroad stuck fast in a snowdrift, seven miles from the latter place, with 300 passengers on board.

a grate.

The Icarian community at Nauvoo, Ill., is in years, and to repress the "individualism " of some

nanufacture at \$10,000.

others, 11,377.

Rev. S. T. Spear, D.D. Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D.D.

ev. Albert Barnes,

liam Purves, as B. Pinneo

chusetts, was 18,227. Those having a legal scttle-

ment number 8,154. The number of State paupers

is 7.742, of whom 5.387 are foreigners, and a very

tached, and whose total estimated value is \$1,127.

258. The number of insane relieved or supported

The Toledo, O. Blade says, that a woman who

railing upon the man from whom she stole th

property to marry her. The husband declined t

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Rev. S. T. SPOAR, D.D., President. OLIVOR H. LES, Treasurer,

to testify against her, and she was set at liberty.

water it is president wants to take the Varmifuge, and in every ease with the of the members .- Such enormous quantities of wild game are killed in Wisconsin this winter, that fears most happy results. Ha is well satisfied that Dr. M Lane's Vermifnge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, is far superior to any other known remedy, and that, if more are entertained of a scarcity hereafter. A daughter of Mr. Branly, in this ci.y, was generally known, it would not fail to save many valuable lives. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Hardie, 1241 burned to death last week, her clothes having taken fire from a piece of rag which she had lighted from

Cannon street, New-York City. Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. MLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEM-ING BROS., of PITTSBURGH, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermileath in 1852, has been decided by the U.S. Sufuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all able drug stores. None genuine without the signa-FLEMING BROS. prisonment for life. This decision will settle the ture of 1352-It

A Perfumed Breath!

WHAT lady or gentleman would remain under the eurse a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Captain Norris's Pokanoket steam cotton mill, Bristol, R.I., with the exception of the engine house Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice would not only render i and two small wings, was totally destroyed by fire sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster ? Many peron the 13th. The building and machinery was sons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so valued at about \$100,000-the stock in process of delicate friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" upon your tooth brush, and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year. The total number of persons relieved or sup-Boston Saturday Evening Gazette. ported as paupers during the past year in Massa

A BEAUTIFULCOMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will ramove tan, pimples and freekles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and Robert Carter & Bros., 1325 No. 285 Broadway. 21 ate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and

rash the face night and morning. large proportion from Ireland. There are 194 alms-SHAVING MADE EASY. Wet your shaving brush in either honses in the State, with 19,551 acres of land atarm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft iather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty cents. For sale by Feraine 582; of ldiots, 289; the proportion of paupers probetors, and all druggists. ably made so by intemperance in themselves on

Please to Read This!

Agents! Extra Inducements for 1856. had lain in jail for several weeks on a charge of LL PERSONS IN WANT OF EMPLOYMENT A will at once receive our CATALOOUR OF BOOKS for the larceny, obtained her liberty the otherr day by pre-New Year, prepaid, by forwarding us their address. Par cular attention is requested to the liberal offers we make all persons engaging in the sale of our Large Type Quar prosecute his wife, and of course could not be made PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLS, with about One Thou ravings. Our books are sold only by canvassers, and we nown to be the most saleable. Address (post paid) ROB TRT SEARS, Publisher, 18I William street, Naw-York

North Granville Female Seminary.

many instructive pictures of the sing character, while sentiment is sound and healthful. The friand of the an readily perceiva the correctness of delineations which acracy conceasiad by the thin vali of faction. We can commend the book as safs, interesting, and instructivy yeang people; and no one can read tif pages without a cera regard for the cheerful patience and courage which sustained tha disciple of Jesus among manifold trials temptations." " Teachers of Select and Publia Schools, Clergymen terestad in parochial duties, and in the cause af edues and choused of parent who send their children to se and collega, will peruse thess graphic aktothes with in et, delight and profit. Every Teacher of schools in land abould obtain a copy."-New-Haven Courier. "It is a striking picture indeed of the common Ar canism of ene man's doing time work of haif a dozen, his asperiences after being "used up." To all the g array of the Pulmonaries it is abovery valuably into ing."-N. P. Willis in The Home Journal. "They relate to personal experiences, social observa MR. & MRS. HIRAM ORCUTT. Principals. min. & and the state of the sta ual, moral and social improvements pledge to them thorough instruction cars and sure protection, with all the regulated school. Apply to 1 North Granville, N.Y., Fab. 1850.

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Hotices.

THE HOUSTON ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURC ev. T. Raiston Smith, pastor, meet for worship each Sa A reaston sinth, pastor, meet for worship each sao h afternoon, and every alternate Sabbath evening, in the formed Dutch church in Sixth Avenue, near Amity set, Rev. Mr. McKee, pastor. Rov. Mr. McKee's servi

Sabbath mo

DAY OF PRAYER for COLLECES. The last Thurs The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb has 155 pupils, of whom 106 are Sin'e beneficiaries, and the remainder supported by the States of Maryland Yar. Sin's States of Maryland Yar.

unfortunate neighbors. Ha makes it his business to hunt The Gospel in Ezekiel. By THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D., of Edinburgh,

Asnes-Are without change, Pots are selling at \$64, 12mo. \$1,00. and Pearls at \$7,75a8 per 100 lbs. CANDLES-Adamantine are heavy and in moderate

12mo. \$1,00.
IKE plants and flowers scattored without apparent for order over the wide surface of the earth, so the distinguishing doctrines of grace, which constitute the Gospel, are scattered here and there over the face of "the broad land" opened to our view in the Old Testament Scriptures. In the excellent work before us, these ilghts af the glorious Gospel, as revealed to an ancient prophet are collected, arrangel and illustrated by the hand of a master."-Christian Observer. request at 25a28c per lb. Sperm are in limited demand, and selling at 38c for plain, and 48c for patent, per lb. Tallow bring 15al6e per lb. Corron-There has been a large business transacted

pel orthodoxy and of evangolical appeal whi pugh the whole work, and which makes it as wh t is affactive."—Episeopal Recorder.

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Dreams and Realities

IN THE

LIFE OF A PASTOR AND TEACHER.

BY THE REV. S. H. ELLIOTT.

Author of "Parish Side," &c. I neat 12mo. Price \$1.

I is as follows: "This wolumn desorbles the experiences of a faithful and ndustrieus Minister of Christ, who comhined the ardnous abors of a New-England Pastor with the tasks of an in-truetor. The narrative is pleasanly told, and contains many instructive plotures of life and character, while the sentiment is sound and healthful. The friands of the anthro

THE February number of tha Naw-Englander speaks

"In the mode of treatment there is such a force reshness of illustration, such a clear perception of t and a happy expression of it, such originality of tho and liveliness of manner, as to place the discourses, in pplinon, far above the usual style of sermonizing. "Ar during the week, and prices have advanced. We quote Middling Uplands at 101c; Mobile at 101c; and Ney Orleans at 10% per lb. and liveliness of manner, as to place the discourses, opinion, far above the usual site of sermonizing. ' as asrmon' is an ungraciona maxim, and if any readers have admitted it into their minds, we advis to take up this volume, and if they find it duil, the must be in their own perceptions. We are mistake estimate if these discourses are not cagerly read." FLOUR AND MEAL-The Flonr market has not exhibited any very important change during the week. There has been only a moderate demand for home consump-

tion, and a limited export inquiry. The closing quota lons are, for Common to Good State, \$6,954a74; Extra "While 'the form of sound doctrine' pervades the wh thare is a peculiar freshness and beauty of varions illustr tions rarely to be met with. We have seldom met with description of the great vital truths of Christianity clear and practically stated in a garb and style so attractive ar impressive.³³ — Christian Intelligencer. State, \$71a71; Extra Genesee, \$81a101; Good to Fancy and low grades of Extra Western at \$7 1 a8; Common to Extra Canadian at \$7 \$a9 ; Mixed to Extra Southern at \$Stal0; per bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and sells slow at "Dr. Guthrie is now elassed as the most eloquent of the present range of Free Church preachers. The style of the rolume shows that this eloquence derives great ald from chetoric that is, to the highest degree passionate and met phoriesi. But beside this thera is a thread of thoroug \$5a7 per bbl. for Fine to Superfine. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at \$31a37 for Jersey, and \$4 for Brandywine per bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at \$2}a25 per

100 lbs. FRUIT-Ralsins are in moderate demand at \$21a3 for Bunch, and \$3a3; for Layers per box. Oranges of prime quality are scarce. Apples are active and firm at \$2. as they run, and \$21a21 for selected, per bbl. Dried Apples sell at 5a51c for State per 1b.

FISH-The general stock is reduced and prices sre well maintained. Dry Cod we quote sales at \$41 per. qtl., with a limited sapply. Mackerel are dull. Her rings in bbls. are very scarce, and are wanted.

GRAIN-Wheat is still scarce, and is inactive. We quote Red at \$1,75a1,90, and White at \$2a2,12 for all crintions. Rye has declined, and is quiet at \$1,260 1.28 per bushel. In Corn there is less doing, with only limited demand for export. New Southern and Jersey sell at 73a80c, and old mixed Western at 80a82c per ushel. Barley is in limited request at \$1,15a125 per bushel. Oats have declined and are selling at 44a47c for State, and 48a50c for Western per bushel.

GROCERIES-Sugars are in good demand at full rates with fair receipts, but no anxiety on the part of holder to force sales. In Molssses the demand is moderate, but at drooping rates. We quote sales of New Orleans at 40a44e, and Cuba at 36a37o per gallon. Coffee, the deand is good, but the enhanced views of holdars interfere with business. We quote sales of Java et 14:a14; Rio at Ilial2ie: and Maracaibo at 12a12ic per lb

The sale of Teas at anction during the week, was quite

common, and \$65a67 for refined per ton. Swedish Bar

is in reduced supply and limited inquiry. American

LEAD-Is held above the views of buyers, and is span

NAVAL STORES -The transactions during the week

n articles under this head have been limited. Spirits

Turpentine steady at 40a41 to per gallon ; Crude do. firm

at \$31a31 for 280 lbs. Common Resin sells at \$1,41a1,50

for 310 lbs , and White, \$21. Tar is dull at \$21a21 per

OILS-Whale and Sperm are more inquired for, but

ret dearer. Linseed Oil is selling in small lots at 89a

90c per gallon. Lard Oll is in rather slack request, but

ng the week, but closes rather firm. We quote closing

sales of Mess at \$154a16; and Prime at \$134a14 per

bbl. Dressed Hogs sell at 7a7he per lb. In Cut Meats

the business has been moderate at 71a710 for Shoulders, and 81a9c for Hams per lb. Bacon is more plenty and

dull at 84a9to per 1b. Lard has declined, and is sel-

lung at 101a101c per Ib., but closes firm. In Beef there has been a moderate business doing at \$9a91 for Coun-

try Prime ; \$10all for Country Mess, and \$11a141 for

Repacked Western Mess per bbl. Prime Mess is not

ulte as firm and more plenty at \$181a21 per tce. Beef

Hams are in good demand at \$14a15 per bbl. Butter is

derate at 17a22c for Ohio, and 22a27c for State per

SALT-Is in fair request at our quotation prices. TORACCO-The demend is good at full prices, with

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Wooz-The demand is fair, with a very moderate

supply; prices are quite firm. The sales are checked by the severe weather, and difficulty of transporting

b. Cheese plenty and dull at Salle per lb.

RICE-Is dull at \$4}a5} per 100 lbs.

erate supplies.

te sales at 11 jal 20 per 1b.

PROVISIONS-The Pork market has raled he

Pig and Bar is in fair request at full rates.

ingly dealt in.

bbl.

ary, N

well held.

atisfactory. HAY-River finds buyers at \$11als per 100 lbs

"They relate to personal experiences, social observa d descriptions of scenery, and their merit and interr ther in the beauty and impressiveness of the sec stohes than in the plot. They possess a quiet gra-tice, a shrewdness of observation, and an unsflected h ist strike us very pleasantly. Folbles are hit off Hors-Have slightly improved, with a fair business loing at 6al0s per lb.; the latter price for strictly yie, a sine way of the second HIDES-The demand is moderate, and prices are firm The receipts of foreign have been large. HENP-American is held above the views of bayars

trikingly and faithrully delineated."--N.Y. Evangelist, "This volume, containing passages from the diary of a pastor, and descriptions of many thrilling scenes in his ex-perience, is avan better done than the Parlah Side, which we had oceasion to speak of favorably on its first appear-ance."-New-York Observer. DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York. And for sale by all Booksellers. Copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. 1382-2t and is inactive IRON-Scotch Pig is rather inactive at \$33a36.6 mos per ton. English Bar is quiet but firm at \$60a63, for

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32

THE NEW-YORK EVANGELIST, FEB. 21, 1856.

The H. H. Ebangelist.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. LETTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES, Cuba and Canada. - the Hen. Amelia M. Murray. 1 vol. 12mu, G. P. Putn

The circumstances attending the public his work give it a notoriety which its own merits would hardly have secured. The observations of one of the Queen's Household, a lady of rank, refinement and aristocratic associations, constitute some-thing of a novelty; and the fact that her views on and stirring. abject of slavery, have caused her to be disfrom her post of honor by the Queen, ineases more the notoriety of the work. It has been severely criticized-to our minds a little too severely. It is written in the form of letters, and has the free, conversational style of epistolry writing, which sometimes leads to a laxity of expression that might not please the author's great namesake, but s altogether pardonable, and sometimes is graceof Sonthern life. ful. As to the quality of the Hon. Miss Murray's observations, it is various; not a small portion of her journal is very weak sort of twaddle-mere records of tea-drinking and introductions to the several letters of the alphabet. She came under the special guardianship of Gov. Seymour, and imbibed all his political notions. She has an amusing horror of the Maine Law, and Gov. Clark, and a penchant for the soft-shell Democrats. Gov. Seymonr's views of alavery she evidently carried with her to the Sonth, where they were greatly improved on by the blandishments of Sonthern hospitality, and the South-side view of slavery which she there encountered. Her aristocratic tastes and views were quite at home in the midst of slavery, so that she became one of the staunchest supporters of the system we ever met with. Slavery is the one thing needful; the best condition of the colored man, and the only sufferer in the case is the master. If it were not so weak, and so evidently the fruit of aristocratic feeling and sycophancy, this portion of the book would be very choly. The author has the kindliest feelings towards Americans, and evinces not a little shrewdness of observation. We should sum np our impressions by saying that her notices of our botany are particularly valuable and interesting; her observations on manners and social life, indicious and well-disposed; her couclusions on political matter

simply ridiculous. SERMONS BY REV. REVERS THERE, late pastor of the Pre-byterian Charch n Westfield, N.Y., with a Biographical Sketch by M. L. R. F. Thompson, D. D. Derby & Jack-son, 12mo, pp. 421.

We are very glad to see this memorial of Mr. Tinker. The biographical notice by Dr. Thompson, is very genial, presenting a lovely portraitnre of what he terms "one of the best and purest of men," and exhibiting with a good degree of fidelity, his rare abilities as a preacher, his humor and gentleness as a man. His excellence as a preacher is best displayed by his sermons. These possess extraordinary merit. They are graphic in style, ingenlous. logical, and effective in structure, and full of unc tion. There are passages of exquisite beauty in them, and not one that does not display a fine homiletle taste. A vein of chastened humor and kindly satire runs through the discourses, and still more visibly in the letters, which was peculiar to the man, and imparts a great interest and utility to his writngs. A man much superior to the general estimate in which he was held, full of gentleness, vivacity, originality and humor, and meek as a child, he deserves to be held in remembrance. We can promise rare repast in these suggestive and beautiful discourses. A very accurate portrait accompanies the volume ; and as the profits of it accrue to the family of the good man it portrays, we trust that kindly

The Doctaring Provesson directed to Christ. Originally published by the New-York Revival Tract Society. Ivis-on & Phinney.

This is the title of a tract republished. It is on of the most useful of that series of tracts published a few years sinco by the New-York Revival Tract Soclety. It is a careful analysis of religious expegions hopes, and to uncover the ands on which some professors rest their "The poor man made no reply but leane tions of peace. For these purposes it is a head forward on his hands, with his elbows restrare tract that has been blessed to the sands. Chrising on his knoes, as he pressed his brow, and ome it as an ald to a more thorough clenched his fingers in his hair, in a distressed and ion. And the pastor will find it a most agitated manner. efficient aid in stirring np his church to duty, and in bringing to the knowledge of their own hearts the self-deceived. It is a tract 12mo., 64 pages. \$4,00 at last, "that I can take to the pawn-shop, and get something in that way ?"

principal personage, whose meek piety, and habitual ruption, to become curses to society, or will you on constitute the only sunshine of the whole not believe it to be a nobler and better econom tory. As a work of art it is very able; but as a to find a field of useful and well-paid industry tory more forbidding than life itse'f. where women and their children may find enough

will help you," I answered.

may be as familiar as household words-but are

leard, 'Close up,' and at once living men stepp

the living must take the place of the dead

SHARPENING EDGED TOOLS.

The National Intelligencer translates the follow

It has long been known that the simplest m

inprovement remains unexplained

advantageous for sickles and scythes

the beginning of his noon-spell, or when he leaves

HARMONY IN A FAMILY.

ge one another, but att

sibilities of the day !"

inf from a scientific journal :

UNION WITH THE CHURCH, the solemn duty and blesse privilege of all who would be saved. By Rev. H. Ha baugh, Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, A concise and very impressive argnment for uniwith the Church, designed for practical effect. W its reward? hardly have seen the reasons for a public profession

What shall they do? Capitalist and trader ! more clearly set forth. Its effect upon a conscient This is a question for you to answer! If you will tious mind can hardly be otherwise than salutar WONANS FAITH & Tale of Southern Life

ation, and crime THE CREDLE ORPHANS : or Lights and Shadows of Sonth ern Life. A tale of Louisiana, by James S. Peacocke, M D. Derby & Jackson.

We have only glanced at these works sufficient to discern indications of ability and nower in the latter of the two, and of kind feeling and easy, unaffected style in the former. They aim to thro a mantle upon slavery, and to show the better side I am out of work."

for the New-York Evangelist WHAT SHALL WE DO? RT WM. OLAND BOURNE.

A husband and fat er at gloomy and sile near a small stove, in which the last portion of the bushel of coal was slowly burning, and throwing out barely enough heat to take off the chill of the frosty air, as it came through the cracks and joints of the door and windows of his miserthief! There is a great deal of benevolence, no able abode. The mother was getting together the fragments of the meal of the evening before, while the little boy and his two sisters were crouching together, waiting to be told that their nade up for the occasion." breakfast was ready.

It was plainly enough to be seen that there was a cloud of care on the brow of that man and his partner. Hardly a word was said, and as he sat in a state almost like that of stupor, his wife silently performed her domestic tasks. She raised her apron to her eves and wiped away the dimness that had come over them, and as she looked at the table and the children, the feelings that struggled within could not be mistaken. At last the scanty meal was on the table, and

the children at its side, while the parents partook very sparingly of it. There were two reasons for their doing so. They denied themselves for the sake of the little ones, and their hearts were too full to allow them to eat, even if bounty had been there.

"What shall we do ?" despondingly said the ad and burdened wife, looking at her husband whose silence had hardly been broken, even b monosyllable, since he had risen from his ro pose. "Is there nothing at all that you can get work at for a few days, just to keep us in bread We can get along with a very little." "Nothing ! nothing ! there is no work an

where worth speaking of, and what is done is by a few. If I had work some one else would suffe in my place-that is all. There are tens of thos sands out of work, and there is no prospect o things getting better very soon either. I have tried everywhere, and it's of no use." "But, James, you must keep on trying !" said

the persevering wife. "In a few days the rent must be paid, and we must have something t the purchaser of this volnme, if he loves trnth, a eat. It will not do for us to starve in a city like New-York, where there is so much to be done. "And so many to do it !" said the discouraged laborer. "Business has fallen off wonderfully. and everybody complains. A good many bos feeling will nnite with good taste in effecting a large have failed lately, and some large concerns where hundreds of hands were to work are shut up.

Like enough the employers are as badly off as we are, only in another way."

"But what shall we do, James?" again said the wife. "We have just eaten the last monthful, and there is not a scrap for dinner. The last of the coal is in the stove, and we shall perish of rience, designed to establish intelligently, the true cold and hunger if we cannot get a triffe from

For the New-York Evangelut. THE FARMER'S COLUMN. Deep Ploughing. Deep ploughing turns drought to good account

to do? Will you waste all your power of thought and renders mulching and irrigation comparain extolling the greatness and splendor of trade, tively needless, or, if used, more efficacious. or will you aid in the task of teaching the world During a dry spell, and in trenched ground, roots strike deeper in search of food and moisture, that work is honorable, and that labor is worth ecome more extensively ramified, and sooner find the rich loam and manure intermingled deeply with the soil. The leaching process, as not heed it, the answer will come in the form of it is called, is reversed, and takes place upwards

a vast and terrible burden of responsibility, taxmore than at any other time,-that is, capillary attraction is increased. As each particle of "What could I do, when I saw my children noisture is evaporated from the surface, it is without bread?" said a widow woman of once succeeded by another, and the whole soil is filled

very respectable position, who had been reduced with the ascending moisture and grass, which by the death of her husband. "There was one are appropriated by the numerous rootlets, as way and I was forced to take it. God forgive my they have need. sin, but I cannot see my children starve, because The White Blackberry.

This plant is a most vigorous grower, often

"Better let the oldest go and beg, or go and attaining a height of ten fect. It is a much more throw yourself on the benevolence of some who prolific bearer than the common variety, or field blackberry, the buds being set on the stalks in "Do you know what it is to do that ?" she rethe immediate vicinity of each other, and each plied bitterly. "May you never know, nor your bud has two spurs. The berries are of large children, what it is to go and seek relief from size, amber colored, and possessing a flavor reothers, and especially strangers. 'There are so markably rich and sweet. There is no difficulty many calls'_' they are really run to death'whatever attending its cultivation : all that is while some insult and trample upon you, and threaten to have you arrested as a vagrant or a moderately warm soil, and a constant supply of

forest leaves and scrapings. A compost formed doubt, for I know it, but people take their own of these, with a small quantity of gypsum, and way of helping the poor, and they have no time frequent hoeings to lighten the soil, and prevent to hear old stories, which, for all they know, are weeds, will ensure success.

Best Hardy Grapes

What could she do, Philosopher, Moralist, and The best hardy grape for New-York State Christian ! Will you go and tell the widow and North of 42°, is the Isabella,-provided it can be the orphan what to do, when they find that there trained on the South side of a wall, or other s no employment and they are "out of work ?" warm place, and be kept properly summer Will you do as I have done-go from street to pruned. Judicious pruning will hasten the ripen street, and shop to shop, and ask for a job, and ing at least one or two weeks earlier. The be told that "there is nothing to do!" Will you Clinton is a very hardy, free-growing vine, but follow that young woman, and that widow, day the grape is rather small, and of second-rate

after day, as they go from street to street, and quality. The Diana is about two weeks earlier from shop to shop, up the weary stair-flights, than the Isabella, hardy, as large as the Clinton only to have their hope each time dashed down, and far better in quality. The Concord, a new and their hearts fail again, and sink still lower, sort, is also very hardy, a free-grower, bearing as they are told that there is "nothing to do !" very large and showy bunches, of good quality, You may sit down in your library and think but not equal in flavor to the Isabella and Diana. over 'the social problem' till your hair turns The Elsingburg is an excellent hardy grape, but grey with wisdom, and all the profound discusquite small. For vineyard planting, 1500 to sions of the statesmen and thinkers of Europe

2000 vines are required. Sweet Scented Vernal Grass

you content, to hear the questions of a redund-Those who sow grass seed intended to produ ant population and of a "pressure of population permanent pasturage, should intermix some n the means of subsistence," mock and insult the the sweet scented vernal grass. It is natural eneficence of heaven to our favored land? ized in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, where What could she do, Moralist ! While you are it contributes that fine flavor to Spring or May

heorizing over the interests of public virtue, a butter for which the city markets are so famou roman and her children find the world deaf to It gives the earliest bite in the Spring, whilst their prayers, with only one way by which to the aftersnath affords excellent pasturage in escape from their wretchedness. In a tangled Autumn. The seed is very light, weighing only net of necessities, it is crime on the part of the about five or six pounds to the bushel. mother or the children. And yet you sleep on,

A New Squash. offering up your sacrifice of admiration to the The "potato climbing squash" is a variety laws of trade, instead of the laws of nature and described by the Western Agriculturist, as having of God-the laws of labor, and of harmony, disbeen introduced from California. The skin is tributing their blessings, and distilling their remarkably thin, the flesh from one to two ercies on the aged and the young, leading to a inches thick, of a bright orange color, very nion of interest that shall bind in brotherhood a sweet, fine grained and solid. world of willing workers, instead of cherishing Manure for Fruit Trees. the antagonism and selfishness of the laws of

The following has been found, after several ears experience, to constitute one of the best What could she do, Christian ! Go and tell her nannres for fruit trees generally :- A mixture for I tried, and-perhaps you have more experiof peat or swamp nuck, with one half to one ence and more wisdom than I have, and doubt arter of its bulk of stable manure, and about less more of the practical part, which keeps fane-twentieth of leached ashes. These ingredimine from the door, and frost from the limbsents should lie in a heap together for a few go and sit down with them and talk of the better weeks, and then be worked over. If for peach land. But while we are governed by the laws of trade, which command that "labor, like any other commodity, is to be bought at the cheapest rate, so that you may sell it at the highest," you

The Children at Bome. For the New-York Evans

VISIONS OF GREATNESS. Children, I suppose you all know what vision greatness are, don't you ?

They are dreams that sometimes come to pass and sometimes don't. This depends very much upon the character of the dreams. I don't speak now of those dreams that haun

our brains in the night hours_those hours in which we are wrapped in sleep, and have no con trol over our thinking apparatus.

I mean those thoughts of what we are, an what we shall be, that in our waking hours go frolicking gaily through our brains, or walking your arm around them in gentle love and affe slowly and pensively.

In the future of every one of us, my pets, lies the realization or disappointment of the dreams

that we are now dreaming ; in the future is hidden the characters that our busy brains are now

Children, many of us have some knowledge what we are, but few of us know as surely what we shall be.

And yet we may know. We may, if we will, read our future aright.

We cannot know just how rich or poor shall be; whether we shall live in a little house essentially requisite being a rich, light, and or a big one; be waited upon, or be our own waiters; whether we shall, in our riches, ride in a carriage, or in our poverty foot it through the world.

> We cannot know whether there will be a unny sky or a cloudy one above us. We can-

not know how many times the sun will go under cloud, or how long it will shine unobscured upon our pathway. We cannot know whether the friends we love will die and leave us, or whether our hearts will always leap with the joy of love, untroubled by death. All this is true, and yet how truly may we read our future. All that is wise or necessary we should know we may.

The characters that are to be ours we may as This elegant octavo volume is from the pon of one of the most learned mon who ever resided in India. It is a work of great research, and without doubt the most complete an reliable ever published on this interesting portion of the world. Svo. 618 pages. Price \$2. certainly know as if we had already formed them. The capacity of our heads, and what is to be stowed away in them; the size of our hearts, and with what they are to be filled, we may know if we will.

It won't do, my pets, to wait many years be fore we read our future. We ought to learn to read it now; we ought now to scan it well, for in it lie all the joy and sorrow with which our 1349

hearts are made-all the wisdom and knowledge with which our heads are formed. I could write a whole book on this

and then I shouldn't be through. It is said that women always spin long yarns. If I could spin good yarn, I am sure I shouldn't

care how long it was, and I would be willing people should say what they chose about me. Oh ! if my tongue were anointed with a fresh anointing of wisdom from above, how glad

should be, for I long to tell you how to form such a character as you will not be ashamed of in the future; how to dream dreams that in the future you will love to realize.

body, every boy and girl-every man and woman is sometimes lost in a brown study about what he or she shall be.

The boy of fifteen sits in the school-room, leaning his elbow on his desk, laying plans to make money. His eyes snap at the vision of a fortune that dances before him. He thinks he must make money and be called a rich man, or it isn't at all worth while to grow up.

Another boy I see plodding along through his A CCUMULATED Fund, \$2,230,005,47. Losses Paid, \$1, 336,990,87. Dividends Paid, \$15,492,66. Perfect security and strict economy are distinguishing features of the ssons, and he is wishing he could make the tour of Europe. That would give him a kind

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MISS LAURA J. HUNTINGTON'S Female Seminary and Young Ladies Finishing School will commence the Spring and Summer Term of 22 weeks, on Wednesday, February 13th. No alteration will be made in former terms except a small advance on board, will hereafter be \$2,50 per week. For more specific information sha refers inquirers to her Circulars (containing all necessary particulars to gether with references of the highest respectability in va-rious parts of the State) which will, on application be sent to any one desiring them. LAURA J. HUNTINGTON, 1347-6t* No. 32 Fayette street, Syracuse. "Why, father, then I should never strike him at all," said Julian, "nor tell you if he struck "All the better." said the father; "then you

Young Ladies Institute.

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MISS CATHERING AKIN, PRINCIPAL His institution is now open for the reception of Board and Day Scholara. The building is delightfully situ-din a quiet and retired pert of the village. The arrange-tes are all liberal. Every stiention is paid to the moral ortiment as well as comfort and physical weifare of pupils, eslisthenics being a daily exercise. The mod-languages are taught by an accomplished French lady ding at the Seminary. Drawing, and dif painting, and site, by eminent professors from New-York city. The or is divided into three terms of 14 weeks each, but pu s can enter at any time and be charged accordingly. rms, for board and utiton, in English branches and in, §75 per term, in advance, or \$220 per snnum.

Terma, for board and tuition, in English branches and Latin, \$15\$ per term, in advance, or \$225\$ per annum.
 Circulars with full particulars may be had on application to the Principals, or at the book stores of Messrs. D. Ap-pleton & Co., or Robert Carter & Brothers, Broadway.
 His excellency W. T. Mixos, Gov. of Conn., His excellency W. T. Mixos, Gov. of Conn., Boan or Visitons.-Rev. Barnas Sears, D.D., Rev. Sam-uel H. Cox, D.D., Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D.D., Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D.D., Rev. John Dowling, D.D., Rev. Ambrose S. Todd, D.D., Rev. J. Leonard Corning, and others. Stamford, December 15, 1855.

Mr. Bradbury's New Glee Book.

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trees, soap suds thrown over the heap will im-of rank or position in life. And now he gives prove it; if for cherry trees, which will not bear vent to his burdened spirit: "Plague take it all! high manuring, the proportion of peat or muck We are such poor folks, we can't go anywhere or

So let all children do. When others strike you, never strike them back, nor ask your pa-rents or teachers to strike them, till you can put tion.-Kiss for a Blow. Adbertisements.

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his brother. "I do not want you to hurt him now. I had rather you would whip me." "Next time, then," said the father, "when your brother hurts you in any way, wait till

your anger is all gone, and till you can put your arm around him, and love him as you now do,

before you come to ask me to help you fight him

kick him, whatever he does to you, till you can fold him in your arms and love him as you do at

elf. nor

and whip him. Never strike him yourse

ould never get into a quarrel,"

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AND SACRED SCENES from Notes of Trave Turkey and Palestine. By Fisher Hows, M. W. Dodd.

This work is more interesting than on its first aprance; the increased attention paid to affairs in Turkey and the East, has given new value to thes clear and judicious delineations. The author ob- the whole had been talked over, that seemed served carefully and described faithfully-bringing the task his business discipline and practical habits. In Palestine especially, he traveled with Bible in hand, and made the illustration and confernation of the Scriptures which he found in the oms of the country, a prominent ct of study. This feature forms the most delightful trait of the book : the light which it sheds noon many passages is exceedingly striking and valuable We admire the nnaffected, perspicuous style of the work, and feel entire confidence in the fidelity of its criptions and the good sense and judgment of its It is illustrated by several very beautiful engravings, executed in colors, which assist the impression of the book. At the present time, it is a work of unquestionable interest and value.

T, Amherst College. M. W. Dodd.

A new issue of this treatise appears very oppo mely for the approaching day of fasting and prayer We are very cordial in wishing it a wide circulation. It is an able demonstration of the relation of prayer and the fidelity of the Church to the character of the ministry, and an affective appeal to Christians. The preliminary chapters of the nature, efficacy and duty of Prayer, in general are exceedingly rich and impressive. They present the subject in a commanding view, and throw npon it such a rich light of facts and illustrations, that they cannot be read without effect. We believe the work has performed a blessed ministry already, and trust it will do still more to awaken an adequate interest in the fundamental subjects of which it treats.

This is a reprint of a series of critical essays up the leading characters of Shakspeare, originally ablished in Fraser's Magazine. The author had lively genius, and great learning, but no principle. His first great effort was to make a point, right ou wrong; eccentricity and brilliancy rather than candor or truth were his aim. These criticisms exemplify his traits in very marked manner. With doing, and they cannot afford to give out work subtle and learned analysis, and shrewdness of conjecture, there are united some very extravalusions. Falstaff, for instance, is demonstrated to be a gentleman of refinement, earnest views and wisdom; and so on. There is great sprightliness nor, which beguile the reader's fancy even where his judgment cannot follow ; and withal some exceedingly acute and judicions criticism. The lume is one of a series of the entire works of Dr. Maginn which Dr. Mackenzie is bringing out.

THE BRITISH ESSATISTS. The Spectator in Eight volumes. B: "ton : Little, Brown, & Co.

We shall be glad to promote, by any word of ours, this useful and most creditable undertaking of republishing in handsome form, those choice specir classics, the periodicals of the eighteenth The edition of Messrs. Little & Brown is niform with their fine edition of the British -readable, portable, beautiful-just what is lesired for practical use. The Tattler was first published in four volumes ; we now have the Spectator in eight : then the Rambler, Adventurer, Idler, and all the series of admirable essays which hold the high-

est place in elegant literature, and have never been The Spectator is a most agreeable and tive series-replete with wisdom, humor, good learning and sound criticism, the value and beauty of which time has done nothing to impair. No other edition that we know of combines so many excellences as this, and we trust it will meet with

a tale founded on fact. By Julia Kavanagh

uthor of " Madeleine," and " Nathalie," will r lack readers of a new book. This is a singularly affecting story-barren of incident, with not social order established in the world? Will you one pleasant turn, or attractive character, yet inter-have the helpless woman and her orphan chil-will you younger ones, and treat them Never to judge one another, but have the helpless woman and her orphan chilin its developement and portaiture of the | dren to sink like millstones in the depths of cor-

nay as well rest assured that the glorious pron ises of the New Earth will not be yours to share or mine to witness. It was the morning of "Merry Christmas The holidays had come, and from tens of thou-

trade.

sands of lips there came the annual greeting. "Haven't we something in the house," he said The happy child saluted each and every one alike in playful proficiency-the flippant compliment passed from North to South, while thousands

Very little, if anything," replied the who had been accustomed to speak it, let it die "There is nothing to spare, and what you take in their hearts-which were a dying too! The will only be taken out of our necessities." question "What shall we do?" was asked in a

There was a chance for a little present relief thousand homes, and its answer was one of life at any rate. The articles were mentioned one and death to many. after another, that could be spared, and when CLOSE UP! likely to provide for the pressing wants of the In Dr. Armstrong's sermon on the fearful pestioccasion, a bundle was done up, and the strong lence at Nortolk, preached in that city, is an im-pressive thought, which we all would do well to and willing worker waked out of the room, to

go to the pawn-shop with his burden, there to obtain the relief he should never have needed the last year-are we, which remain, ready " and perhaps would not, but for the laws of trade close up? "How much will you give me on this ?" said recollect once to have read an he to the shrewd receiver of the property. The man behind the counter looked a

ustomer keenly, to see that it was "all right and as there were many such cases occurrin daily, he thought he would take the risk, with out any questions, and replied, "Seven dollars is the last cent you can have on them to-day. The times are very hard and money is very scarce !" The poor man had calculated on getting cight

dollars, but he had looked only at his own side of the transaction; notwithstanding the disappointment, without saying a word, he passad over the bundle, and received his ticket and his money. It was the ticket and the money for his best suit of clothes, and now all he had was the everyday suit he wore. But the rent was se ured for the next month, and the balance would keep the wolf from the door a few days longer during which he might get a little work to do. "What shall we do ?" said a widowed mothe o her eldest daughter, as they sat without fire

after having fared on a few remaining crusts, and were waiting to see their day close again in dis tress and hopelessness, while they were preparing to lie down and die. "What shall we do ?" There is hardly anything left to take to the pawnbroker's. We cannot go in the street and honr in water, to which has been added one

beg. My children shall not beg. Is there no work at all to do ?" "No, mother; we have tried everywhere, and

it is the same story in every place we go to. The employers tell us that they have scores every day asking for work, but there is no busines for it would ruin them." A dark cloud settled on the brow of the m

her as she looked despairingly at her children The tokens of love and of prosperity had disappeared, and there was scarcely a thing left worth carrying to the pawn-shop. Yet after a little examination it was decided that one blanket, one pillow, and a petticoat, might bring enough to last two or three days longer, and iu an hour the mother returned with her money-the blanket

and petticoat, fifty cents each, and the pillow. twenty-five cents.

to be crossed in the day, so prepare for it .---2. Everybody in the house has an evil nature as well as ourselves, and therefore we are not to ex-"What shall I do ?" said an American widow to me, who had four young children to support; pect too much. "I cannot get work regularly, for there is not of each individual. 4. To lock upon each men steady employment, and when there is, I can ber of the family as one for whose soul we are earn only one dollar and a half to two dollars : and to watch, as those that must give account week-sometimes I may earn three dollars. But 5. When any good happens to any one, to rejoice what is that to support five of us, and to nay for lat it. 6. When inclined to give an angry what is that to support five of us, and to pay for answer, to lift up the heart in prayer. rent and clothing." from sickness, pain or infirmity, we feel irritable

"How much rent do you pay for this to keep a very strict watch over ourselves. 8. wretched as it is ?" I asked. To observe when others are so su rop a word of kindness and sympathy suited to "Four dollars a month, and in advance, or turned in the street in an hour !" was the reply. leasing, and to put little annoyand What shall she do, philosopher ! Bring all your

and your thoughts to bear upon this What shall the widow and her orphan lo, when the labor of the mother pays when you can. 12. In all little pleasures which heories and your thoughts to bear upon this hildren do, when the labor of the mother pave her only one-half or one-third of her subsistence and leaves them in wretchedness beside?

What shall the woman do, economist? Will done the same, and been forgiven? you talk of the burdens of society-the necessary evils, and the hopelessness of ever having a true

hould be larger. and ashes. Subsoil Ploughing

A soil deeply stirred with the o subsoil plough, and thus exposed to the action of the air, is pulverized and freed from poisons; and the roots of plants, instead of being confined to a few inches of surface, run down deeply where they are entirely beyond the reach of drouth. They receive a more full and constant supply of sap, and are ready at all times to ap-

strata. Nothing is better calculated to improve the soil, than this kind of treatment.

- Garden Soils.

A good garden may be made, by skillful mangement, upon almost any soil. But the results act upon, in view of the oft repeated breache will differ somewhat according to the nature of made in our churches ; many have fallen during the soil ; where the soil is a moist, heavy loam. esting upon a clayey subsoil, crops cannot be obtained so early. Such soils should be well backbone right out of the character, and leave the battle of Waterloo, written by one who was lrained, and cultivated in beds or ridges, so that | it as good for nothing as a man without a spine. soldier in the British army on that occasion the surface water may be conducted off, and not A large portion of the British infantry were ed into hollow squares, and the fortunes of be permitted to injure land already sufficiently the day turned upon the preservation of those squares in their integrity. From time to time one and another of them would be broken for a moist. Horse manure is the best dressing for such soils, when cultivated as a garden, and should be liberally supplied, and well ploughed in. ment, by the French artillery, or some furious cavalry charge; and then the order would be

The Doora Corn.

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, at forward to take the place of the fallen. And bu Beauport, S. C., certifies to the great value of for this, said he, we had lost the day. Christian brethren, we have in this incident, a representa this grain, now so much cultivated in India, ion, at once, of our condition as a church and of Egypt, and the interior of Africa, and recently In our encounter with the pestilence, introduced into this country. He speaks of it as our ranks have been broken: many of those exceedingly productive and nutritious,-producse place was in the fore-front of the battle. ing twice or thrice as much grain as Indian corn, have fallen : and now the order comes. 'Close un on lands of the same fertility. their places in the sanctuary, in the prayer-meet

Ground Oats for Horses

ing, in the Sabbath School, in the closet, in the Ground oats contain more of the introgenous family, in the world, if Christ's cause is to win the day. O for God's Spirit to teach us, and enr flesh-making principle, than any other kind able us, each one, to meet fully and fairly the of horse food; at the same time they furnish mixture of coarse and fine food-the husk of the oat constituting the first, and the meal the latter. The coarse serves to keep the bowels in a soluble condition, thus obviating the necessity for drastic medicine.

Seeds From Foreign Countries

hod of sharpening a razor, is to put it for half an Mr. Broome, who was sent out to Europe twentieth of its weight in muriatic or sulphuric ome months since, by the Agricultural Division acid, then wipe it off, and after a few hours set it on a hone. The acid here supplies the place of a whetstone, by corroding the whole surface of the Patent Office, has returned. He has vis ited portions of England, France, Belgium, Holland, Hanover, Prussia, Hamburgh, and Denformly, so that nothing further but a smooth mark, and has made arrangements for the purpolish is necessary. The process never injures good blades, while badly hardened ones are frechase of various seeds, roots, and cuttings, suitaently improved by it, although the cause of ble for the several climates and seasons of the United States, and to be distributed to the dif-Of late, this process has been applied to many other cutting implements. The workman, a ferent agricultural and horticultural societies in

the Union.

Celery Culture.

off in the evening, moistens the blades of his tools with water-acid as above, the cost of which The principal object is to keep plants moder almost nothing. This saves the consumpti ately dry. In a mild winter they will continue of time and labor in whetting, which moreover speedily wears out the blades. The mode of sharpening here indicated, would be especially to grow as if they stood in their original position Favorable weather can be chosen to remove portion of the plants to the cellar during the winter, for the family or market purposes. The emperature should be kept as equable as possi-We may be quite sure that our will is like-

Mulching Fruit Trees

A correspondent of the Horticulturist planted 3. To learn the different temper 50 trees in an orchard, in very good but rather dry soil. All were planted with equal care, but third of them were mulched, or the surface of the ground when planted covered with six inches of litter. Those thus treated all lived ; but fifteen of those not mulched died in the hot, dry weather of midsummor.

Fruit in Cellars.

A great deal of winter fruit suffers early de 9. To watch for little opportunitie cay in consequence of a deficiency of ventilation ces out of the Another canse of decay is the improper location 10. To take a cheerful view of everything. of the shelves or bins which are placed against the walls. The shelves should be in the centre with a passage all round ; this allows circulation may occur, to put self last. 13. To try for soft answer that turneth away wrath." "the of air, and the shelves may be twice the width with the same convenience in assorting or pick When we have been pained by an unkind word ing. It is said that the Germans are very suc-"Have I not often 15. In reseful in the ventilation of their cellars, by a conversation not to exalt ourselves, but bring others forward. 16. To be very gentle with the rselves, but bring ommunication with the principal chimney, the heated air in which necessarily maintains a curwith respect. 16 ate a good rent which sweeps out the noxious and stagnant games from the vegetable and other contents.

be anybody, or do anything. I wonder that Pa couldn't have made money like other men; then the we shouldn't be considered such common kind of folks," These are the disturbing thoughts of a money

less boy ;- if he harbors them in his brain what Life in India; a sordid future he will have.

My poor little brother, don't you know that OR. SKETCHES OF MADRAS, the Neilgherries Calcutta. 528 pages, 18mo; with betw tiful engravings. 60 cents. money inherited from your father is worse than This is an original work, written for the Society by a re-urned missionary, and presents to our view, with lifelike familiarity, the scenes not enly of missionary life but of so-lety generally in that interesting section of the globe. arty hereditary disease ? Many a man, my little fellow, with

THE CHILD'S FRIEND.

propriate the food gathered from the air. The inheritance left him, has a soul as worthless and Published by the AMERICAN SABBATH UNION. G. S. SCOFIELD, 147 Na water rising to the surface soil is already freed shrivelled as an apple late in the Spring-no from poisons by the access of air to the lower 1351-2t freshness, no life in it-both perished, and th Singer's Sewing Machines, man as good as dead. Don't be sorry that your father is not a rich

THE BROTHERS.

Well, my son," said the father, very quietly

"Father, Alonzo struck me," said Julian

Why,-why, father," said the boy,

ought you would like to know it." "What will you do about it, my son?"

"Yes, father," said Julian, faintly.

Well, my son, I am glad that you did no

What do you want me to do wit

it almost always does.

what then ?"

done to him.

trike him,

complaint.

father.

f he struck me again."

ould you, Julian ?"

v their father.

him." said Alonzo.

mish the other."

he had come r

d at Julian. After a while, he said,-

asked the father.

vou ?"

G REAT improvements have just been completed in ti well-known machines They now run without n with great ease to the operator, and at double the for speed, so that twice as much work can be done in a All who want Sewing Machines and have bought the wo less ones of other manufacturers, which they cannot nan. Plenty of money needn't hurt a man, but You know Agur prayed: "Give me neither poverty nor riches." I think that was a wise nated style any kind of sewing, co ienther. They are strong and do hey sew 1000 stltches a minute, a prayer. Poverty is not always safe, and riches cloth or leather. They are strong and do not get out of c der. They sew 1000 siltches a minute, and afford a cle profit to the user of \$1000 a year. These machines receiv-the first prize at the Grand Exposition in Paris. I. M. SINGER & CO., 1842-13t 223 Broadway, New-York. surely are dangerous. Too often they take the

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"Why, father, I thought you would like t see to it," said Julian." Staten Island Fancy Dycing Establishment, "You, my son, can do all that ought to be OFFICE, NO. 3, JOHN STREET (two doors from Broad-

) way.) Dye Silks, Woolen and Fancy Goods, in the piece er herwise, of every description. Their amperior style of eing indics' and gentiemen's garments is widely known. rape Shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors. All "But, father, you have often told me I mus erwise, of every description. Their anperio ing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is wide pe Shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave coi is of Shawks, Curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed ived and returned by express. ove him, and never strike him, if he did strike "Is it because you love your brother, my son,

eceived and returned by express. BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., 1339-13t No. 3 John st., two doors from Broad that you did not strike him when he struck

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"I should not have struck him, if he had not kicked me," said Alonzo. "Whoever saw the like of this? Here are

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wo brothers, each trying to enlist their father in a quarrel against the other. How often have FOR SACRAMENTAL AND MEDICINAL USES. I The subscriber still continues to mak Isabella and Catawba Grapes, and has cons for sale, Wines which may be relied on as I said to you, "Children, love each other, and never fight;" and now each of you wants me to "Children, love each other, and Alonzo was an affectionate little boy, and loved Julian much, except when he was angry with "Alonzo," continued the father. "do you wis me to help you punish your brother ?" Alonzo did not answer immediately, bnt look-JOHN JAQUES. "No, father, I do not wish to have him pun ished."

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